Chapter
Things
23.1917
0
h.7.191
3.

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
Mc
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
Y
Z

LING A DAISY

10/25/17.

rom "Soldiers Three"
y of War Newton D

t of the knob on General Hodges' office door, the trio of orderlies were on their feet and standing as rigid as West Pointers on review, when the "Big Chief" from Washington strode rapidly across the passageway, bound for the office of Lieutenant W. W. Cowgill, aide-de-camp, as a short cut.

On the threshhold, in spite of his hurry, Secretary Baker turned, nodded to the file of orderlies at salute, and said cheerily, "Good-bye, boys!"

"What do you think of that, fellows?" said Private "Tom" Kerrigan of Lowell, as the correspondents trooped past. "Secretary of War, himself, piped us and said good-bye. Some honor, that, from the head of the department, to notice three obscure orderlies.

"Shows how observing he is. Takes a real man to pull that stuff. Who'd a thought the chief of the works would even bother to squint at us common soldiers?"

"Tom" Kerrigan, cavalryman, beamed all over, and so did his two comrades, who shared the salutation —Corporal H. B. Leith, a Harvard student, of Watertown, and Private Paul A. Wood of Everett. All are members of the headquarters troop of Cavalry.

Today, Secretary Baker's rapid-fire courtesy was the talk of the camp. Perhaps headquarters troop was not flattered to have three of its sons so signally honored.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

It was the most casual exhibition of courtesy, but it hit the mark. In the opinion of the rank and file who discussed the incident today it showed "true democracy," and it was appreciated by the thousands of enlisted men as sincerely as was Major-General Harry F. Hodges' edict to the officers to be considerate of the feelings of the men under them at all times and to treat them with civility and never to speak to them harshly.

Such policies are cementing more rapidly than comradeship, or anything else, the splendid organizations that have sprung up in General Hodges' family of 35,000 soldiers from New England and New York State.

Rough-shod methods are tabooed in Camp Devens. The slap-stick, bulidozing method of the old army school is forbidden at this camp, where the utmost consideration is shown for even the most shrinking "rookie." And that is as it should be.

DYNAMO OF ENERGY.

General Hodges was quick to detect the moral and psychological influence of closer co-operation between officers and enlisted men. That was how the "golden rule" policy happened to be inaugurated at Camp Devens. It is a practice and not a mere theory here.

Secretary Baker spent exactly thirty-five minutes in camp when a reception committee from Manchester, N. H., spirited him away to grace a celebration there as star guest and orator. The delegation from the Granite State had been anxiously waiting at Division Headquarters for three hours, fearing that wires had crossed somewhere, when word was received from home that Secretary Baker had been delayed at Providence owing to some breaking of the train gear.

The head of the War Department came from Washington unattended.

Also he was not rigged for a storm when he hopped off the Pullman at Ayer Junction at 1:55 in a stiff noeaster. He was without raincoat or umbrella. He wore a black frock coat, dark striped trousers, a black top coat, derby and black four-in-hand tie. He looked like a church usher or the best man at a wedding.

The former newspaper man and lawyer, who won a three-cent street car fare for Cleveland, is small and slight and as nimble as a cricket. He has keen black eyes, prominent nose, rather a pallid complexion, dark hair and is a dynamo of nervous energy.

No official announcement of his coming had been received from Manchester, and then General Hodges and Lieutenant Cowgill got busy. They surprised and pleased Secretary Baker by having a comfortable closed car at the station to meet him.

They landed him at division headquarters at 2:15. It was a wonder that the squad of soldiers at the gate did not hold up the car and place the War Secretary and their general under arrest as part of the Liberty Day pranks, until they had surrendered a $1 tax for entering with an automobile and each bought a tag for a quarter.

One of the tag pedlers started to, but noticed familiar faces through the flaps, and that was how it happened that the glass windshield of the general's auto lacked the placard pasted on all others that produced, inscribed "Pinched by Camp Devens."

No sooner did Secretary Baker reach the private office of General Hodges than he lighted his briar pipe and puffed away, as he asked to have members of the staff and chiefs of departments brought before him, one at a time. These included Lieutenant-Colonel M. B. Stewart, chief of staff; Major Wainwright, assistant chief of staff; Captain A. F. Browne, assistant chief of staff and intelligence officer, and the heads of the Quartermasters and Ordnance Departments and the chief surgeon.

After Secretary Baker had gone, General Hodges said:

"Mr. Baker had certain questions to ask each officer summoned before him and every question had a point. He knew exactly what he wanted, and he got it. He was particularly interested in equipment. He expressed satisfaction over conditions here. He did not waste time nor words.

BAKER TO RETURN.

"It was a pity the weather was not favorable, and that he did not have more time. We feel proud of what we have accomplished here. Naturally, he has seen other cantonments, but we feel, without boasting, that none can make a better showing than our New England camp. On that account I regretted that we were unable to put our best foot forward today while Mr. Baker was here. Not a word was mentioned about a possible transfer of the camp to the South."

Secretary Baker received the members of the New Hampshire delegation after he had interviewed the chief officers of the camp. This delegation was made up of Mayor Henry W. Spaulding or Manchester, Congressman Sherman E. Burroughs of Manchester, Congressman Edward B. Wason of Nashua; Postmaster John R. Willis, Colonel William Marcotte, chairman of the Public Safety Committee of Manchester; former District Attorney P. H. Sullivan, and George L. Kibby, an editor of the Manchester Union and member of the Public Safety Committee.

While they waited the parade of 15,000 got under way in their home town, where Brother Jenks reported by wire that 75,000 spectators turned out in spite of the rain.

GAS DEFENCE SCHOOLS.

They carried the Secretary of War away with them in a high-powered car and their townspeople gave him a great reception. They sent him back to Boston in a special train, and he returned to Washington last night.

Just before leaving camp, Mr. Baker said:

"I shall not return tomorrow to inspect this cantonment. I must defer that until later, but I cannot fix the date at this time. It is pretty hard for me to steal away from Washington these days with affairs so pressing. I shall be here again in the near future to look the place over."

In compliance with general orders from the War Department issued to all National Guard and National Army camps, "Schools for Gas Defence" are to be established without delay. A gas house is to be built near the Base Hospital here.

DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT IN CAMP DEVENS VISIT

Gets Five Years at Hard Labor for Insubordination

Camp Lewis,
Tacoma Wash., Oct. 25.

DISHONORABLE discharge from the National Army, forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and confinement at hard labor for five years, was the sentence imposed by military court-martial upon Eno R. Larsen, drafted man from San Francisco, for failure to submit to physical examination for contagious diseases.

The sentence and approval by Major-General H. A. Green have been announced.

MR. BAKER'S SPEECHES

It has been customary for critics of the administration to group Daniels and Baker as ill-suited for the great responsibilities which the war has thrust upon them. And the essentially pacifist theories which the secretary of war long espoused undoubtedly made the task of leadership in war preparations seem for him quite uncongenial.

But no one who has heard any of his speeches in the last few days can fail to recognize him as a man of marked intellectuality and of exceptional powers of convincing statement. There is a simplicity about his style and a freedom from the ornate which are wholly in keeping with the modern theory of oratory. Without any of the arts of the old-time declaimer, he holds his audiences absolutely, and does so by the straightforwardness and persuasiveness of his appeal.

Both as a speaker and as an administrator he resembles Woodrow Wilson. If our President could bequeath the office to a successor, he would be likely to name his secretary of war as the next man in line. They are strikingly alike. Each makes the same sort of appeal. Each represents the same type of thought and of expression. And have you thought of the political availability of "the man from Cleveland"?

BAKER SHOWS DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT IN CAMP DEVENS VISIT

By BERT FORD.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Oct. 25.—They are calling from "Soldiers Three" today because of the honor shown them by Secretary of War Newton D Baker on his first visit this cantonment.

With the click of the knob on General Hodges' office door, the trio of orderlies were on their feet and standing as rigid as West Pointers on review, when the "Big Chief" from Washington strode rapidly across the passageway, bound for the office of Lieutenant W. W. Cowgill, aide-de-camp, as a short cut.

On the threshhold, in spite of his hurry, Secretary Baker turned, nodded to the file of orderlies at salute, and said cheerily, "Good-bye, boys!"

"What do you think of that, fellows?" said Private "Tom" Kerrigan of Lowell, as the correspondents trooped past. "Secretary of War, himself, piped us and said good-bye. Some honor, that, from the head of the department, to notice three obscure orderlies.

"Shows how observing he is. Takes a real man to pull that stuff. Who'd a thought the chief of the works would even bother to squint at us common soldiers?"

"Tom" Kerrigan, cavalryman, beamed all over, and so did his two comrades, who shared the salutation —Corporal H. B. Leith, a Harvard student, of Watertown, and Private Paul A. Wood of Everett. All are members of the headquarters troop of Cavalry.

Today, Secretary Baker's rapid-fire courtesy was the talk of the camp. Perhaps headquarters troop was not flattered to have three of its sons so signally honored.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

It was the most casual exhibition of courtesy, but it hit the mark. In the opinion of the rank and file who discussed the incident today it showed "true democracy," and it was appreciated by the thousands of enlisted men as sincerely as was Major-General Harry F. Hodges' edict to the officers to be considerate of the feelings of the men under them at all times and to treat them with civility and never to speak to them harshly.

Such policies are cementing more rapidly than comradeship, or anything else, the splendid organizations that have sprung up in General Hodges' family of 35,000 soldiers from New England and New York State.

Rough-shod methods are tabooed in Camp Devens. The slap-stick, bulldozing method of the old army school is forbidden at this camp, where the utmost consideration is shown for even the most shrinking "rookie." And that is as it should be.

DYNAMO OF ENERGY.

General Hodges was quick to detect the moral and psychological influence of closer co-operation between officers and enlisted men. That was how the "golden rule" policy happened to be inaugurated at Camp Devens. It is a practice and not a mere theory here.

Secretary Baker spent exactly thirty-five minutes in camp when a reception committee from Manchester, N. H., spirited him away to grace a celebration there as star guest and orator. The delegation from the Granite State had been anxiously waiting at Division Headquarters for three hours, fearing that wires had crossed somewhere, when word was received from home that Secretary Baker had been delayed at Providence owing to some breaking of the train gear.

The head of the War Department came from Washington unattended. Also he was not rigged for a storm when he hopped off the Pullman at Ayer Junction at 1:55 in a stiff no-easter. He was without raincoat or umbrella. He wore a black frock coat, dark striped trousers, a black top coat, derby and black four-in-hand tie. He looked like a church usher or the best man at a wedding.

The former newspaper man and lawyer, who won a three-cent street car fare for Cleveland, is small and slight and as nimble as a cricket. He has keen black eyes, prominent nose, rather a pallid complexion, dark hair and is a dynamo of nervous energy.

No official announcement of his coming had been received from Manchester, and then General Hodges and Lieutenant Cowgill got busy. They surprised and pleased Secretary Baker by having a comfortable closed car at the station to meet him.

They landed him at division headquarters at 2:15. It was a wonder that the squad of soldiers at the gate did not hold up the car and place the War Secretary and their general under arrest as part of the Liberty Day pranks, until they had surrendered a $1 tax for entering with an automobile and each bought a tag for a quarter.

One of the tag pedlers started to, but noticed familiar faces through the flaps, and that was how it happened that the glass windshield of the general's auto lacked the placard pasted on all others that produced, inscribed "Pinched by Camp Devens."

No sooner did Secretary Baker reach the private office of General Hodges than he lighted his briar pipe and puffed away, as he asked to have members of the staff and chiefs of departments brought before him, one at a time. These included Lieutenant-Colonel M. B. Stewart, chief of staff; Major Wainwright, assistant chief of staff; Captain A. F. Browne, assistant chief of staff and intelligence officer, and the heads of the Quartermasters and Ordnance Departments and the chief surgeon.

After Secretary Baker had gone, General Hodges said:

"Mr. Baker had certain questions to ask each officer summoned before him and every question had a point. He knew exactly what he wanted, and he got it. He was particularly interested in equipment. He expressed satisfaction over conditions here. He did not waste time nor words.

BAKER TO RETURN.

"It was a pity the weather was not favorable, and that he did not have more time. We feel proud of what we have accomplished here. Naturally, he has seen other cantonments, but we feel, without boasting, that none can make a better showing than our New England camp. On that account I regretted that we were unable to put our best foot forward today while Mr. Baker was here. Not a word was mentioned about a possible transfer of the camp to the South."

Secretary Baker received the members of the New Hampshire delegation after he had interviewed the chief officers of the camp. This delegation was made up of Mayor Henry W. Spaulding or Manchester, Congressman Sherman E. Burroughs of Manchester, Congressman Edward B. Wason of Nashua; Postmaster John R. Willis, Colonel William Marcotte, chairman of the Public Safety Committee of Manchester; former District Attorney P. H. Sullivan, and George L. Kibby, an editor of the Manchester Union and member of the Public Safety Committee.

While they waited the parade of 15,000 got under way in their home town, where Brother Jenks reported by wire that 75,000 spectators turned out in spite of the rain.

GAS DEFENCE SCHOOLS.

They carried the Secretary of War away with them in a high-powered car and their townspeople gave him a great reception. They sent him back to Boston in a special train, and he returned to Washington last night.

Just before leaving camp, Mr. Baker said:

"I shall not return tomorrow to inspect this cantonment. I must defer that until later, but I cannot fix the date at this time. It is pretty hard for me to steal away from Washington these days with affairs so pressing. I shall be here again in the near future to look the place over."

In compliance with general orders from the War Department issued to all National Guard and National Army camps, "Schools for Gas Defence" are to be established without delay. A gas house is to be built near the Base Hospital here.

Gets Five Years at Hard Labor for Insubordination

Camp Lewis, Tacoma Wash., Oct. 25.

DISHONORABLE discharge from the National Army, forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and confinement at hard labor for five years, was the sentence imposed by military court-martial upon Eno R. Larsen, drafted man from San Francisco, for failure to submit to physical examination for contagious diseases.

The sentence and approval by Major-General H. A. Green have been announced.

MR. BAKER'S SPEECHES

It has been customary for critics of the administration to group Daniels and Baker as ill-suited for the great responsibilities which the war has thrust upon them. And the essentially pacifist theories which the secretary of war long espoused undoubtedly made the task of leadership in war preparations seem for him quite uncongenial.

But no one who has heard any of his speeches in the last few days can fail to recognize him as a man of marked intellectuality and of exceptional powers of convincing statement. There is a simplicity about his style and a freedom from the ornate which are wholly in keeping with the modern theory of oratory. Without any of the arts of the old-time declaimer, he holds his audiences absolutely, and does so by the straightforwardness and persuasiveness of his appeal.

Both as a speaker and as an administrator he resembles Woodrow Wilson. If our President could bequeath the office to a successor, he would be likely to name his secretary of war as the next man in line. They are strikingly alike. Each makes the same sort of appeal. Each represents the same type of thought and of expression. And have you thought of the political availability of "the man from Cleveland"?

WAR SECRETARY BAKER AND OTHER NOTABLES REVIEWING HARVARD REGIMENT TODAY

Amn. 9/25/17



The war chief highly commended the Reserve Corps after inspecting its work at Fresh Pond. Left to right in the picture are a French army instructor at the Harvard training field, President Lowell of Harvard, Secretary of War Baker and Senator Lodge.

BAKER PRAISES HARVARD CORPS AT REVIEW

The Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps was reviewed and then highly praised today by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

After inspecting the regiment and its trenches at Fresh Pond, Cambridge, the Secretary said:

"I have had a wonderful time this forenoon. I saw an abundance of material for officers' training camps, as well as for officers.

"Harvard should be proud of the steady strength of material it has already supplied for our Federal training camps, as well as for the work of the men I have seen here this morning."

Mr. Baker, who had spent the night at the home of Edward A. Filene after a day at Camp Devens, arrived by automobile at University Hall, Harvard, at 9:30. He was met by President Lowell of Harvard. Then he went to the Fresh Pond training camp. In the party with the Secretary of War and the head of Harvard were United States Senator Lodge, Mr. Filene, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell of Labrador mission fame and Dean Henry A. Yeomans of Harvard.

At the training ground the following officers were presented to the war secretary and other guests: Major William F. Flynn, commander of the corps; Colonel Azan, head of the French officers of army instructions at camps in the Departments of the East and Northeast, and Captain Amann and Lieutenant Morice of the French officers.

The Harvard Regiment, drawn up in line of masses, was inspected, while the new regimental band played.

Then the guests inspected the trenches, guided by President Lowell and Lieutenant Morice. The lieutenant blew a whistle. With smart celerity 200 men of the corps, who had been concealed in the first-line trenches, debouched over the top and advanced in squads of four as in an attacking movement.

The trenches were muddy and contained long pools of water. But at one or two points Secretary Baker descended a ladder to the bottom of the excavations and inspected dugouts.

Then the guests returned to the

NOTABLES AT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER - By Van Ulm



Record Artist and Sec. Baker Exchange Some Repartee, and "Van" Gets "Mystic" Signature

Sec. of War Baker and Sidney Van Ulm, The Record's sketch artist, indulged in a bit of repartee at the Chamber of Commerce Dinner last evening, which shows that the Secretary does not save all his bon mots for his public speeches.

When Mr. Baker saw "Van" using his crayons on him he sent him this note, "please don't picture me with my mouth full, Baker."

After Mr. Van Ulm had finished his sketch he sent it to the Secretary for approval. Again the Secretary sent back a note which read, "You have made me look 20 years younger than I am."

Van Ulm then started in the national game of note sending. He sent a note which read, "Dear, Mr. Baker: When I ink the sketch in, the Lord only knows how it will change."

Back came another note from Mr. Baker which read, "Ink has often done stranger things than that to me."

Thereupon Mr. Van Ulm sent Baker a list of the famous men he had sketched who had sent him their signatures with notes of appreciation.

Mr. Baker replied with this final note, "In order that a touch of mystery may be added to your collection, and not in any spirit of pride in the beauty of the performance, I add my signature to your list."

Sec. Baker Inspects Harvard Trenches

Record 10/25/17



Notables at Fresh Pond "War Zone"

Sec. of War Newton D. Baker visited the scene of activities of the Harvard University soldier boys today and looked over the work. In the above picture, from left to right, are seen Pres. Lowell of the University, the Secretary of War, U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Lieut. Andre Morize and Col. Paul Azan, French officers.

WAR CHIEF SEES HARVARD TROOPS IN ACTIVE WORK

Trench Tour, Parade and Debouchement for Sec. Baker

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 25.—Sec. of War Baker, accompanied by Senator Lodge and Pres. Lowell of Harvard, inspected the Harvard R. O. T. C. at the Fresh Pond trenches this morning in Belmont.

The Harvard regiment, 900 strong, was drawn up in "line of masses," for the first and general inspection. There followed special exercises by a company of 250 picked men, advanced students in military science, under command of Lieut. Morize of the French Mission. This number, 250, is the size of the newly-formed American company unit.

The exercise of the 250 was a "debouchement" from the first line trenches. After this officers of the R. O. T. C. conducted Sec. Baker and the other guests through a tour of the trenches from the first line to the redoubt.

There followed the march of the regiment back to Cambridge, where, half way on the return, it was again inspected by Sec. Baker, Pres. Lowell, Senator Lodge and Maj. Flynn, commander of the regiment, who followed in an automobile, to observe the men in marching line.

The University Band of 30 pieces played, and, on the return of the guests, a brief visit was made to University Hall. The Harvard regiment was divided for inspection into its three battalions. These were commanded by Dr. C. C. Lane, Prof. W. B. Munroe and Prof. R. B. Perry. Owing to the fact that uniforms have not yet arrived, 100 of the men of the Harvard regiment were unable to drill this morning

Boston Eve. Transcript.
Oct. 25/17.
Secy. Baker's visit to Boston, Mass.
Picture showing his arrival at training grounds.

Secretary Baker's Visit to Bost

BAKER AT HARVARD

Continued from Page One

cold for knitting, a fashion associated with these affairs.

"Sitting on the Old Yale Fence"

In all there were probably three hundred people, besides Secretary Baker and other particular guests, who looked on; and a long string of motors was parked along the north side of the pond. No such inspection would be complete without the presence of Major Henry L. Higginson, and he was there and watched the movements of the youthful soldiers with great interest. Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge was another interested spectator, and others were Roger Pierce and Francis W. Hunnewell, 2d, secretaries to the Harvard Corporation, officers from the Naval Radio School, society women, and a number of Harvard graduates of the past century. For the younger women, one of the best vantage points was the barrier around the pond, and as they perched there, contending with the fresh wind, the suggestion of "sitting on the old Yale fence" was inevitable.

Going "Over the Top"

The inspection and field exercises lasted perhaps half an hour, and then a single company of the regiment, whose members had been in the corps last year, went into the trenches and gave an exhibition of "over the top." This movement was carried out according to the latest war methods, the attacking party leaving the trenches slowly and almost walking over "no man's land," for when an advance of this kind is covered by an artillery barrage there is no need for the infantry to hurry, because by the time the infantry reaches the enemy trench it is presumed that the artillery fire will have wiped out the opposing troops.

This gives, in outline, the manœuvre from a soldier's point of view. President Lowell, the officers and guests and the Naval Radio officers watched the advance from the soldier's viewpoint; but it was apparently a fete day for the "gallery," for they scrambled along after the reviewing party with what speed they could make on the slippery ground.

Women Like French Uniforms

Some members of the regiment whose uniforms had not come, and whose only distinction from a civilian was that they bore business-like rifles, endeavored to stem the tide of men and women who hustled along after the soldiers and the inspecting party—and they were somewhat successful. Many of the women persisted, however—they wanted to see everything, and particularly the blue uniforms of the French officers, which one woman remarked were "too dear for anything."

It was not very good "going" in the neighborhood of the trenches. For the most part, the soil there is clayey, and those who hurried most sometimes made the least speed—for it was a case of the frog in the well. But they all kept their footing, fortunately, and, although some of the women crossed the trenches on flimsy gang-planks only a foot wide, nobody, as far as was observed, fell into the watery ditches.

Baker in the Wet Trenches

Secretary Baker examined the trenches with the same earnestness that he inspected the soldiers—getting into the trenches and even the bomb-proof dug-out—and at the end of the inspection he expressed his opinion on the military work at Harvard as outlined above.

Although the Secretary of War counted upon meeting most of the men who accompanied him to the training field, there was one man present whom he had not expected to see. This was J. F. Duffin of Waltham, a conductor on the Middlesex Street Railway. He had come especially to see "Newton," as he called him, and he got a hearty shake of the hand from Secretary Baker.

" 'Newton' and I were brought up in the same town," volunteered Duffin—and when the Secretary of War was about to make a statement for the press, Duffin gave this bit of advice: "Tell them about the three-cent fares, Newton."

BAKER AT THE CITY CLUB

"The Little Chap" Is the Club's Luncheon Guest and Has a Pleasant Introduction; He Discusses "Invisible Armor" and the Horrors of German Ruthlessness

Two meetings at the City Club were addressed by Secretary Baker this afternoon. The first was held in the interest of the "War-Camp Community Recreation Fund" and was presided over by Joseph Lee, who is chairman of the local committee. Bishop William Lawrence also addressed this meeting.

The second meeting was a gathering of City Club members, giving a luncheon in honor of Secretary Baker. The dining-room on the fourth floor was completely filled and the gallery also was filled with men, who had come only to listen.

Secretary Baker had a cordial introduction to the audience. He was welcomed in behalf of the Commonwealth by Lieutenant Governor Coolidge, who spoke of solid Massachusetts support of the War Department, and he was then introduced by President James J. Storrow as a "frail little chap" of tremendous executive ability, enormous duties and great courage.

It pleased Mr. Baker to be introduced as Mr. Storrow had pictured him, and he said he was very much interested in it, because it was the first time he had heard himself analyzed, and he was really too busy to analyze himself. As he had been sitting at the table waiting for his chance to speak, he said he had been trying to think of the reasons why he was glad to come to Boston, and he said there were many reasons. One of them was that the City Club owed him something, because on the occasion of a previous visit to Boston he had been called a foreigner. It happened that as an invited guest of the City Club he had a little leisure and was sitting in front of the Shaw monument thinking about the things that made Boston great, when a man came and asked him for a match. The stranger had asked him what he thought of the Red Sox, and as the question tore him away from his musing over Boston's historical greatness, he was unable to answer, except to say that he had been so busy that he had not followed matters well enough to know who the Red Sox were.

"Baseball," said the stranger in dismay and contempt, adding that:

"I understand, you are a foreigner."

With this story, and its application, Secretary Baker brought forth vigorous applause from the floor, as it induced him to say that now as he came to Boston again he found that, "There are no more any foreigners in the United States."

Secretary Baker spoke extemporaneously, but with fluency, discussing phases of the war. He declared that the public mind is so transformed that personal interests and self no longer enter into the life of the nation, but there is a spontaneous unanimity of opinion that nothing else matters until the war is won. The speaker drew a vivid picture of the ruthlessness of German warfare, contrasting it with the barbarous warfare of the first ages and the civilized warfare, which it was supposed that the world had adopted.

Before the luncheon Mr. Baker addressed a meeting which was held in the interest of a conservation of the high ideasl of the soldiers. At this meeting he spoke of the "Invisible armor" with drich, he said, the civil population should surround the soldiers, so as to equip them for the dangers that threaten them in the camps. He spoke of the necessity of wholesome and interesting excitement to high thinking and high minded living, transferring to the training camps the opportunity for healthy, invigorating and stimulating recreation.

"We cannot afford," he said, "such tremendous, calamitous waste and extravagance as it involves to take a million men and send them forward to battle and then get them home lowered in moral level."

There are many agencies working for the good of the soldiers, but they need to be organized and coördinated. The soldiers should be fired with a sense of decency to preserve them from blemish, so they can return with a quality of citizenship keeping pace with the great quality of soldiers that they are developing.

Bishop Lawrence told about this work in greater detail, and cards were distributed enlisting men in the service for camp community recreation.

URGE WAR TO THE BITTER END

Secretary of War Baker and Senator Lodge Say Germany Must Be Fought to Her Knees—Chamber of Commerce Dinner Notable

Notable speeches were made by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge at the dinner of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night. Both speakers declared that the war must be fought by the United States to the bitter end and that the people of the country should lose no time in realizing that it is the duty of every person to uphold his country's power. More than 1000 persons attended the dinner, which was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings in Boston during the war. Cheers and applause greeted the patriotic utterances.

A most interesting incident followed Secretary Baker's story of events leading up to the war. He had spoken of Germany's assurance to the United States that two boats could be sent abroad a week, the boats to follow prescribed routes and dock at certain harbors. "It had come to the time," he said, "when the United States must get down on its knees and crawl to the foot of the Hohenzollern throne and say to the Kaiser, 'Put thy foot upon my neck and place thy bloody hand upon my head'—or else it could fight." Then, after a pause in the tense stillness of the hall, the secretary added: "We fought."

Immediately there was a burst of enthusiasm from all parts of the hall. Major Henry L. Higginson clutched a napkin and shouted "Three cheers for the fight." The response was like a whirlwind in its intensity.

Prior to this, a few moments after Secretary Baker entered, Colonel Azan and Lieutenant Morize, the French officers and instructors at Harvard, were presented to Secretary Baker. The band played the "Marseillaise," and there was a great cheer from all present.

In the gathering were many of Boston's foremost citizens and prominent citizens of other New England cities. Seated at the head table with President Henry I. Harriman were Secretary Baker, U. S. Senator Lodge, Collector Billings, Commandant Rush, Brigadier General John A. Johnston, Major Henry L. Higginson, James J. Storrow, B. J. Rothwell, Frank W. Whitcher, Henry A. Carpenter, president of the Providence Chamber of Commerce; Richard Ward, president of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce; James C. Reilly, president of the Lynn Board of Trade; James Piggott, president of the Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce; William E. Jones, president Boston Wool Trade Association; Charles C. Chase, president of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce; Ralph S. Bauer, president of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce; George W. Alden, president of the Brockton Chamber of Commerce; John H. Fahey, Frank H. Page, president of the Springfield Board of Trade; Mark Temple Dowling, C. F. Weed, Lieutenant J. J. O'Hare, Gordon Abbott, Howard Coonley, Frederic S. Snyder, Chandler Bullock, president Worcester Chamber of Commerce; Ralph C. Marden, president of Manchester, N. H., Board of Trade; State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill and James A. McKibben.

The galleries were crowded and in the upper gallery were more than one hundred women. The tables were handsomely decorated. The music was all patriotic. It was the annual dinner, and in his address President Harriman reviewed the work of the year, taking up the work of the public safety committee and paying tribute to Mr. Storrow, explaining the situation in regard to the pneumatic mail tube service of the city, fire prevention, daylight saving, social insurance, immigration, the condition of the port and its docks, trade activitres and what may be expected after the war. transportation, the Cape Cod Canal. He wound up with some telling, patriotic remarks

Secretary Baker said the astonishing thing about the war was the response of the American people. "Nothing like it in the history of the world," he said. "It revealed the fact that behind the apparent indifference of the American people there was a cherished idea of liberty for which they were ready to offer any sacrifice. Men volunteered by the hundreds of thousands to do anything the Government wanted them to do, without thought or mention of reward; were ready to give up everything for their country.

"When the drafted men were asked what they wanted most to do, more than fifty per cent wanted to go at once to France to fight. Of the whole. more than thirty per cent wanted to go into the infantry, and the rest into the field and heavy artillery. Only a small fraction wanted to get into the parts of the service where there will be no real fighting.

"This is the spirit that has made it possible for the Government to perform the miracles it has already performed. Never in the history of the world had 10,000,000 men been registered for the Army without so much as a soldier to escort a single one of them to the point of registration."

He traced the events leading up to the war and sharply criticised the chicanery of German diplomacy and the unbelievable ruthlessness of her warfare on land and sea. The world—the civilized world—had risen against such barbarism, and instead of the United States helping others, it was now seen that France and England had been fighting the battles of the United States.

A great cheer went up when he announced that the Army had already subscribed for the present Liberty Loan $61,455,450.

"They are not only willing to fight but willing to pay to fight," said Secretary Baker. "That spirit can only come from men who are fighting for a cause. There is no lust of conquest in our soldiers. They are perfectly conscious of the character of the enemy and the causes for which they are asked to fight. Two colored companies of stevedores have subscribed $36,000 to the Liberty Loan. That shows you the temper of the people of this country."

He told of the sixteen cities the Government had already built for the Army, of the 11,000,000 blankets purchased, and again he aroused great applause when he said that not only were the soldiers in France provided for—five of the best rifles in the world for each man—but in every other respect also provided for, and not only that but provided with reserves of everything necessary to their comfort and welfare. "Nothing had quite equalled the manner in which the industries of the entire country had been mobilized for the war," he said. "It was easy because every man wanted to do his bit."

Senator Lodge was cheered as he arose to speak. He said he was afraid he was one of those who believed from the beginning that war with Germany was inevitable and the fact that the people backed up the Government so freely in everything was proof that the people had also believed the war inevitable.

He then urged everybody to buy Liberty bonds, for, said he, "the credit of the United States is the pillar on which the war against Germany rests.

"That is the largest tax ever levied upon any people in the history of the world," said he. "It will be paid, too, and paid willingly," he added, just before the cheers burst out to back him up. Then he pointed out that at present England raises 26 per cent of its Government and war expenses by taxation, and France and Germany 14 per cent.

"The rest—the remaining 64 per cent—is to be raised by bonds," said the senator, "and it rests with you and the rest of the American people to meet those bonds. We ought to have that five billion dollars here by Saturday night, easily.

"We must go at this war with all the speed we would use if it were to end in six months, and all the thoroughness necessary if it is to last six years. No matter how long it takes, we must see it through to a finish. Not peace on a basis of statu quo ante bellum—it would be a crime to return the world to the situation of 1914.

"We must make it out of the question for Germany to repeat the blackest crime in the history of the world; the deeds of 1914, the massacre of 1,000,000 Armenians, the deportation of a nation into slavery, the transportation of girls and young women from France and Belgium into Germany for a purpose which makes one shudder at the thought, and the air raids on civilian populations, so futile in a military sense—merely foul murder. We must make such things impossible, and they would not be impossible if peace were declared on a basis of the situation in 1914.

"Fill the loans. Fight it out in the American spirit to the bitter end, and there can be but one conclusion—a complete and lasting peace."

Fort Banks Field Day Saturday

The field day scheduled to take place at Fort Banks yesterday was postponed until Saturday on account of rain.



Secretary Baker, Accompanied by Major Flynn, Inspects the New Harvard Regiment

SWEEPING TOWARD FIVE BILLIONS

Continued from Page Five

still do not understand the problem of over-sea expeditions under modern conditions, and still believe armies can be moved about the world as fast and as easily and securely as one removes a flag on the map from Manchester to Mesopotamia. But there do not remain many such people in Washington now. There have been no great American armies in the field since the Civil War. That was quite a long time ago. Consequently, General Pershing and his staff have been almost exclusively occupied since they landed in June last in creating an organization for the armies now in course of arriving. It has been a stupendous task, greater, I think, than any American soldier realized before he arrived here. The whole headquarters staff and the whole great administrative services on the front and on the lines of communication have had to be devised, then created and manned. I do not know what Ameri-

BAKER AT HARVARD

Secretary of War Reviews College Regiment

Sees Field Manœuvres and Trench Sortie

Meets French Officers and Major Flynn

Finds Training at Cambridge of High Value

Trans 11/25/17.

In the midst of his busy stay in Boston, Secretary of War Baker today took two hours to visit the training field and the trenches of the Harvard Unit of the R. O. T. C. at Fresh Pond, Cambridge. The Secretary was accompanied by President Lowell, Senator Lodge, Edward A. Filene, whose guest he was overnight, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell and Dean Yeomans of Harvard College.

Major William F. Flynn, commander of the Harvard Regiment, Colonel Azan, Captain Aman and Lieutenant Morize, of the French Army mission, put the men of the regiment through field manœuvres and "wave" work from the trenches, and the secretary said that he was greatly pleased with what he saw.

"I am particularly glad," said Secretary Baker, "of the opportunity of seeing the Harvard Unit and its training ground. The work the unit has done and is doing is of high military value, and it has poured into our Army a steady stream of highly qualified men. The brilliant French officers have contributed especially to the value of the training, and the impression gained is that the officer material at Harvard is abundant and of high quality."

Rookies Make Good Showing

The regiment marched from its barracks in the freshman dormitories soon after nine o'clock and reached the training field about 9.30. It was commented, as the men proceeded up Concord avenue, that the lines were not quite true; but when it is remembered that the student soldiers have been in training in the new regiment scarcely three weeks, that they have had their uniforms only two or three days and that rifles are still a novelty to most of them, it is a wonder that they made as good showing as they did. A review, moreover, by the Secretary of War, must have been a trying ordeal for rookies so green and all things considered, the regiment did well. When Secretary Baker arrived at the field, the three battalions were drawn up with the precision of veterans and after the men had been inspected they gave an exhibition drill of such manœuvres as they have learned.

Lowell and Lodge Lead Inspection

President Lowell and Senator Lodge led the distinguished guests as they inspected the new soldiers, and the inspection meant a considerable walk through the long, damp grass around the borders of Fresh Pond.

In spite of the chill air—air so keen that ulsters and fur coats were a comfort—many Boston people and not a few Harvard professors and their wives, besides a sprinkling of Cambridge citizens, made a good-sized "gallery." In fact, it is becoming a social feature in Cambridge to be present at any public affair in which the Harvard Regiment participates—but today it was too

Continued on Page Six



Secretary Baker Arrives at Training Ground

The Men in the Group, From Left to Right, Are Edward A. Filene, Secretary Baker, President Lowell, Colonel Azan and Senator Lodge



afety Underground

sand or gravel to make other ports to take on return cargo. The ship, with full return cargo, would often "run into a gale," particles of the ballast would sift into the pump well, the plunger pump would become clogged, and the ship stood a very good chance of never returning to port. With this loss of life before him, Mr. Loud spent some time trying to devise mechanical means that would remove water, containing sand and gravel, from the bilges. The rubber diaphragm pump, taking the place of the piston pump, was the result of Mr. Loud's efforts, and this same life-saving apparatus, somewhat modified, is being used in the Army trenches today.

It's a long call from the old sailing vessels of the past century to the Harvard trenches at Fresh Pond, in Cambridge, but these are the facts; and George

202nd Day

subscribed to $107,250 of bonds of the second Liberty Loan. This means an average subscription of about $74.

TO NAME PROFITS TAX BOARDS

McAdoo to Have the Assistance and Advice of Prominent Business Men and Lawyers

Washington, Oct. 25—Secretary McAdoo announced last night in a statement made public here, that he was going to ask prominent business men and lawyers to assist him in carrying out the provisions of the excess profit tax, and to that end two boards would be created in an advisory capacity to the Treasury Department.

The first board, designated the Excess Profits Advisory Board, will be composed of men of high character and wide experience in business and economics, particularly with reference to taxation. This board will analyze the law, assist in drafting regulations to make it effective and digest suggestions from business men of the country which the Department will endeavor to obtain. The second board, designated the Advisory Board, of legal review, composed of leading lawyers, will advise the Department in the many problems of law connected with the administration of the law.

The personnel of both boards, it was said, probably would be announced in a few days. The Department's announcement says:

"Secretary McAdoo today announced that he would establish an Excess Profits Advisory Board to assist the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in construing and applying the excess profits provisions of the war revenue act.

"The creation of this board is one of the most important steps contemplated by the Secretary in the reorganization of the internal revenue service for the administration of the large task imposed by the new act. This is the greatest tax law in the history of the country, and it is the desire and purpose of the Secretary to administer it effectually with the least possible inconvenience to the public, to business and to taxpayers generally.

"Under the plan of reorganization proposed by the Secretary, an advisory board of legal review also will be created, to be composed of prominent attorneys of large experience to advise the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the many problems of law collected with the administration of the war revenue act in all its phases of taxation. This board will bring to the bureau a fresh and intimate acquiescence with modern business and legal practice and thought.

Education for the Public

"One of the most important tasks devolving upon the Treasury Department in connection with the administration of the new law is to acquaint the public with all the new taxes and how and when to pay them. This will make an extensive campaign of education desirable.

"To accomplish this the secretary contemplates the creation of a new division of work in the bureau under a supervisor of business coöperation.

"This official will keep in close touch with the public and business and diffuse information through all possible channels to the taxpayer. It is contemplated to organize for this purpose voluntary State and local committees. These State, city, town and precinct committees will have no administrative function but will provide a channel for conveying tax and revenue information to every community and will furnish helpful advice to the department regarding the application of the law.

"By direction of the secretary, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is communicating with associations in every line of business and industry in the country inviting suggestions with regard to the interpretation, application or administration of the excess profits provisions of the law. These suggestions will be carefully considered and analyzed by the excess profits advisory board.

"These measures and the reorganization of the staff and line of the Bureau of Internal Revenue will immeasurably strengthen the service and equip it to handle the large task before it. Tax collection in nominal times has been largely an incident in the conduct of government and business while today it is an event having the most vital bearing on the prosecution of our war of defense and on the vast task of production and distribution which the war has brought to American business."

CHAMP CLARK SCORED

Speaker's Statement That New York Financial Ring Hinders Loan Brings Warm Reply

New York, Oct. 25—A statement by Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, that a "ring" of New York financiers was hampering the Government in its Liberty Loan campaign, met with vigorous denial in financial circles here today. Speaker Clark's charge was made during an address yesterday at Oklahoma City.

"Speaker Clark should be made to name the personnel of the alleged "ring" or be compelled to retract his statement in full," said E. H. Outerbridge, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He declared that banks, bankers and financiers generally had not halted at any personal sacrifice in their efforts to make the loan a great success.

Speaker Clark said the "ring" was seeking to make the present loan a partial failure, so that a higher rate of interest would be paid by the Government on the next war bonds issued.

CONVERTING 3 1-2 P. C. BONDS

Treasury Explains How to Exchange Old for New 4 P. C. Issue

Washington, Oct. 25—The holders of the first issue of Liberty bonds may convert their 3½ per cent holdings into the new 4 per cent issue in accordance with regulations outlined yesterday in a statement issued by the Treasury Department. The statement sas:

Conversion of the 3½ per cent bonds may be effected at any Federal Reserve Bank or at the Treasury Department by surrender of the 3½ per cent bonds, together with a request for conversion, at any time after Nov. 8, 1917 (but not after May 15, 1918), but no 4 per cent bonds will be ready for delivery prior to Nov. 15, 1917. If conversions are effected at any time before Dec. 16, 1917, payments to the Government to adjust interest will not be required, but on and after that date such payments must be made. The machinery for the adjustment of interest has been worked out, so that such adjustments will be made with a minimum of inconvenience if conversions are effected as of Nov. 15, 1917, or as of Dec. 15, 1917.

Holders of bonds or interim certificates of the first Liberty Loan who desire to effect conversions and who also desire prompt delivery of their 4 per cent bonds should surrender their holdings for conversion on Nev. 8, 1917, or as soon thereafter as possible. Conversions of bonds so surrendered will be effected as of Nov. 15, 1917, and holders thereof will thereby obtain the full benefit of the higher rate of interest from the earliest possible date.

Subscribers for bonds of the first Liberty Loan who, for any reason, have not yet received either definite bonds or interim certificates, and who desire to convert, should so notify the bank or trust company, or other agency now holding such bonds or interim certificates. To take advantage of the conversion privilege it will not be necessary for holders of interim certificates to obtain the definite 3½ per cent bonds.

SCOUTS TO RAISE GREAT SUM

Boys Set $100,000,000 as Mark for Their Nation-Wide Campaign

New York, Oct. 25—One hundred million dollars, or one-thirtieth of the country's minimum allotment, is now the amount which the Boy Scouts of America expect to raise on behalf of the second Liberty loan. This was announced at national headquarters here today.

The Bo Scout goal was originally set at $50,000,000, as compared with approximately $23,000,000 which scouts collected for the first loan. At the request of the Treasury Department, their present efforts will not be concluded tonight as planned, but will continue until Saturday noon, about 270,000 Boy Scouts and their leaders are at work.

With only one-tenth of the campaigners heard from this morning, $19,864,300 had been collected in a house to house canvass.

BLOCKS BONDS, NOW SELLS 'EM

Wealthy Resident of German Populated Town in Iowa Gets Complaint Against Him Dropped

Manilla, Iowa., Oct. 25—John Brus, a wealthy resident of Aspinwall, who was arrested because of his refusal to permit the use of an assembly hall, owned by him, for a Liberty Loan campaign, today is pleading with his German friends to buy Liberty bonds. Aspinwall is chiefly populated by Germans.

After Brus was released pending good behavior he was told that if Iowa Township, in which he resides, bought $25,000 worth of bonds, citizens would attempt to have the charges against him dropped. Brus then purchased $500 worth of bonds an dimmediately began a selling campaign among him German friends.

The Stars and Stripes are floating over homes and business houses in Aspinwall today for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

State agents are prosecuting a drive against pro-Germanism. Wealthy Germans who do not subscribe to the loan will be taken before the Federal commissioner at Council Bluffs, according to Mayor Roscoe Saunders, f Manila, who is heading the bond campaign in this district.

THE WAR KEY IN WASHINGTON

Lieutenant Colonel Repington, After Inspecting American Forces in France, Says That Every Yankee Division That Lands in France Is Proof That the Vital Machine at Home Works Well

By Lt. Col. Charles A. Court Repington

Special Cable from the London Times. Copyright, 1917

American Headquarters in France, Oct. 25—The visitor from England in search of General Pershing's headquarters, knowing well the will find American troops there, receives all the same something of a shock when he discovers in charge of a street barrier of the war zone an American sentry in the flesh. It is almost an apparition. Inevitably the visitor's mind goes back to the long history of the struggle of the United States to keep out of the war and the workings of the mind of the most pacific of Presidents, gradually leading him up to the fateful conclusion that America must bear a hand in the war to make the world safe for democracy. This tall, well-knit sentry is proof that America is in this quarrel with us. We know America well enough to be sure that being in a quarrel she will see it through. During the last few days I have been privileged to live among the men who have been the first to come to France to uphold the honor of the Star Spangled Banner and make good the President's words by deeds. I have talked with most of the chief officers and have been allowed to study the nascent organization, to visit the troops in huts and billets and training camps. If I cannot say all that might be said about the numbers, their state of preparedness and intentions, I may still endeavor to convey the general impressions of this mighty new force which has come on the scene and express that sincere appreciation which every visitor must very deeply feel.

Englishmen who studied the American Army before the war and understood it, knew it bore a strong resemblance to ours in the pre-Cardwell days; that it was armed as the police of an essentially pacific people and was starved for men and war material. It was scattered in detachments in distant garrisons and was not a modern army in any sense, except for its spirit and the excellence of its Spartan discipline. The West Point training that the general staff officer received—that mainspring of success in war—was relegated to a position inferior to its deserts. All the struggles our soldiers have been through to improve our army in recent years, the American soldiers have also been through, almost measure for measure.

The Key in Washington

But just as it has required a world war to bring home to the minds of our people that right without might was unsafe in this still imperfect world, so it has needed this perfidious aggression, these insane barbarities of Germany to convince the citizens of the United States that they must act in defence of the principles they have deeply at heart, and turn their ploughshares into swords for a while.

I admit the key to the situation, as far as the American expeditionary force is concerned, remains in Washington. That is, the extremely complicated problem of organizing, transporting and maintaining armies adequate to represent America honorably in war must be solved at Washington. It cannot be solved anywhere else. The American armies gathering here are the expression of the ability or otherwise of Washington to work out one of the most arduous staff exercises ever set a military Administration. Upon the competence or otherwise of the President and his advisers to foresee and provide for all contingencies must depend the success of this astounding American adventure. It is a cause of disquiet to some people that owing to President Wilson's almost autocratic powers and the leading role he plays in these great events one false note struck by him may fatally injure the cause; but against this fear there stands the fact, admitted even by the President's political opponents, that not only in all he has said and done since he took the great decision, but in all he has not said and not done, he has up to the present not made one single mistake. There is consequently a complete confidence in his supreme direction and control of all military and other measures he has initiated or approved for the preparation of American armies. His course has received the strongest assent of all competent judges, so far as these measures are known to them, here.

The System of Getting Experience

I have made this last reservation because people are too busy here to follow all details and preparations in America. But we know the necessary men are at the President's disposal, all the youth, strength and energy of America is being enlisted in the war. The arrangements for providing munitions and equipments are well forward and as each new division lands in France we see not only evidence but the proof that the machine at home works well. The President's practice of sending men here to gain experience from harsh contact with practical realities and then calling them back to advise him is an excellent system which might even be further extended to advantage. To understand the difficulties of Washington we must, for example, comprehend the transport problem and must know how many tons gross are needed first for transport, then for maintenance of every American soldier, how long the circular tour the transport takes, how much of this time is occupied in embarking and disembarking, how much by steaming in convoy or otherwise. There enters into this calculation the queston of draughts of vessels and depth of water in ports as well as the railway and other communications with troops at the front. The margin to provide against losses at sea is also one of the necessities of the situation.

A Stupendous Task

There may be people in England who

Continued on Page Six

that the Secretary of the ... personally award a prize to the winning city.

SHOOT THE WAY YOU SHOUT

Roosevelt Delivers a Stirring Liberty Day Address at Oyster Bay

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Oct. 25—After Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had delivered a stirring address at a Liberty Day gathering here yesterday afternoon, emphasizing the duties of the citizen to his country in the war, the audience subscribed more than $50,000 to the Liberty Loan.

"Some fools have asked 'why should our boys fight abroad'?" Colonel Roosevelt said. Then, pausing for a moment, he added:

"Our boys are fighting abroad with the Allies so that they will not have to fight at home without Allies. No man should wave a flag, sing a patriotic song or cheer unless he is willing to help out. He should shoot the way he shouts."

CUBA PASSES ALLOTMENT

Sale of Liberty Bonds Exceeds Million-Dollar Mark

Havana, Oct. 25—The sale of Liberty bonds here passed the million dollar mark—the amount allotted to Cuba—yesterday, which has been designated by decree of the President as "Liberty Bond Day." The subscriptions for the day amounted to $385,550, bringing the total up to $1,114,600. The Havana committee expects to increase the amount to $1,500,000 before the close of the campaign.

McADOO BUSY TRAVELER

Secretary Has Campaigned in Thirty-one States for Liberty Loan

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 25—Secretary McAdoo, returning to Washington from his Liberty Loan tour, made a brief address to several hundred citizens at the railroad station here today. Since beginning the campaign Secretary McAdoo has delivered eighty-five speeches in thirty-one States and has crossed the continent twice. In addition to his civilian audiences the Secretary has spoken to about 90,000 soldiers gathered in camps throughout the country.

Pershing Buys Bonds in Wyoming

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 25—General John J Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, has subscribed for two $50 Liberty bonds for himself and son, Warren, through a Cheyenne bank, to be credited to this district, it was announced today by United States Senator Warren, his father-in-law.

Philippines Celebrate Loan Day

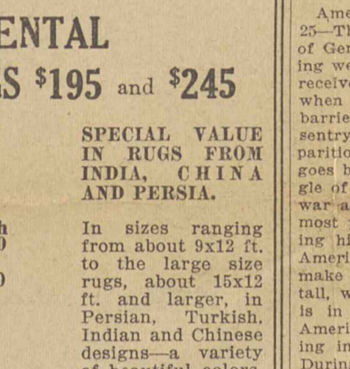
Manila, Oct. 25—Liberty Day was celebrated generally throughout the Philippine Islands yesterday. A military parade was held in Manila and bond booths, in which American and Filipino women worked side by side, achieved great success. Total subscriptions are now $2,000,000, which is double the amount subscribed to the first Liberty Loan.

Middies Buy $107,250 Bonds

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 25—Announcement was made last night at the United States Naval Academy that the midshipmen have







THE HARVARD REGIMENT REVIEWED

Trans 10/5/17

The Harvard Regiment welcomed this morning its opportunity to present arms to the Secretary of War. Organization and reorganization this corps has undergone, each time that a way has partly opened for those who were its members to enter the nation's regular services. Appearing first in the winter of 1915 as the spontaneous full-sweeping effort of Harvard undergraduates to get what training they could at a time when official opportunities for military instruction were at a minimum, the regiment at Cambridge early became a rallying point for the spirit of national service in colleges throughout the East. Improving in discipline and in effectiveness, it received during the following year, as a merited boon, the able corps of French officers who came to supplement and reinforce the instruction already being provided by competent American officers. So prepared, many of its members were gladly received at the first regular Plattsburg officers' training camps opened this spring. Others in great number, with recruits from the other colleges and from all walks of life, reënlisted for the intensive period of summer training which was not permitted to lead to commissions directly, but which again sent a long list of unusually well prepared men to the second Plattsburgs. In the closing weeks of the summer, the Harvard organization, its ideals, its French instructors, and its equipment provided foundation for that great school of "The Iron Battalion" in which men from training camps throughout the country participated to their lasting profit.

All this the parent stock of the Harvard Regiment has contributed to the nation's service, and still it remains a hardy growth. In bringing each of its contributions to their maturity, it has gained, for its future direction and work, a corresponding sum of experience. The element of preserved continuity proved its value again this autumn when the officers in charge of the regiment faced a fresh task, after many of their "veterans" had been called to the colors, and when hundreds of entering freshmen had come up for training. The work of organization and training advanced with despatch and efficiency, as it well could, with such experience as it had at command and with such a corps of instructors. Eleven hundred students, nearly the half of all Harvard's enrolment, have joined the regiment's ranks. Today, when they greeted the Secretary of War, they were already prepared to pass before him not alone in the polite ritual of the formal reviewing drill, but to enact for him, on the manœuvre ground at Fresh Pond illustrations of the actual tactics employed in battle as battles are fought today on the West front. It is even probable that the review enjoyed the distinction of being the first yet shown Mr. Baker in which the lately revised American company organization has been used not merely for th' call of the roster and for close-order dri' but also as basis for the deployment an' actual tactic of troops on the battlefield. The Harvard Regiment continues, and it continues progressive.

BAKER SHOWS SOLDIERS ARE EQUIPPED

Amer 10/25/17

Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Secretary of War in the President's Cabinet, who has come to be known as "Woodrow Wilson, Jr.," to friends and enemies alike of the national administration, more than lived up to his reputation as an orator at the eighth annual banquet of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley-Plaza.

The youthful former Mayor of the Ohio metropolis, who is considered to bear a striking resemblance to his chief in physical characteristics and mannerisms, aroused an audience of more than 1,000 persons when he announced that the United States is already in a position fully to equip every man in the service before he leaves for foreign battlefields.

The audience was the largest that has ever attended a local Chamber of Commerce banquet.

Evidently unmindful of Colonel Roosevelt's severe criticism of his expressed satisfaction that the United States had entered the war unprepared, Secretary Baker reaffirmed his belief that that very fact would stand as evidence that the United States entered the war only because she was forced to do so by the criminal aggressiveness of the German government.

LATEST RIFLES.

Then the Secretary of War rapidly sketched the activities of the War Department since the declaration of war. In swift, vivid phrases he told how the United States government set about to make up for lost time and how the impossible was accomplished, so that now the War Department is able to meet any emergency that may arise abroad.

The charge that the soldiers of Uncle Sam now abroad were inadequately armed was answered by the secretary in the simple statement that the War Department had provided not one but five, rifles of the latest make for every one of the thousands of Uncle Sam's soldiers now in France.

"Every man in the Regular Army, and every man in the National Guard is fully equipped tonight," said Baker. "And the United States is so prepared for the business of war that every man in every cantonment in the country will find his full equipment ready and waiting for him when he is ready to sail for France. That's what business America has done in the short time we have been at war."

In a ringing peroration, Secretary Baker told the audience that, when the final issue came, the United States was forced either to bend its knee to Prussian autocracy and yield its neck to the heel of the Kaiser, or fight.

"So we decided to fight," finished Baker, while the crowd arose and cheered, with the grand old man of Massachusetts, Major Henry L. Higginson, leading the cheers.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge received an enthusiastic reception.

He outlined the kind of peace for which the country is carrying on the war.

"We must have," he said, "not treaties that will become scraps of paper but physical guarantees that will make Germany incapable. We must beat her to her knees and not bargain for peace, but dictate it."

NOTABLES PRESENT.

There were present at the head table President Henry I. Harriman of the Chamber, Secretary Baker, Senator Lodge, Major Higginson, Edmund Billings, Collector of the Port; Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, commanding the Department of the Northeast; George W. Allen, president Brockton Chamber of Commerce; Ralph S. Bauer, president Lynn Chamber of Commerce; Charles Chase, president Haverhill Chamber of Commerce; William E. Jones, president Boston Wool Trade Association; James Piggott, president Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce; James C. Reilly, president Lynn Board of Trade; Richard Ward, president Lawrence Chamber of Commerce; Henry A. Carpenter, president Providence Chamber of Commerce; Elmer J. Bliss, former president Boston Chamber of Commerce; Frank W. Whitcher, president Massachusetts State Board of Trade; James J. Storrow, Howard Coonley, Captain W. R. Rush, State Treasurer Charles P. Burrill, Frederic S. Snyder, Colonel Robert L. Howze, chief of staff to Brigadier-General Johnston; Gordon Abbott, John H. Fahey, former president Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Henry T. Hooper, president Portland Chamber of Commerce; C. F. Weed, Chandler Bullock, president Worcester Chamber of Commerce; B. J. Rothwell, Lieutenant J. J. O'Hare, Frank H. Page, president Springfield Board of Trade; Ralph C. Marden, president Manchester, N. H., Board of Trade; Mark Temple Dowling, president Boston Real Estate Exchange; James A. McKibben.

Among the guests at the tables were Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. L. Azan and Lieutenant A. Morize, both of whom were received with cheering as the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra played the "Marseillaise."

President Harriman reviewed the work of the chamber during the past year, dealing with the question of pneumatic mail tubes, fire prevention, the segregated budget, the milk inquiry, immigration and daylight saving.

SEC BAKER PRAISES THE HARVARD R. O. T. C.



SEC BAKER'S PARTY ENTERING THE TRENCHES



LIEUT MORIZE, WITH MAP, EXPLAINING THE TRENCHES TO SEC BAKER. AT RIGHT IS COL AZAN.



GROUP OF NOTABLES WATCHING THE MANEUVERS

Left to Right—Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge, E. A. Filene, Sec Baker, Pres Lowell of Harvard and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge

Boston Globe Oct 25/17

Sec of War Baker, accompanied by other notables, reviewed 1000 spick-and-span members of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Fresh Pond, Cambridge, at 10:15 this morning. Sec Baker arrived at Fresh Pond at 10, accompanied by Pres A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Dr Wilfred T. Grenfell of Labrador, Lieut Rees, the English aviator; E. A. Filene, Maj Henry L. Higginson and Dean Yeomans of Harvard. Maj William F. Flynn, U. S. A., commander of the Harvard Regiment; Lieut Col Paul Azan, Capt Amann and Lieut Morize were in command of the R. O. T. C.

As Sec Baker approached the Harvard soldiers formed in line of masses and presented arms as Maj Flynn, Col Azan, Capt Amann and Lieut Morize received him. Sec Baker then carefully inspected the entire regiment, which is completely outfitted with uniforms and rifles. At frequent intervals the Secretary of War stopped a moment here and there to question a Harvard soldier.

Following inspection the more experienced and advanced companies of the regiment executed new company formations, recently formulated at the War Department. The companies formed and maneuvered in four platoons.

Jumped Into Foot of Water.

At the command by Lieut Morize the young soldiers started on the run at "double quick" for the trenches. In these trenches there was water more than a foot deep, but it made no difference to the Harvard boys, who utterly disregarded the fact. A shrill whistle was the signal for them to enter the trenches and then in a minute they came scrambling up out of them again and "over the top." Yelling as they advanced, they charged toward the gate on the farther side of the field, through the secret openings in the wire entanglements.

This attack was made in a series of six ways, each being timed so perfectly that they followed each other with remarkable precision. The maneuver was executed with such cleverness and smoothness that the entire reviewing party was enthusiastic over the demonstration as given by the Harvard soldiers.

After the trench maneuvers the whole regiment went through a long close order drill, which was done in a very creditable way, considering the short time that the organization has been together since the opening of the college year. Following the drill on the shore of Fresh Pond, the regiment marched back to Cambridge, where it was reviewed again by Pres Lowell from the steps of the University building in the Harvard Yard.

Sec Baker Walks in Muddy Trenches

The Secretary of War went into the trenches, which were wet and muddy from yesterday's rain. Following Lieut Moritz, he crawled along the subterranean passages, entered one of the dugouts and came out smiling, expressing his appreciation of the great work the men have done. A good-sized crowd followed the Secretary's party about the trenches.

Mr Baker was highly pleased at what he saw, saying to a Globe man:

"I am particularly glad to have had the opportunity of seeing what the Harvard unit is doing. The work I have seen is of very high merit and value, and provides a steady stream of highly trained men. The brilliant French officers who are giving their services have contributed especially to the value of the training, and the impression left on my mind is that the work is of incalculable value to the country. Harvard is to be congratulated on this splendid work."

After his careful investigation of the trenches, the Secretary reviewed the regiment, which marched back to its quarters.

From Harvard Sec Baker motored to the City Club in Boston, where a luncheon was served in his honor at 12:15 p m. p m.

Did Not Hear Watertown Men

On arriving at the City Club Sec of War Baker was met by a delegation of workmen from the Watertown Arsenal, who desired to present their side of the recent controversy at the arsenal. Mr Baker informed them he had pressing engagements and did not have the time to hear their story.

Sec Baker attended a conference of 100 prominent citizens, who discussed the activities at the various army camps. The Secretary indorsed the aims and purposes of the committee in charge of these activities, and said the duty of citizens was to have the soldiers return to their homes from the war in as good a moral condition as when they entered the service. Bishop William Lawrence spoke along the same lines.

Pres James J. Storrow presided at a dinner at the City Club, at which Sec Baker was the chief guest and only speaker. Seated at the head table were Lieut Gov Calvin Coolidge, representing the State; Mayor James M. Curley, Maj Gen Hodges, Maj Gen Johnston, Brig Gen Weigal, Edmund Billings, collector of the port; Brig Gen Evans, Justice DeCourcey, Brig Gen E. Leroy Sweetser and E. A. Filene. About 400 citizens attended the dinner.

SEC BAKER SETTLES STRIKE AT THE ARSENAL

The strike of the building trades artisans at the Watertown Arsenal ended today, at the direct personal request of Ses of War Baker. The representatives of the trades concerned accepted his proposition for the immediate return of the men and definite adjustment of the troubles.

It is said Sec Baker was informed that the labor officials considered the attitude and expressions of Lieut-Col Dickinson of the arsenal as very much in excess of his authority. In the official adjustment, Col Dickinson will not participate.

Seo Baker told the labor committee that the representative whom he would send from Washington would also adjust the troubles at Squantum.

J. A. Howlett of the Carpenters' unions and agent for the Allied Building Trades Council, A. E. Pike of the Engineers' Union, John C. MacDonald for the A. F. of L. Building Trades' Council, Agent L. B. Chadwick of the ironworkers, and Agent B. W. Riley of the Quincy Building Trades were the committee which conferred with Sec Baker at the City Club this afternoon and brought about the settlement.

He told them that any step which would in any way interfere with getting supplies to the troops was unwise, if not unpatriotic. He, however, agreed with the union men, it was said, regarding overtime rates.

NORTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT READY TO RECEIVE BAKER

Sec Baker did not visit the Northeastern Department offices of the army in this city, owing to the number of demands made upon his time. Gen John A. Johnston, the department commander, and members of his staff conferred with the head of the army last night, and this afternoon Gen Johnston, Lieut O'Hare, his aid, Col Howse, chief of staff, Col Reber, chief signal officer, and Col Bingham, head of the quartermaster's department, of his staff, lunched and talked with Sec Baker at the City Club.

But no chances had been taken on Sec Baker's dropping into the army offices without being recognized, as has happened in other places in the past. In the past couple of days a paper announcing his possible visit, giving the program for such a call, and also bearing an up-to-date photograph of the Secretary was sent to the various offices, in turn. New officers and civilian clerks, especially, were instructed to take a good look at the picture and be sure that if "that man" walked in he should be immediately recognized and the program for his reception be carried out.

One of the young women clerks was so impressed by the letter, headed "Round Robin," that she became convinced that it was Sec Baker's first and middle names. She confided in the head of her department that it seemed "such a funny name for a such a big man."

15,000 SLAIN DAILY IN WAR, SAYS BAKER

Tells of Slaughter at City Club

Record 10/25/17

Asserts That Cost of Struggle Per Day Is $100,000,000

Sec. of War Baker surprised about 1500 members of the City Club today by his statements relative to foreign conditions as the result of German atrocities and what it was costing the nations today. He said that 15,000 lives were being lost every day and $100,000,000 being spent every 24 hours.

He said anything that would bring the war to a speedy end would be beneficial and then added:—

"I mean bring it to an end. I have no reference to merely having it stopped."

He said the most tragic incident since the war began was not the sinking of the Lusitania, but that the German rulers approved the sinking of the boat and loss of the lives of women and children.

Sec. Baker made an astounding, artistic address, and received repeated applause on his references to the loyalty of people in the country today.

James J. Storrow presided at the luncheon, at which Gen. Hodges, Maj.-Gen. Johnston, Lieut. Commdr. Key of the Navy Yard, Brig.-Gen. Weigel, Judge DeCourcy of the Supreme Court, Brig.-Gen. Sweetser, Collector of Port Billings and E. A. Filene were the guests of honor.

Sec. Baker caused considerable laughter when he told of his first visit to Boston, on which occasion he was also the guest of the City Club, and

(Continued on Page Six, Column Eight)

15,000 Slain Daily In War, Says Baker

(Continued from Page One)

after the dinner taking a walk to view the historic points of interest in the heart of the city and arrived at the Shaw monument, where he sat down for a rest.

While there he was approached by a stranger, an ardent baseball fan, who asked the Secretary if he believed the Red Sox would win.

Mr. Baker said:—

"I asked him who the Red Sox were and he told me I must be a foreigner as I knew nothing about baseball."

The Secretary of War then contrasted the conditions existing at the time of that visit and the conditions existing today, when there are no foreigners in the country, as all are united for one object.

He said the general opinion was being expressed that the war was being fought in France, and while that was physically true the war is actually being fought in Boston and every other city in the country where we are raising money for the Liberty Loan to support our fighting departments.

He traced the history of war from the early days of civilized warfare to the day when he said the non-combatants are to be respected and the seas open to all nations and at least the people should have a chance on the high seas.

The Germans, he said, have brought us to an era of barbarous warfare of several generations ago, and the destruction of Belgium was the first of its kind since the days of the Roman conquerors.

Mr. Baker said:—

"In Poland today there is not a child under five years of age, as all have been trampled to death in the mad rush of the people to escape.

"In Armenia more than 1,000,000 people have been deliberately killed, and I wonder how the German Kaiser can sleep.

"I was in Europe in 1914, when the air was electrified with a feeling of liberty, independence and self-government, and those democratic things which were born in this country and were becoming dear to the hearts of those on the other side."

"Just when the spirit of the world seemed to be marching toward the redemption of mankind the heads of the German Government willed this war."

Following his address at the Boston City Club luncheon, Sec. Baker spoke before the War Camp Community, an organization to furnish recreation for and to safeguard the morals of American soldiers.

He said in part:—

"The Germans have been accused of sending disease germs around. I do not know whether or not they have done anything as detestable as that or not. But we might do it if we fail to protect the soldiers' morals. We can ill afford, after the war, to have on our hands 1,000,000 men sent back to their homes less fine than when they went out.

"This community work is providing soldiers with an invisible armor of safeguard in Europe. You men in the community work are the blacksmiths and manufacturers of a new weapon of war which is of the quality which preserves citizenship, and will keep our boys in khaki pure and clean."

Strike Ended by Baker

10/25/17

Induces Watertown Arsenal Men to Return

The strike at the Watertown Arsenal that threatened for a time to tie up work on the plant in which are to be made Pershing's gun carriages was called off at noon today.

An armistice was arranged by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, after a conference at the City Club with a committee of five of the union leaders.

Secretary Baker explained to the union men that delay now in furnishing equipment to the American troops abroad would be considered unpatriotic, however just the demands of the men, and however pressing their union needs, the neds of their families or their own personal demands.

The union committee, without a word, shook hands with Secretary Baker. J. A. Howlett, business agent of the Building Trades Council, then announced: "The men will go back to work at once."

Baker's Promise.

He faced his committee, asking, "How about it." They answered, as one man, "at once."

It was then that Secretary Baker explained that he would send a representative from Washington at once to adjust the situation at Waterown in accordance with the prevailing business customs satisfactory to the union men.

This representative, he also assured the men, would be directed to effect a settlement of the matters in dispute at the new plan of he Fore River company in Quincy.

The union committee was composed of J. A. Howlett, A. E. Pike, business agent of the engineers; John C. McDonald, secretary of the trades council, L. B. Chadwick, business agent of the Iron Workers, and B. W. Reilly, business agent of the Quincy Building Trades Council.

In discussing the conference, Mr. Howlett said:

"We think that we have proved to Secretary Baker that we were actuated by no unpatriotic motives in calling the strike at Watertown. Baker is a man. He treated us as men. We have ordered the strikers to go back to work.

Fore River Case.

"We explained to him that we ordered the strike only after all ordinary methods failed. We also explained that had we not been hampered in our efforts to settle the differences paceably by the interference of army officers at Watrtown, there probably would have been no strike necessary.

"He knew that in the navy yard time and a half is the rule for overtime. He knew, too, that men in the navy yards are working practically every working day in the year.

"He did not understand that in the building trades weather and all sorts of conditions cut dow nthe working days to a maximum for the year far below the navy yard men. On such outside jobs it is the regular union custom to get double time for overtime.

"We assured Secretary Baker that if we had been dealing with a man of his authority and fairness there would have

(Continued on Page Eight, Column 8.)

ARSENAL STRIKE IS SETTLED BY SECY. BAKER

(Continued from Page One.)

been not even a ripple of trouble at the arsenal.

"In regard to the Fore River situation, we also explained to him that we had been met with an attitude there that discouraged us, and made it necessary for us to look for his assistance in bringing things to a satisfactory settlement.

"We assured him, however, that in event of his representative being unable to effect a reasonable settlement of the For River troubles, it would be necessary for the building trades of the East to do all in their power to safeguard their rights.

"We are engaged in war. And we are engaged in war because we think the United States is a mighty good place to live. We went to war to prevent another nation from making it other han a gotod place to live.

"We are confronted with increased living costs that are mounting every day, and if employers are permitted to use this war as an opportunity to make the United States a poorer place to live and work, while they are piling up war profits, then we say they are the disloyal, not we who have to furnish the men for the armies, equip them, feed them and care for their relatives left at home."

ARMY HEAD VISITOR AT AYER CAMP

Post 10/25/17

Questions Specialty Officers; Dreary Day for Soldiers

BY HERBERT L. BALDWIN

CAMP DEVENS, Oct. 24.—Rain, whole gobs of it, that soaked everyone and everything, put New England's national army, to say nothing of Secretary of War Baker, to rout today, and, like a hose-line on a bonfire, effectively squelched all plans for the "mysterious day" of the cantonment Liberty Loan committee.

Tonight a 50-mile nor'easter, a real old-fashioned storm and the worst autumn gale that Ayer has suffered under in years, was sweeping over the cantonment, with the rain splashing down in waves before it. Streets were little rivers, great pools of water slopped about in the wind around the camp buildings, barrack floors were flooded and the streets were practically deserted.

WORSE AFTER NIGHTFALL

Those few who did brave the out of doors were soaked through in a very few minutes. Sentries suffered at their posts, drenched to the skin, despite the sheltering ponchos and slickers. In the Western Union offices atop one of the highest elevations in the camp there was a half-inch of water on the floor, the rain floating under doors as the wind flung it about.

The storm was severe all during the day, but at nightfall it increased in severity. Long before taps practically every cot was occupied, few men caring to brave another wetting, such as those who went out in the afternoon suffered with no heat to dry off with. A few hundred men who were given leave early in the afternoon until taps straggled into camp tonight and undressed only to actually wring pools of water out of their clothes. Old residents of the town said that for severity the storm was a record-breaker.

Baker Stays 46 Minutes

Not only did the rain spoil all plans for the camp's open house and Liberty Loan drive among the visitors, but it prevented Secretary of War Baker from observing but a building or two on his first visit here. The head of the army arrived in a downpour, drove through puddles and mud in a closed car to the headquarters of Major-General Hodges and was whirled away through more rain in a closed car en route to Manchester, N. H. His visit to the cantonment lasted just 46 minutes by the watch, but few of the thousands of privates in the 76th national army division even as much as got a look at him.

Secretary Baker arrived at Ayer Junction at 1:50 this afternoon. Delayed near Providence for nearly three hours by a train tie-up, he came unescorted on the 1 o'clock train from Boston.

Major-General Hodges, with Lieutenant W. W. Cowgill, his aide-de-camp, was waiting at the station and escorted the secretary to an automobile. They rolled quickly into camp, where Mayor Henry W. Spaulding and a committee of Manchester, N. H., citizens had been waiting two hours for the secretary. The war head jumped from the car and, pulling his coat about him, dashed up the steps and passed through the committee without even a nod of recognition. In Major-General Hodges' office he threw off his damp coat, pulled out a briar pipe and, lighting it, sat back and gazed out of the window.

Question Specialty Heads

Then came the real object of the Secretary's visit. For five minutes he plied General Hodges with questions, then one by one the divisional specialty heads: Major J. M. Wainwright, who has handled the draftees' receptions; Colonel Dalton, the quartermaster; Captain Arthur F. Brown, the intelligence officer, and the other heads of divisional departments were called before him. Quickly and pertly the Secretary asked a question or two or three, and out went the officer. All this questioning was complete in less than a half hour; and in his quick, decisive manner he said, "That's all," as he reached for his overcoat.

Secretary of War Sees Harvard Unit Spring from Trenches and Attack

Traveller

Praises Work of Men and Results Achieved—"Officer Material Both Abundant and of High Quality."

10/25/17

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker today got another glimpse of battlefield conditions during a "wave formation" charge. To be sure, it was only the Harvard regiment, and the battlefield was back of peaceable Fresh pond, and there was no bloodshed.

But the sight of the young men pouring up out of sod-hidden trenches, advansing in slow lines following an imaginary barrage fire, made his face light up in appreciation and drove some of the war-worry look out of his face.

He was emphatic in his praise of the college unit, too.

"I am indeed glad," he said, "particularly glad to see the Harvard unit and its training ground. The work these young men are doing has a very high military value and is pouring into our army a steady stream of highly trained men.

"The brilliant French officers giving these courses here have contributed especially to the value of the training. The impression left in my mind is that our officers and our officer material are both abundant and of a high quality, and that the officers have a fine opportunity here in their training to fit them for their great tasks."

Secretary Baker was accompanied by Senator Lodge, President Lowell, Dr. Grenfell, A. E. Filene, Lt. Col. Azan, Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge, Prof. H. A. Perkins of Trinity College and Lt. Morize.

The party arrived at Fresh Pond, the Harvard training field, at about 10 o'clock. The Harvard unit was drawn up in parade formation under Maj. W. S. Flynn, U. S. A., retired, the commandant of the training school.

They passed up and down the long line, Secretary Baker calling attention to the things that appealed especially to him. After this review, the secretary's party withdrew to a knoll overlooking the system of trenches and barbed wire outposts, while the regiment broke into the regular battle front units of about 60 men each.

By the time the secretary had reached his coign of vantage not a man of the regiment was to be seen. Even the trenches, faced as they were with sod that matched exactly the burned looking grass in front of them, almost defied detection.

At Secretary Baker's side was Lt. Morize, who gave the signal for the attack, and explained the technical value of the "wave formation." When the French lieutenant blew his whistle the men poured out of the trenches that stretched across the field.

They left the cuts in the ground in lines. In the first line came bombers, then grenadiers, followed by riflemen, and then by machine guns and riflemen.

The uninitiated expected to see these men leap from the trenches and dash, yelling, toward the barbed wires ahead. But they didn't. The successive lines moved forward slowly, maintaining the intervals along the front of the line. This, Lt. Morize explained, was because the men were following a curtain of artillery shells technically called the barrage.

After the "battle," Secretary Baker inspected the trenches themselves. He jumped down the muddy excavations and even crawled into a bomb proof. When he came out he was splotched with mud, but grinning his approval.

He and his party then reviewed the men as they marched back to their quarters in columns of fours. He then entered his automobile to go to the City Club for lunch.

SECRETARY BAKER SEES HARVARD UNIT

10/25/17

Head of War Department Expresses Enthusiasm Over Work of Men, Declaring It to Be of Highest Military Value

Journal

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker today inspected the Harvard unit of the reserve officers training corps at work in the trenches at Fresh Pond, and expressed great enthusiasm at the splendid showing the students made, stating that their work is of the highest military value. Following his visit to Fresh Pond, the secretary was guest of honor this afternoon at a luncheon tendered him by the Boston City Club.

The Cabinet officer spent the night at the home of E. A. Filene in Weston and this morning motored to University Hall, Cambridge, where he was greeted by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. From the college he was conveyed to Fresh Pond, where the student officers were drawn up on the field, under the command of Maj. William F. Flynn, U. S. A., retired.

Accompanied by President Lowell, Senator Lodge and Mr. Filene, Secretary Baker witnessed a demonstration of camp warfare, as two battalions dashed "over the top" of the trenches, at a given signal, in three "waves." The method of charging from the trenches was explained by Lieutenant Morize, who, with Major Azan, another French officer under whom the Harvard officers' unit is studying modern warfare, showed Secretary Baker how the trenches were built and how they connected with each other.

In the inspection of the troops the secretary was accompanied by Major Azan, and followed by Senator Lodge, President Lowell, W. F. Grenfell and Dean H. D. Yoemans. After the trench work, the regiment passed in review before the guests and, headed by its 30-piece band, marched back to Harvard, where Major Flynn complimented the men on their fine showing, pointing out that they had only had eight hours of trench practice.

Secretary Baker declared, after the review, "I am particularly glad to have this opportunity to see the Harvard unit on its training grounds. The work it has done has been of the very highest military value, and the unit has poured a steady stream of highly qualified men into the army.

"The French officers who have given their services have shown themselves to be especially valuable in training young troops, and the impression it leaves is that our officers' material is abundant, and of high quality, and that the men have realized their opportunity for training for such a great task as lies before us."

10/25/17

SECRETARY BAKER IS MANCHESTER'S GUEST

Post

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 24.—An address by Secretary Baker of the War Department was a feature of the Liberty Day celebration here. The secretary made a patriotic plea for support of the second loan. More than 15,000 persons, including 1500 women, paraded in a downpour of rain.

SECRETARY BAKER TELLS OF WAR AIMS

Tasks of United States and Great Response of People Described by Member of President Wilson's Cabinet and Sen. Lodge

10/25/17.

Those who wondered if the people of the United States had retained their ideals received their answer in the magnificent response they gave the call of emergency, according to Secretary of War Baker, who spoke last night at a dinner given by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley Plaza Hotel. It was a response filled with the same patriotism and love of liberty which animated their forefathers when they established the republic.

The United States, he said, has no unholy ambition in the war, but entered it to aid in the restoration of order, to preserve civilization, and maintain liberty. In registering an army of 10,000,000 men, without riot or dissension, in two weeks, this nation did something which had not been done before in the history of the world, and it has succeeded in producing quickly officers for this great force of so fine a quality that it could not have done better if it had had time to give them long training. The people, he said, moved by high ideals, are now joined in a consolidated and confederated mass to assert their strength to bring about the object of their participation in the struggle.

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, also speaking on the war, said the United States entered it to fight for its own independence, and, in company with the other liberty-loving and free nations of the world, for great ideals. It seeks no conquests, but having gone into the war in self-defense, must have peace that removes a hideous peril from the world. Should it fail to accomplish this, then this country not only would be the next victim and be made to pay a ransom, but the whole fabric of democracy and liberty would fall. No matter how long it takes, the war must be carried through to a real finish.

Both speakers aroused their audience of about 1000 to great enthusiasm. At the close of Secretary Baker's speech Maj. Henry L. Higginson arose and called for "three cheers for fight," and the big audience, standing, eagerly responded.

Secretary Baker said:

"Our country is now a partner with the other great nations of the world, partner with all the great civilized nations of the world in a contest to restore order, to make continuance of civilization possible, and to vindicate the fundamental principles upon which liberty can alone continue to exist.

"Our entrance into that war necessarily imposed upon our country an entirely unaccustomed task. It is not uncommon to hear men say that we were not prepared. We were not prepared; we are not yet prepared. But whether or not that involves a criticism, or whether it shows that we really believed in our own ideals to such an extent that we believed it impossible for any sane and just person to disbelieve in them, is a question.

"I take a certain sort of joy in the knowledge that we believed in them and in the reality of civilization, and it is a virtue to feel an incredulity toward the thing which has come to pass. Frankly, I knew perfectly well prior to July, 1914, that a world war was impossible. We had come to feel that the world had at last outlived the possibility of a volcanic eruption from a single center of disorder turned mad by ambition. We were taught by our fathers to believe that we should refrain from foreign entanglements.

"But when the war came and the country had addressed itself to the burden of preparation, its response was magnificent. And if from the center of the Federal Government I can bring you any message of good cheer it is this—that high and low, obscure, captain of industry and rich and poor, conspicuous and artisan of capital, unorganized capital and unorganized labor—that our people in all of their capacities and interests have joined in a consolidated and confederated mass in order to assert our national strength, our manpower, our industrial and our financial power, to put an end to this abomination."

Speaking of the statement that the United States could turn out an army of 1,000,000 men over night, Secretary Baker said: "This great country of ours has not in fact turned out 1,000,000 of armed men in a night, but it has turned out an army in a time so incredibly short that the most optimistic man six months ago would not have thought it possible."

After reference to the training of men for officers, the Secretary went on: "Then it was proposed we should have an army by selective conscription. Two weeks after that law had been passed 10,000,000 young men in this country between the ages of 21 and 31 had been registered without riot or dissension and were ready to fight for their country. This thing was done for the first time in the history of peoples anywhere in the world, for it was the ordinary home agency of a great republic that selected from their own neighbors an army and tendered it to be trained. That shows how completely a democracy can be trusted to rise to the greatest of emergencies."

Secretary Baker described the building of cantonments and the task that confronted the War Department in providing ordnance for the new army.

"Just a word about the war itself," continued the Secretary. "This is your war, and by that I do not mean that it is the war of a dozen or half a dozen people, but that it is everybody's war. Every energy in America, every intellectual, physical, and moral agency in this country, must be devoted to the winning of this war without let, hindrance or hesitation."

After reviewing the acts by which Germany had antagonized the civilized world, and of the effect the sinking of the Lusitania had on him, he continued:

"If we were to fail to take part in this war now it will be because we have lost confidence in the ideals and beliefs upon which our Government was founded. I know that some of these young men who have gone out will not come home again. But I have the consolation that they go as the soldiers of a country that has no unholy ambition of any kind in this war, and that on the other side they are going to touch hands with a heroic company, and be shoulder to shoulder with the French and British soldiers who have already sacrificed so much. I have the further consolation that, when the history of liberty comes to be written, our page in that history will have been rendered more glorious by their exploits."

Senator Lodge discussed the expense, responsibility and work growing out of the war. "We had to borrow the money or raise it by taxation," he said. After an appeal for the Liberty bonds Senator Lodge continued:

"We are in this war to preserve the freedom of the United States—freedom to live our own lives in our own way, and work out our national problems in our own way. We are fighting for our own independence. You hear it said we are fighting other peoples' battles. If anybody has been fighting anybody else's battles, it is the men of France and England, and we must help them to the utmost of our power. We are fighting, too, for great ideals, in company with the other liberty loving and free nations of the world. And if we should fail, not only would the United States be the next victim and be made to pay a ransom, but the whole fabric of democracy and of liberty would fall throughout the world.

"We shall win the war. We should go with a speed as though we believed it would end in six months and with the thoroughness of preparation as though we were sure it were going to last six years. No matter how short or how long a time it takes, we must see the war through to a real finish—not on a peace based on the status quo ante bellum, not on the situation there was in 1914.

"It will be a crime to make the peace on any such terms as that. It will be a peace that will last, a peace that will take from us and our children and grandchildren and from the European world on whose side we are fighting the hideous menace that has hung over all Europe for the last 40 years. We must make it, as far as is humanly possible, out of the question for Germany ever to commit again the blackest crime in history—the crime of the war of 1914.

"There is only one way to get the peace. We must have a peace without which it would have been a crime to go to war. It is only by taking from Germany, not the guarantees of treaties on paper—we must have physical guarantees that will make her incapable. We must beat her to her knees and not bargain for a peace, but dictate it."

SECY. BAKER CHEERED BY BOSTONIANS

Post 10/25/17

War Department Head Tells of Nation's Great Task

PRAISES SPIRIT OF GREAT DRAFT ARMY

Declares Men Now in France Lack for Nothing

Secretary of War Baker's gripping recital of the mighty achievements of the American nation since this democracy entered the great war to preserve the principles on which it was founded last night thrilled more than 1200 members and guests of the Chamber of Commerce to the greatest patriotic demonstration the Copley-Plaza has ever seen.

A great banquet throng, which overflowed the vast ballroom until the galleries and the adjacent halls were filled with white tables and black-suited men, surged upward with cheers that caught Secretary Baker's spirited words from his mouth.

CHEER UPON CHEER

They stood and cheered for minutes as the blue French uniforms of Colonel P. J. L. Azan and Lieutenant A. Morize rose above the throng. The applause rose into a roar—a war shout—as these two men of France, two scarred veterans now helping to train America's army, passed to the head table and shook hands with Secretary

Continued on Page 2—Fourth Col.

SECRETARY BAKER IS GREETED BY MERCHAITS

Continued From First Page

Baker. They shouted their thunderous approval when Senator Henry Cabot Lodge threw all his fiery eloquence into an appeal for a Liberty Loan victory and a demand for a permanent peace not founded on any status quo of 1914 with the words:

"There is only one way to get that peace and that is by taking from Germany not any guarantees of treaties or of paper, such as this world has been accustomed to, but by taking physical guarantees which shall render treachery impossible. We must beat the German government to its knees and not bargain for peace, but dictate it."

Story of Hun Treachery

But the climax and crest of all that great tidal wave of patriotism and Americanism which swept over the great banquet scene came when Secretary Baker had told the story of the events leading up to the war. Germany's treachery and ruthlessness, so great the American mind could not believe it calmly intentional; the Lusitania, the reluctant disavowal, and then the calm statement of the German chancellor that he had merely opposed the ruthless submarine warfare until Germany had enough U-boats to make it successful, the dictation to this country where we might sail the high seas.

"They told us we could send two boats a week and we must have those sent to certain places by certain routes and send them painted like barber poles," said Secretary Baker.

"It had come to the time when the United States must get down on its knees and crawl to the foot of the Hohenzollern throne and say to the Kaiser, 'Put thy foot upon my neck and place thy bloody hand upon my head'—or else it could fight."

"We Fought"

Then in the tense, still hush which preceded a whirlwind of cheers, the Secretary said in a still, small voice—"We fought."

Above that surging thousand men below rose the grizzled form of Major Henry Lee Higginson, his eyes shining fire. One of the grand old veteran's hands clutched a napkin above his head. And above the first lull in the shouting his voice snapped with all the shrill, fighting fury of that famous rebel yell he heard from across the battle line so many time—"Three cheers for the fight!"

And Major Henry Lee Higginson, listed on the programme of the evening as "First Citizen of Massachusets," led three of the huskiest, "lung-bustin'" cheers he ever led in his life—right through to the "TIGER-R-R-R."

Secretary Baker's epic story of how the people of this nation have waged war with deeds which almost seem like miracles began with the story of the mighty task which the nation found set before it at the outset. He told how nigh and low, rich and poor, conspicuous and obscure, capital and labor, and people in all capacities in life, immediately after the declaration of war against Germany had been joined in a "consolidated and confederated mass of industrial, financial and man-power to put an end to this abomination."

200,000 Letters Daily

He told how the mail of the army department had in a few weeks jumped from 3000 pieces a day to 200,000 letters and telegrams, almost every one of them offering the services of some man and showing no idea of getting, but a national impulse to give.

At the outset America began with a little standing army about the size of the metropolitan London police force, scattered throughout our possessions.

He told how the Plattsburg camps called out between 70,000 and 80,000 men, from whom half that number emerged after three months' training proven to be by the agility of mind and body they displayed so fine a class of officers that they could not have been bettered had the country been preparing for years.

Now there are 687,000 American soldiers in camp, chosen through civilian agencies without discord, dissension, rioting or military measures—an army made by the people and tendered to the nation.

Infantry Preferred

"And now I want to show you something of the quality of those men," said the Secretary of War, as he went on with his story. "We are taking a sort of occupational census of this army, finding out what every man has done and listing them. When we asked each man what he wanted to do in the army, 50 per cent of them answered, 'We don't care, just so long as we get to France among the first.'"

Asked what arm of the service they desired to be in, 33 per cent asked to "fight with the infantry," the next largest percentage asked for light artillery and the next heavy artillery. The percentages asking for the non-fighting branches of service were almost too small to count. He said that war to them presented the superb picture of "going over the top" and that's what they wanted to do.

Secretary Baker brought cheers with the good news that so fast has been the country's answer to the call that every man sent abroad has been especially well equipped for a long time to come and such a vast accumulation of supplies is already in France and England that they are insured from want or need. Each American soldier in France has five of the best rifles in the world at his service.

Plenty for Draft Army

Every soldier in the National Guard and regular army at home has at least one rifle. Each training camp has 10,000 rifles and before they are used to their new clothes and ready for rifle instruction, every national army man in the cantonment camps will have a rifle. Rifles are being made at the rate of 100,000 per month.

President Henry I. Harriman made his first official appearance as head of the Boston Chamber of Commerce last night as toastmaster at the banquet. He rendered a full account of the activities and the many accomplishments of the chamber during the past year.

Senator Lodge talked in terms of billions of dollars concerning the enormous war appropriations required by the Secretary of War—"the most expensive man" he ever knew. He pointed out that 36 per cent of the expense of running the government and the war is to be borne by the money raised by taxation during the coming year.

Largest of Tax Levies

"That is the largest tax ever levied upon any people in the history of the world," said he. "It will be paid, too, and paid willingly," he added, just before the cheers burst out to back him up. Then he pointed out that at present England raises 26 per cent of its government and war expenses by taxation, and France and Germany 14 per cent.

"The rest—the remaining 64 per cent—is to be raised by bonds," said the Senator, "and it rests with you and the rest of the American people to meet those bonds. We ought to have that $5,000,000,000 here by Saturday night, easily.

"We must go at this war with all the speed we would use if it were to end in six months, and all the thoroughness necessary if it is to last six years No matter how long it takes, we must see it through to a finish. Not peace on a basis of statu quo ante bellum—it would be a crime to return the world to the situation of 1914.

"We must make it out of the question for Germany to repeat the blackest crime in the history of the world; the deeds of 1914, the massacre of 1,000,000 Armenians, the deportation of a nation into slavery, the transportation of girls and young women from France and Belgium into Germany for a purpose which makes one shudder at the thought, and the air raids on civilian populations, so futile in a military sense—merely foul murder. We must make such things impossible, and they would not be impossible if peace were declared on a basis of the situation in 1914.

"Fill the loans. Fight it out in the American spirit to the bitter end, and there can be but one conclusion—a complete and lasting peace."

Scenes at Dinner to Sec. Baker at Copley-Plaza



Upper Left—Character Sketches of the Secretary of War. Upper Right—Secretary Baker in Action. Lower Left—Senator Lodge and Brig.-Gen. Johnston Enjoying Themselves. Lower Right—President Harriman of the Chamber of Commerce.

KAISER'S SLAVES OR FIGHT, SAYS BAKER

Chamber Members Electrified by Maj. Higginson's Call for "Cheers for Fight."

More than 1000 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce cheered wildly in the Copley-Plaza last night when Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, after telling of the two courses which had been open to us with Germany—either to acknowledge ourselves vassals of the Hohenzollerns or to fight—added that we took our decision and fought.

The applause had scarcely died down before Maj. Henry L. Higginson, springing from his seat at the head-table called for "three cheers for 'fight'," and the big audience was immediately on its feet for a new tribute to American pluck and resolution.

Its enthusiasm burst out again during the impassioned speech in which Senator Lodge outlined the kind of peace for which this country is carrying on the war, and was at fever heat when he declared:

"We must have, not treaties that will become scraps of paper, but physical guarantees that will make Germany incapable. We must beat her to her knees and not bargain for a peace, but dictate it."

The Liberty loan need pervaded all the addresses, but the war spirit was uppermost, at the largest annual meeting in its history ever held by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. There were present at the head table President Henry I. Harriman of the chamber, Secretary Baker, Senator Lodge. Maj. Higginson, Edmund Billings, collector of the port; Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Department of the Northeast; George W. Alden, president Brockton Chamber of Commerce; Ralph S. Bauer, president Lynn Chamber of Commerce; Charles Chase, president Haverhill Chamber of Commerce; William E. Jones, president Boston Wool Trade Association; James Piggott, president Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce; James C. Reilly, President Lynn Board of Trade; Richard Ward, president Lawrence Chamber of Commerce; Henry A. Carpenter, president Providence Chamber of Commerce; Elmer J. Bliss, former president Boston Chamber of Commerce; Frank W. Whitcher, president Massachusetts state board of trade; James J. Storrow, Howard Coonley, Capt. W. R. Rush, state treasurer Charles P. Burrill, Frederic S. Snyder, Col. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff to Brig.-Gen. Johnston; Gordon Abbott, John H. Fahey, former president Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Henry T. Hooper, president Portland Chamber of Commerce; C. F. Weed, Chandler Bullock, president Worcester Chamber of Commerce; B. J. Rothwell, Lt. J. J. O'Hare, Frank H. Page, president Springfield Board of Trade; Ralph C. Marden, president Manchester, N. H., Board of Trade; Mark Temple Dowling, president Boston Real Estate Exchange; James A. McKibben.

French Officers Present.

Among the guests at the tables were Lt.-Col. P. T. L. Azan and Lt. A. Morize, both of whom were received with cheering as the Boston Philharmonic orchestra played the Marseillaise.

President Harriman reviewed the work of the chamber during the past year, dealing with the question of pneumatic mail tubes, fire prevention, the segregated budget, the milk inquiry, immigration and daylight saving. Turning to port development he said:

"Boston possesses one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, the port as a whole having 141 miles of waterfront, of which over six miles now has an average depth at mean low tide of

has sent out instructions to cut them off arbitrarily.

Not More Than 8.6 Cents.

It was further stated that the Louisiana sugar, under the terms of the agree-

concerns desiring direct access to tidewater.

"The commonwealth is also filling an additonal area of many hundred acres on the East Boston flats, and it is safe to say that no other port has greater opportunity for expansion and development. Boston does, however, labor under one serious disadvantage, in that, since the decision of the interstate commerce commission in 1912, it has been denied the preferential rates on western shipments granted to the ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia. To offset this handicap, Boston must avail itself of every modern facility and convenience for the transshipment of goods. A belt line connecting our various railroads has been recommended, and is undoubtedly desirable, as is also the concentration of the 25 freight depots of our railroads into a much smaller number.

Mr. Harriman finally discussed the transportation problem, calling it the greatest, outside the war, that confronted the people of New England.

Secretary Baker's Address.

Secretary Baker began by saying that the war and its burdens naturally occupied the central point in all the country's thought and endeavor.

"Our country is now a partner with the other great nations of the world," he said. "Partner with all the great civilized nations of the world in a contest to restore order, to make a continuance of civilization possible, and to vindicate the fundamental principles upon which liberty can alone continue to exist.

"Our entrance into that war necessarily imposed upon our country an entirely unaccustomed task. It is not uncommon to hear men say that we were not prepared. We were not prepared; we are not yet prepared. But whether or not that involves a criticism, or whether it shows that we really believed in our own ideals to such an extent that we believed it impossible for any sane and just person to disbelieve in them, is a question.

Thought World War Impossible.

"I take a certain sort of joy in the knowledge that we believed in them and in the reality of civilization, and it is a virtue to feel an incredulity towards the thing which has come to pass. Frankly, I knew perfectly well prior to July, 1914, that a world war was impossible. We had come to feel that the world had at last outlived the possibility of a volcanic eruption from a single centre of disorder turned mad by ambition. We were taught by our fathers to believe that we should refrain from foreign entanglements.

"But when the war came and the country had addressed itself to the burden of preparation, its response was magnificent. And if from the centre of the federal government I can bring you any message of good cheer it is this—that high and low, rich and poor, conspicuous and obscure, captain of industry and artisan, organization of labor and organization of capital, unorganized capital and unorganized labor—that our people in all of their capacities and interests have joined in a consolidated and confederated mass in order to assert our national strength, our man-power, our industrial and our financial power, to put an end to this abomination.

Rallied to High Principles.

"From the very beginning there began to pour into Washington telegrams, letters, delegations and individuals, to be numbered only by thousands. In a single bureau of the war department, which daily received three or four thousand pieces of mail, the number instantly rose to 200,000 pieces.

"As a nation we had been devoting ourselves to industrial advancement, to the development and improvement of the civilian arts of life, and there were among us some doubters, who doubted whether we really had any ideals. Yet the minute the key of this call to war was inserted into that door it sprang open, and wholly untarnished by any sort of use, wholly undiminished, there remained those principles of patriotism, that love of liberty, that comprehension of the common interests and destiny of mankind which our forefathers had as a lamp to their feet when they established this republic, and which we, as their children, find a ready guide to deeds of self-sacrifice and heroism.

Scenes at Dinner to Sec. Baker at Copley-Plaza



Upper Left—Character Sketches of the Secretary of War. Upper Right—Secretary Baker in Action. Lower Left—Senator Lodge and Brig.-Gen. Johnston Enjoying Themselves. Lower Right—President Harriman of the Chamber of Commerce.

KAISER'S SLAVES OR FIGHT, SAYS BAKER

Chamber Members Electrified by Maj. Higginson's Call for "Cheers for Fight."

More than 1000 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce cheered wildly in the Copley-Plaza last night when Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, after telling of the two courses which had been open to us with Germany—either to acknowledge ourselves vassals of the Hohenzollerns or to fight—added that we took our decision and fought.

The applause had scarcely died down before Maj. Henry L. Higginson, springing from his seat at the head-table called for "three cheers for 'fight'," and the big audience was immediately on its feet for a new tribute to American pluck and resolution.

Its enthusiasm burst out again during the impassioned speech in which Senator Lodge outlined the kind of peace for which this country is carrying on the war, and was at fever heat when he declared:

"We must have, not treaties that will become scraps of paper, but physical guarantees that will make Germany incapable. We must beat her to her knees and not bargain for a peace, but dictate it."

The Liberty loan need pervaded all the addresses, but the war spirit was uppermost, at the largest annual meeting in its history ever held by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. There were present at the head table President Henry I. Harriman of the chamber, Secretary Baker, Senator Lodge, Maj. Higginson, Edmund Billings, collector of the port; Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Department of the Northeast; George W. Alden, president Brockton Chamber of Commerce; Ralph S. Bauer, president Lynn Chamber of Commerce; Charles Chase, president Haverhill Chamber of Commerce; William E. Jones, president Boston Wool Trade Association; James Piggott, president Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce; James C. Reilly, President Lynn Board of Trade; Richard Ward, president Lawrence Chamber of Commerce; Henry A. Carpenter, president Providence Chamber of Commerce; Elmer J. Bliss, former president Boston Chamber of Commerce; Frank W. Whitcher, president Massachusetts state board of trade; James J. Storrow, Howard Coonley, Capt. W. R. Rush, state treasurer Charles P. Burrill, Frederic S. Snyder, Col. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff to Brig.-Gen. Johnston; Gordon Abbott, John H. Fahey, former president Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Henry T. Hooper, president Portland Chamber of Commerce; C. F. Weed, Chandler Bullock, president Worcester Chamber of Commerce; B. J. Rothwell, Lt. J. J. O'Hare, Frank H. Page, president Springfield Board of Trade; Ralph C. Marden, president Manchester, N. H., Board of Trade; Mark Temple Dowling, president Boston Real Estate Exchange; James A. McKibben.

French Officers Present.

Among the guests at the tables were Lt.-Col. P. T. L. Azan and Lt. A. Morize, both of whom were received with cheering as the Boston Philharmonic orchestra played the Marseillaise.

President Harriman reviewed the work of the chamber during the past year, dealing with the question of pneumatic mail tubes, fire prevention, the segregated budget, the milk inquiry, immigration and daylight saving. Turning to port development he said:

"Boston possesses one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, the port as a whole having 141 miles of waterfront, of which over six miles now has an average depth at mean low tide of 35 feet. In the last six years the commonwealth of Massachusetts has expended over $9,000,000 in developing the facilities of the port, and the two new piers, the Commonwealth pier and the Fish pier, rank among the finest in the world. The commonwealth is also building one of the largest dry docks in the country and has available on the South Boston waterfront approximately 150 acres of unoccupied land which offer unrivalled opportunities for manufacurting concerns desiring direct access to tidewater.

"The commonwealth is also filling an additonal area of many hundred acres on the East Boston flats, and it is safe to say that no other port has greater opportunity for expansion and development. Boston does, however, labor under one serious disadvantage, in that, since the decision of the interstate commerce commission in 1912, it has been denied the preferential rates on western shipments granted to the ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia. To offset this handicap, Boston must avail itself of every modern facility and convenience for the transshipment of goods. A belt line connecting our various railroads has been recommended, and is undoubtedly desirable, as is also the concentration of the 25 freight depots of our railroads into a much smaller number.

Mr. Harriman finally discussed the transportation problem, calling it the greatest, outside the war, that confronted the people of New England.

Secretary Baker's Address.

Secretary Baker began by saying that the war and its burdens naturally occupied the central point in all the country's thought and endeavor.

"Our country is now a partner with the other great nations of the world," he said. "Partner with all the great civilized nations of the world in a contest to restore order, to make a continuance of civilization possible, and to vindicate the fundamental principles upon which liberty can alone continue to exist.

"Our entrance into that war necessarily imposed upon our country an entirely unaccustomed task. It is not uncommon to hear men say that we were not prepared. We were not prepared; we are not yet prepared. But whether or not that involves a criticism, or whether it shows that we really believed in our own ideals to such an extent that we believed it impossible for any sane and just person to disbelieve in them, is a question.

Thought World War Impossible.

"I take a certain sort of joy in the knowledge that we believed in them and in the reality of civilization, and it is a virtue to feel an incredulity towards the thing which has come to pass. Frankly, I knew perfectly well prior to July, 1914, that a world war was impossible. We had come to feel that the world had at last outlived the possibility of a volcanic eruption from a single centre of disorder turned mad by ambition. We were taught by our fathers to believe that we should refrain from foreign entanglements.

"But when the war came and the country had addressed itself to the burden of preparation, its response was magnificent. And if from the centre of the federal government I can bring you any message of good cheer it is this—that high and low, rich and poor, conspicuous and obscure, captain of industry and artisan, organization of labor and organization of capital, unorganized capital and unorganized labor—that our people in all of their capacities and interests have joined in a consolidated and confederated mass in order to assert our national strength, our man-power, our industrial and our financial power, to put an end to this abomination.

Rallied to High Principles.

"From the very beginning there began to pour into Washington telegrams, letters, delegations and individuals, to be numbered only by thousands. In a single bureau of the war department, which daily received three or four thousand pieces of mail, the number instantly rose to 200,000 pieces.

"As a nation we had been devoting ourselves to industrial advancement, to the development and improvement of the civilian arts of life, and there were among us some doubters, who doubted whether we really had any ideals. Yet the minute the key of this call to war was inserted into that door it sprang open, and wholly untarnished by any sort of use, wholly undiminished, there remained those principles of patriotism, that love of liberty, that comprehension of the common interests and destiny of mankind which our forefathers had as a lamp to their feet when they established this republic, and which we, as their children, find a ready guide to deeds of self-sacrifice and heroism.

NDS SHORTAGE OF SUGAR HERE

Take Back Decorations

LONDON, Oct. 24—Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explor-

ar Secretary Baker

Turned Out Great Army.

"It seems almost sordid to refer to some of the things we have done. We had a little standing army not much larger than the metropolitan police force of London. A substantial part of it in the Philippine islands and Porto Rico, the rest of it stretched along the Mexican border. The problem presented was to make an army, to clothe, feed, arm and train that army.

"A statesman once said in this country that an army of 1,000,000 men could be created overnight, and at the time he made that statement there was a good deal of justified incredulity. And yet the truth lay half-way between what he said and what we said who doubted it. This great country of ours has not in fact turned out 1,000,000 of armed men in a night, but it has turned out an army in a time so incredibly short that the most optimistic man six months ago would not have thought it possible.

Training of the Officers.

"The first thing was to train officers, and I trust our people will never forget the debt they owe to regular army officers of the United States. The next was the development of these officers and we turned into the camps the finest product of the American college and high school. When we had given them three months of training we discovered that the intellectual acuteness, which is the fruit of our educational system in this country, the agility and soundness of body that come from our physical education, and the spirit of fair play generated on the athletic field had given us the opportunity of making officers of so fine a quality that, if we had foreseen this need, we could never have provided better for it in advance.

"Then it was proposed we should have an army by selective conscription. Two weeks after that law had been passed 10,000,000 young men in this country between the ages of 21 and 31 had been registered without riot or dissension and were ready to fight for their country. This thing was done for the first time in the history of peoples anywhere in the world, for it was the ordinary home agency of a great republic that selected from their own neighbors an army and tendered it to be trained. That shows how completely a democracy can be trusted to rise to the greatest of emergencies.

Mobilizing the Finances.

"Now that we have selected these 687,000 men we are undertaaking to make an occupational census of them. The first question we asked was, 'What do you want to do?' and most of 50 per cent. of them have spontaneously given the answer, 'I don't care what you ask me to do; just say that I want to get to France among the first of the soldiers.'

"In the meantime, the financial mobization of this country has gone on. Tonight I received two telegrams from my secretary at Washington. One of them states that the United States army has already subscribed $61,455,450 to the second Liberty loan. They are not only willing to fight, but they are willing to pay to fight.

"The other telegram states that the 200 colored members of K company, of the 301st stevedore regiment, have subscribed over $36,000 to the loan."

Huge Expenditures Required.

Secretary Baker proceeded to describe how the industrial and commercial problems incident to the raising of an army had been met. He spoke of the building of the cantonments and then described the enormous task which the war department had faced in providing ordnance.

"The ordinary expenses of this government in times of peace," he said, "are a little over one billion dollars a year. They have been multiplied by something like 15 or 16, and one of the war departments is called upon to provide expenditure amounting for a single year to more than three thousand million dollars.

"Just a word about the war itself. This is your war, and by that I do not mean that it is the war of a dozen or half a dozen people, but that it is everybody's war. Every energy in America, every intellectual, physical and moral agency in this country, must be devoted to the winning of this war without let, hindrance or hesitation."

The speaker here reviewed the various acts by which Germany had aroused the horror of the civilized world and told a moving story of the effect which the Lusitania tragedy had had upon him.

"I think nothing could better show the madness of the autocracy which controls the destinies of Germany at this moment than its supposition that by killing babies it could scare Englishmen and Frenchmen. The Germans ought to have known that every man here would realize that the last ounce of blood he had would have to be dedicated to the final termination of that theory of warfare!

"If we were to fail to take part in this war now it will be because we have lost confidence in the ideals and beliefs upon which our government was founded. I know that some of these young men who have gone out will not come home again. But I have the consolation that they go as the soldiers of a country that has no unholy ambition of any kind in this war, and that on the other side they are going to touch hands with a heroic company, and be shoulder to shoulder with the French and British soldiers who have already sacrificed so much. I have the further consolation that, when the history of liberty comes to be written, our page in that history will have been rendered more glorious by their exploits."

Senator Lodge Speaks.

Senator Lodge gave his audience some statistics showing what an enormous burden of responsibility and work had rested upon the secretary of war. Turning to the expenses of the war, the senator said:

"We had to borrow the money or raise it by taxation. Added to the taxes already in existence we shall raise this year a total of nearly four billions in taxes from the American people, the heaviest taxes ever imposed in one year upon any people, and those taxes will be paid, and paid without reluctance. We are providing for a larger percentage of expenditure from taxation than any other nation in the world. Thirty-six and a fraction of our expenditures will come from taxation. England's percentage is 26, that of France and Germany about 14. I think we have done our duty in taxation.

People Must Supply Money.

"But that leaves 63½ per cent. of our expenditures to be raised by bonds, and it is with you and the American people to meet these bonds. This is Liberty Bond day. We ought to have the $5,000,000,000 before Saturday night. Money lies behind everything. Without the money the secretary cannot arm, equip or transport his men. Without the money we cannot send forth our navy or add to our naval vessels the many we must have.

"The taxation is provided for. It is for the American people to supply the rest of the money while lending it to the government. The return, in view of the security, is of the best. If the security of the United States is not good, and the bonds of the United States are not good, then no investment that any man holds tonight is worth the paper it is written on.

Avoid Burdensome Taxation.

"We must have that money. We do not wish to resort to a burden of taxation which will cripple the whole financial system. We do not wish to resort to the German plan of taking 25 per cent. of the banking deposits. In the hours that remain between now and Saturday we must all bend every energy to seeing the loan succeed. If the loan does not succeed, the credit of the United States will be shaken, and that credit today is the pillar upon which the war against Germany rests. England has loaned $4,000,000,000 and over to her allies and over $800,000,000 to her dominions overseas. She can do no more. We have stepped into the gap. We must not fail. We can do it. We have the money and we must simply give it. What is money compared with the lives we are giving?

Would Have to Pay Ransom.

"We are in this war to preserve the freedom of the United States—freedom to live our own lives in our own way, and work out our national problems in our own way. We are fighting for our own independence. You hear it said we are fighting other peoples' battles. If anybody has been fighting anybody else's battles, it is the men of France and England, and we must help them to the utmost of our power. We are fighting, too, for great ideals, in company with the other liberty loving and free nations of the world. And if we should fail, not only would the United States be the next victim and be made to pay a ransom, but the whole fabric of democracy and of liberty would fall throughout the world.

"We shall win the war. We should go with a speed as though we believed it would end in six months and with the thoroughness of preparation as though we were sure it were going to last six years. No matter how short or how long a time it takes, we must see the war through to a real finish—not on a peace based on the status quo ante bellum, not on the situation there was in 1914.

"It will be a crime to make the peace on any such terms as that. It will be a peace that will last, a peace that will take from us and our children and grandchildren and from the European world on whose side we are fighting the hideous menace that has hung over a Europe for the last 40 years. We must make it, as far as is humanly possible, out of the question for Germany ever to commit again the blackest crime in history—the crime of the war of 1914.

"How are we going to get a peace? The President in his note pointed out in diplomatic language the difficulty of the situation was that we had nobody with whom we could negotiate. How can you make a peace with a nation that regards all treaties as scraps of paper to be torn up when they feel inclined? You cannot negotiate with a government like that.

"There is only one way to get the peace. We must have a peace without which it would have been a crime to go to war. It is only by taking from Germany, not the guarantees of treaties on paper—we must have physical guarantees that will make her incapable. We must beat her to her knees and not bargain for a peace, but dictate it.

Must Remove Hideous Peril.

"We seek no conquests. We have entered this war in selfdefence, in no spirit of adventure or conquest, but we are going to have, and we must have and shall have a peace that will remove this hideous peril from the world. I repeat now what I said at Cambridge, that if my life should be spared and that I may have to pass upon a peace, the only instructions I recognize are the instructions written in the red letters of the past three years—instructions that come from that ocean where the women and children lie foully murdered, from the soldiers we are sending to Flanders to go over the top there and leave many of their bodies in a foreign soil. To those who died in the Lusitania and to all that long record of horror that Germany has inflicted upon the world I shall look for my instructions, and no peace ought to be received by any senator or American anywhere which does not bring all this to a final conclusion.

"Let us take the loan. Give the men and fight it out in the American spirit to the bitter end, and there can be but one result—a peace of the most conclusive kind."

The menu at the dinner follows:

Cape Cod Oysters.
Cream of Chicken.
Broiled Sirloin Steak.
Green Corn Fritters. Lima Beans, Forestiere.
Peas a la Francaise. Scalloped Potatoes.
Heart of Romaine, Russian Dressing.
Green Apple Pie.
Vanilla Ice Cream.
Coffee.
Sparkling Clysmic. Melachrino Cigarettes.

Kaiser's Vassals or Fight, Says War Secretary Baker

Turned Out Great Army.

"It seems almost sordid to refer to some of the things we have done. We had a little standing army not much larger than the metropolitan police force of London. A substantial part of it in the Philippine islands and Porto Rico, the rest of it stretched along the Mexican border. The problem presented was to make an army, to clothe, feed, arm and train that army.

"A statesman once said in this country that an army of 1,000,000 men could be created overnight, and at the time he made that statement there was a good deal of justified incredulity. And yet the truth lay half-way between what he said and what we said who doubted it. This great country of ours has not in fact turned out 1,000,000 of armed men in a night, but it has turned out an army in a time so incredibly short that the most optimistic man six months ago would not have thought it possible.

Training of the Officers.

"The first thing was to train officers, and I trust our people will never forget the debt they owe to regular army officers of the United States. The next was the development of these officers and we turned into the camps the finest product of the American college and high school. When we had given them three months of training we discovered that the intellectual acuteness, which is the fruit of our educational system in this country, the agility and soundness of body that come from our physical education, and the spirit of fair play generated on the athletic field had given us the opportunity of making officers of so fine a quality that, if we had foreseen this need, we could never have provided better for it in advance.

"Then it was proposed we should have an army by selective conscription. Two weeks after that law had been passed 10,000,000 young men in this country between the ages of 21 and 31 had been registered without riot or dissension and were ready to fight for their country. This thing was done for the first time in the history of peoples anywhere in the world, for it was the ordinary home agency of a great republic that selected from their own neighbors an army and tendered it to be trained. That shows how completely a democracy can be trusted to rise to the greatest of emergencies.

Mobilizing the Finances.

"Now that we have selected these 687,000 men we are undertaaking to make an occupational census of them. The first question we asked was, 'What do you want to do?' and most of 50 per cent. of them have spontaneously given the answer, 'I don't care what you ask me to do; just say that I want to get to France among the first of the soldiers.'

"In the meantime, the financial mobization of this country has gone on. Tonight I received two telegrams from my secretary at Washington. One of them states that the United States army has already subscribed $61,455,450 to the second Liberty loan. They are not only willing to fight, but they are willing to pay to fight.

"The other telegram states that the 200 colored members of K company, of the 301st stevedore regiment, have subscribed over $36,000 to the loan."

Huge Expenditures Required.

Secretary Baker proceeded to describe how the industrial and commercial problems incident to the raising of an army had been met. He spoke of the building of the cantonments and then described the enormous task which the war department had faced in providing ordnance.

"The ordinary expenses of this government in times of peace," he said, "are a little over one billion dollars a year. They have been multiplied by something like 15 or 16, and one of the war departments is called upon to provide expenditure amounting for a single year to more than three thousand million dollars.

"Just a word about the war itself. This is your war, and by that I do not mean that it is the war of a dozen or half a dozen people, but that it is everybody's war. Every energy in America, every intellectual, physical and moral agency in this country, must be devoted to the winning of this war without let, hindrance or hesitation."

The speaker here reviewed the various acts by which Germany had aroused the horror of the civilized world and told a moving story of the effect which the Lusitania tragedy had had upon him.

"I think nothing could better show the madness of the autocracy which controls the destinies of Germany at this moment than its supposition that by killing babies it could scare Englishmen and Frenchmen. The Germans ought to have known that every man here would realize that the last ounce of blood he had would have to be dedicated to the final termination of that theory of warfare.

"If we were to fail to take part in this war now it will be because we have lost confidence in the ideals and beliefs upon which our government was founded. I know that some of these young men who have gone out will not come home again. But I have the consolation that they go as the soldiers of a country that has no unholy ambition of any kind in this war, and that on the other side they are going to touch hands with a heroic company, and be shoulder to shoulder with the French and British soldiers who have already sacrificed so much. I have the further consolation that, when the history of liberty comes to be written, our page in that history will have been rendered more glorious by their exploits."

Senator Lodge Speaks.

Senator Lodge gave his audience some statistics showing what an enormous burden of responsibility and work had rested upon the secretary of war. Turning to the expenses of the war, the senator said:

"We had to borrow the money or raise it by taxation. Added to the taxes already in existence we shall raise this year a total of nearly four billions in taxes from the American people, the heaviest taxes ever imposed in one year upon any people, and those taxes will be paid, and paid without reluctance. We are providing for a larger percentage of expenditure from taxation than any other nation in the world. Thirty-six and a fraction of our expenditures will come from taxation. England's percentage is 26, that of France and Germany about 14. I think we have done our duty in taxation.

People Must Supply Money.

"But that leaves 63½ per cent. of our expenditures to be raised by bonds, and it is with you and the American people to meet these bonds. This is Liberty Bond day. We ought to have the $5,000,000,000 before Saturday night. Money lies behind everything. Without the money the secretary cannot arm, equip or transport his men. Without the money we cannot send forth our navy or add to our naval vessels the many we must have.

"The taxation is provided for. It is for the American people to supply the rest of the money while lending it to the government. The return, in view of the security, is of the best. If the security of the United States is not good, and the bonds of the United States are not good, then no investment that any man holds tonight is worth the paper it is written on.

Avoid Burdensome Taxation.

"We must have that money. We do not wish to resort to a burden of taxation which will cripple the whole financial system. We do not wish to resort to the German plan of taking 25 per cent. of the banking deposits. In the hours that remain between now and Saturday we must all bend every energy to seeing the loan succeed. If the loan does not succeed, the credit of the United States will be shaken, and that credit today is the pillar upon which the war against Germany rests. England has loaned $4,000,000,000 and over to her allies and over $800,000,000 to her dominions overseas. She can do no more. We have stepped into the gap. We must not fail. We can do it. We have the money and we must simply give it. What is money compared with the lives we are giving?

Would Have to Pay Ransom.

"We are in this war to preserve the freedom of the United States—freedom to live our own lives in our own way, and work out our national problems in our own way. We are fighting for our own independence. You hear it said we are fighting other peoples' battles. If anybody has been fighting anybody else's battles, it is the men of France and England, and we must help them to the utmost of our power. We are fighting, too, for great ideals, in company with the other liberty loving and free nations of the world. And if we should fail, not only would the United States be the next victim and be made to pay a ransom, but the whole fabric of democracy and of liberty would fall throughout the world.

"We shall win the war. We should go with a speed as though we believed it would end in six months and with the thoroughness of preparation as though we were sure it were going to last six years. No matter how short or how long a time it takes, we must see the war through to a real finish—not on a peace based on the status quo ante bellum, not on the situation there was in 1914.

"It will be a crime to make the peace on any such terms as that. It will be a peace that will last, a peace that will take from us and our children and grandchildren and from the European world on whose side we are fighting the hideous menace that has hung over a Europe for the last 40 years. We must make it, as far as is humanly possible, out of the question for Germany ever to commit again the blackest crime in history—the crime of the war of 1914.

"How are we going to get a peace? The President in his note pointed out in diplomatic language the difficulty of the situation was that we had nobody with whom we could negotiate. How can you make a peace with a nation that regards all treaties as scraps of paper to be torn up when they feel inclined? You cannot negotiate with a government like that.

"There is only one way to get the peace. We must have a peace without which it would have been a crime to go to war. It is only by taking from Germany, not the guarantees of treaties on paper—we must have physical guarantees that will make her incapable. We must beat her to her knees and not bargain for a peace, but dictate it.

Must Remove Hideous Peril.

"We seek no conquests. We have entered this war in selfdefence, in no spirit of adventure or conquest, but we are going to have, and we must have and shall have a peace that will remove this hideous peril from the world. I repeat now what I said at Cambridge, that if my life should be spared and that I may have to pass upon a peace, the only instructions I recognize are the instructions written in the red letters of the past three years—instructions that come from that ocean where the women and children lie foully murdered, from the soldiers we are sending to Flanders to go over the top there and leave many of their bodies in a foreign soil. To those who died in the Lusitania and to all that long record of horror that Germany has inflicted upon the world I shall look for my instructions, and no peace ought to be received by any senator or American anywhere which does not bring all this to a final conclusion.

"Let us take the loan. Give the men and fight it out in the American spirit to the bitter end, and there can be but one result—a peace of the most conclusive kind."

The menu at the dinner follows:

Cape Cod Oysters.
Cream of Chicken.
Broiled Sirloin Steak.
Green Corn Fritters. Lima Beans, Forestiere.
Peas a la Francaise. Scalloped Potatoes.
Heart of Romaine, Russian Dressing.
Green Apple Pie.
Vanilla Ice Cream.
Coffee.
Sparkling Clysmic. Melachrino Cigarettes.

without paying toll to it in manhood and in money. This spirit might demand Canada from a defeated, navyless England, and then our dream of peace on the north would be at an end. We would live, as France has lived for 40 years, in haunting terror.

America speaks for the world in fighting Germany. Mark on a map those countries which are Germany's allies and you will mark but four, running from the Baltic through Austria and Bulgaria to Turkey. All the other nations the whole globe around are in arms against her or are unable to move. There is deep meaning in this. We fight with the world for an honest world in which nations keep their word, for a world in which nations do not live by swagger or by threat, for a world in which men think of the ways in which they can conquer the common cruelties of nature instead of inventing more horrible cruelties to inflict upon the spirit and body of man, for a world in which the ambition or the philosophy of a few shall not make miserable all mankind, for a world in which the man is held more precious than the machine, the system, or the state.

WAR MEASURES AND PURPOSES.

By NEWTON D. BAKER, *Secretary of War.*

In 1776, on the 4th day of July, a nation was born, dedicated to a new theory of government and a new ideal of human liberty. On the 4th day of July, 1917 our newspapers announced throughout a vast and populous continent, to a people who for more than 100 years have known political liberty, and with it unexampled progress, that an expeditionary force of their soldiers had landed, without the loss of a man, on the soil of France to defend in that place the great principle of democracy and liberty under which they have thrived so long.

In passing, it will be deemed appropriate for me to pay a tribute of thanks from the Army to the Navy for the superb way in which they acquitted themselves of the grave responsibility of that convoy. And I think I can say to the American people that the splendid cooperation between the Navy and the Army which characterized this first martial exploit is a promise of a happy and effective cooperation in the future. So that we can look forward to the American Army and the American Navy, the two strong arms of the American people on many glorious fields and on many glorious seas, sustaining the traditions of our country and establishing forever the belief that free men in a battle for freedom fear no foe. But I want to ask your attention to the occasion for our being in France with our soldiers.

One of the traditional policies of the United States from its beginning has been the avoidance of entangling alliances. The United States is in no entangling alliance. We are in this war upon no sordid mission of any sort. We do not seek to take the possessions of any other people or to impose by force our will upon any other people in the making of their government or in an encroachment upon their rights. But after a patience perfectly unparalleled and

after an effort worthy of our civilization to accomplish the recognition of our rights and of our freedom, by diplomacy and by every peaceful art, America is in arms now to vindicate upon the battlefield the right of democracy to exist against the denials of autocracy.

Things have come to a pass in this world where all mankind must choose whether the nations of the earth are to be autocratic in their government and militarist in their pretensions or democratic in their governments and just in their pretensions.

men between the ages of 21 and 31, drawn from the body of our country by selective processes which will recognize the needs of industry, the needs of dependents, and those relations in life which ought not to be sacrificed if our national strength is to be preserved to its maximum efficiency.

And it is provided in the law that when these armies are assembled there shall be no difference between the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the National Army. But every man, whether he has had training in the Regular [illegible] training in the guard or

and attractive amusements for their leisure, so that when they come out of the Army they will have no scars except those honorably won in warfare against the enemy of their country.

The mere business of this enterprise is very great. Perhaps I can give some idea to you of what it means if I quote for your information a few comparative figures.

Take, for instance, the subject of aeronautics. In 1915 the Congress appropriated something less than half a million dollars for the building of aircraft in the Army. In 1917 the appropriation was $47,000,000, and now Congress has passed, and the President has signed, a bill which appropriates the great sum of $639,000,000 for the building of aeroplanes.

And the program is that American skill and ingenuity, American scientific knowledge and the skill of handicraftsmen, of inexhaustible resources of supplies, shall be drawn upon, and we shall contribute to those with whom we are associated in this war abroad the unquestionable supremacy of the air.

But to illustrate this comparison further, under normal circumstances the appropriation made by Congress for our Army's regular supplies is about $10,000,000, and this year for war the first appropriation is $110,000,000. In the item of transportation for the Army, instead of the peace time appropriation of some $13,000,000 or $14,000,000, Congress has already appropriated $222,000,000. For clothing and such items, instead of the ordinary appropriation of $6,500,000, Congress has appropriated more than $200,000,000.

Now let me give you the detail of only one item: Take the item of supplies. We must buy now for the armies that we are training and sending abroad 5,000,000 blankets, 37,000,000 yards of bobinettes, 45,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, 21,000,000 yards of unbleached drilling—nay, we have to go to every factory and workshop in this country and start its wheels spinning in order that these unprecedented quantities of supplies may be available for our armies.

And then we must build in the United States 16 cities within the incredibly short space of time of three months.

MUST CRUSH THE GERMANS

Peace to Be Dictated, Says Lodge, Tied Up With Material Guarantees

Globe 10/5/17.

Sec of War Baker Recounts the Devoted Response of American People to Needs of War, at Chamber of Commerce Dinner

"You can't negotiate with a Government so steeped in treachery and lies as the German Government. There is only one peace that I will ever consent to with her. We must beat her to her knees and not bargain over the peace, but dictate it. We must have physical guarantees of peace. We seek no conquests, but we will remove this peril from the world."

Such were the closing words of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's speech at the Boston Chamber of Commerce dinner in the Copley-Plaza Hotel last evening, attended by more than 1000.

It was in many ways a notable occasion—notable from the character and spirit of the addresses by Sec of War Newton D. Baker and United States Senator Lodge, and notable in the address of Pres Harriman, but most notable in the temper of the vast audience and the feeling that seemed to permeate everybody in the hall. The impassioned call for support of the Liberty Loan by

Continued on the Third Page.

LODGE INSISTS MUST CRUSH THE GERMANS

Continued From the First Page.

Senator Lodge was heartily applauded, as was the splendid account Sec Baker gave of the preparations already made for the war.

There were a few incidents that showed the spirit and temper of the meeting. When Sec Baker said there were only two alternatives open to the United States when Germany proclaimed her ruthless submarine warfare—become a vassal or fight, and the United States decided to fight.

Maj Henry L. Higginson, who was seated at the head table, then jumped up and called for "three cheers for fight." The gathering stood up and cheered. Prior to this, a few moments after Sec Baker entered, Col Azan and Lieut Morize, the French officers and instructors at Harvard, were presented to Sec Baker. The band played the "Marseillaise," and there was a great cheer from all present.

In the gathering were many of Boston's foremost citizens and prominent citizens of other New England cities. Seated at the head table with Pres Henry I. Harriman were Sec Baker, U. S. Senator Lodge, Collector Billings, Commandant Rush, Brig Gen John A. Johnston, Maj Henry L. Higginson, James J. Storrow, B. J. Rothwell, Frank W. Whitcher, Henry A. Carpenter, president of the Providence Chamber of Commerce; Richard Ward, president of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce; James C. Reilly, president of the Lynn Board of Trade; James Piggott, president of the Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce; William E. Jones, president Boston Wool Trade Association; Charles C. Chase, president of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce; Ralph S. Bauer, president of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce; George W. Alden, president of the Brockton Chamber of Commerce; John H. Fahey, Frank H. Page, president of the Springfield Board of Trade; Mark Temple Dowling, C. F. Weed, Lieut J. J. O'Hare, Gordon Abbott, Howard Coonley, Frederic S. Snyder, Chandler Bullock, president Worcester Chamber of Commerce; Ralph C. Marden, president of Manchester, N H, Board of Trade; State Treas Charles L. Burrill and James A. McKibben.

Wonderful Response

The galleries were crowded and in the upper gallery were more than 100 women. The tables were handsomely decorated. The music was all patriotic. It was the annual dinner, and in his address Pres Harriman reviewed the work of the year, taking up the work of the Public Safety Committee and paying tribute to Mr Storrow, explaining the situation in regard to the pneumatic mail tube service of the city, fire prevention, daylight saving, social insurance, immigration, the condition of the port and its docks, trade activities and what may be expected after the war, transportation, the Cape Cod Canal. He wound up with some telling, patriotic remarks.

Sec Baker got a rousing reception. He said the astonishing thing about the war was the response of the American people. "Nothing like it in the history of the world," he said. "It revealed the fact that behind the apparent indifference of the American people there was a cherished idea of liberty for which they were ready to offer any sacrifice. Men volunteered by the hundreds of thousands to do anything the Government wanted them to do, without thought or mention of reward; were ready to give up everything for their country.

"When the drafted men were asked what they wanted most to do, more than 50 percent wanted to go at once to France to fight. Of the whole, more than 30 percent wanted to go into the infantry, and the rest into the field and heavy artillery. Only a small fraction wanted to get into the parts of the service where there will be no real fighting.

"This is the spirit that has made it possible for the Government to perform the miracles it has already performed. Never in the history of the world had 10,000,000 men been registered for the Army without so much as a soldier to escort a single one of them to the point of registration.

Scores German Chicane

He traced the events leading up to the war and sharply criticised the chicanery of German diplomacy and the unbelievable ruthlessness of her warfare on land and sea. The world—the civilized world—had risen against such barbarism, and instead of the United States helping others, it was now seen that France and England had been fighting the battles of the United States.

A great cheer went up when he announced that the Army had already subscribed for the present Liberty Loan $61,455,450.

"They are not only willing to fight but willing to pay to fight," said Sec Baker. "That spirit can only come from men who are fighting for a cause. There is no lust of conquest in our soldiers. They are perfectly conscious of the character of the enemy and the causes for which they are asked to fight. Two colored companies of stevedores have subscribed $36,000 to the Liberty Loan. That shows you the temper of the people of this country."

He told of the 16 cities the Government had already built for the Army, of the 11,000,000 blankets purchased, and again he aroused great applause when he said that not only were the soldiers in France provided for—five of the best rifles in the world for each man—but in every other respect also provided for, and not only that but provided with reserves of everything necessary to their comfort and welfare. "Nothing had quite equalled the manner in which the industries of the entire country had been mobilized for the war," he said. "It was easy because every man wanted to do his bit."

Fighting for Same Ideal

Sec Baker said the conflict was more than a conflict of autocracy and democracy. The United States, France, England and even Russia were fighting for the principle which Sam Adams and the other American revolutionists started as principles into the world. It is this principle the Allied Nations are now fighting for.

Senator Lodge was cheered as he arose to speak. He said he was afraid he was one of those who believed from the beginning that war with Germany was inevitable, and the fact that the people backed up the Government so freely in everything was proof that the people had also believed the war inevitable.

He then urged everybody to buy Liberty bonds, for, said he, "the credit of the United States is the pillar on which the war against Germany rests. We ought to have $5,000,000,000 by Saturday night. We have stepped into the gap and we must not fail. France and England have been fighting our battles, let us fight now as Americans have always fought—bravely and to the bitter end."

THE NATIONAL ARMY SPIRIT

"These men who have been taken for the national army have grasped the spirit of the war," said Secretary of War Baker at a dinner in Boston this week.

If that is true, and there is every reason to believe that it is true, it involves a very remarkable accomplishment in a very short space of time.

The national army has already begun to find itself. Two months ago it existed only on paper and in the minds of men. Today it is a reality. When the first of the drafted men went to the cantonments they thought of the national army as something apart from themselves. Today they realize that they are the national army—that they made it—that whatever it finally becomes as an instrument to be used in the service of the nation and humanity, is up to them. In less than two months, in other words, a definite esprit de corps has been born, and this will grow until the national army takes on a positive character of its own.

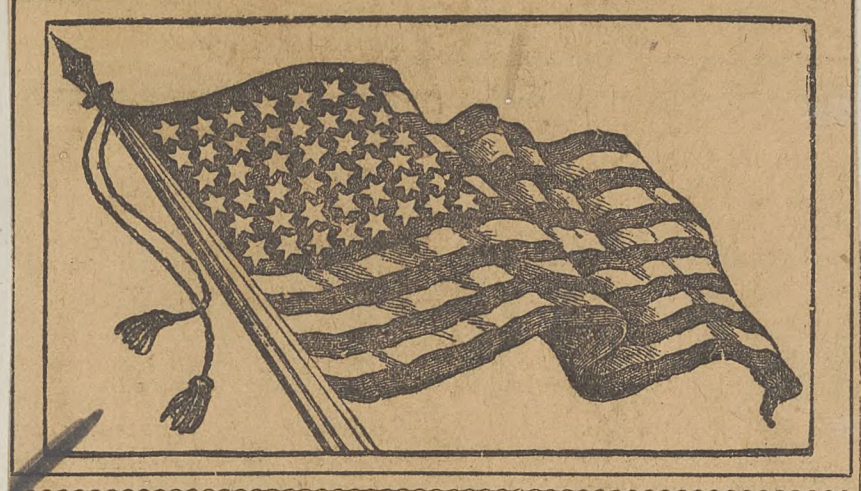
To a very great extent the spirit of the new army will be that of the regular army. These raw recruits are being trained either by regular army men, or by men who had their training from the regulars. The traditions and standards of the regular organization will, of course, be passed along. Yet it is probable that the national army, by reason of the method by which it was created, its size, and the circumstances of the war which gave it birth, will develop a spirit and standards peculiarly its own. If it is profoundly affected by the old army influence, it will in turn exert a profound influence on the military establishment as a whole. It can hardly be otherwise where some 670,000 men, and before long a million, have been called into the service under a conscription law.

Already the drafted men are feeling their oats. They are a very different lot from the men who trudged into camp on the day of their first arrival at Ayer. They have found themselves. What at first frightened them they have now become accustomed to. Hardships that depressed them they now take in good spirit as part of the army life, and in time they will be rather proud of them. They have not, like the volunteers, gone into an army that has existed for a century or more, but into a brand new organization which they have created, and they are conscious and proud of that fact.

Not long ago mention was made of the disposition of volunteers, and the friends and families of volunteers, to be contemptuous of the drafted men. This attitude still crops out, but it is fast disappearing. The national army is too big, too conscious of its position, to permit itself to be pushed into second place. It is only a question of time when the draft army, the democratic army created to fight for democracy, will by sheer weight of numbers take the lead and its spirit will become the dominant spirit in the military establishment of the United States.

THE ZANESVILLE SIGNAL

"And the Star-Spangled Banner in Triumph Shall Wave"



SECRETARY BAKER FOR PRESIDENT.

It is with pardonable pride that Ohio views the wonderfully successful administration of the War department by Secretary Newton D. Baker, one of this state's favorite sons. In the preparation for war this nation has gone on so rapidly, all the work being done so smoothly and without friction, that the result is really astounding. And with it all there has not been a sign of favoritism or graft.

Such systematic work does not come by chance; it does not just happen; it must have a directing mind, and one with honesty of purpose.

With no blare of trumpets, with no thought of self-aggrandisement, simply with a desire for service and a heart beating true to the greatest welfare of his fellowman, Newton D. Baker, probably without realizing it, has made a deep impression upon his country.

So it is not strange that when far-seeing men look forward into the political workings of this nation the name of Newton D. Baker should present itself when they think of a worthy and proper successor to our present great President. While the next Presidential campaign is too far away to really have consideration at this time, it is noteworthy that the belief expressed above is finding root in the minds of others, men of all parties recognizing Mr. Baker's extraordinary ability.

The Boston Herald, which is a Republican newspaper, may be quoted along this line. Of Secretary Baker it says:

> "No one who has heard any of his speeches in the last few days can fail to recognize him as a man of marked intellectuality and of exceptional powers of convincing statement. There is a simplicity about his style and a freedom from the ornate which are wholly in keeping with the modern theory of oratory. Without any of the arts of the old-time declaimer, he holds his audiences absolutely, and does so by the straightforwardness and persuasiveness of his appeal.
>
> "Both as a speaker and as an administrator he resembles Woodrow Wilson. If our President could bequeath the office to a successor, he would be likely to name his secretary of war as the next man in line. They are strikingly alike. Each makes the same sort of appeal. Each represents the same type of thought and of expression. And have you thought of the political availability of 'the man from Cleveland?'"

Boston Evening Record

Established Sept. 3, 1884
309 Washington St., Boston, Mass

Secretary Baker may well feel satisfied with the results of his first visit to Boston as a representative of the National Government. He came. He was seen and heard. And he has won a flattering verdict of approval.

Few Americans excel him as a public speaker. His mind is keen, ready and accurate. He thinks coherently and clothes his thought in polished language without apparent effort. His personality is charming. None of his effects is labored. And he radiates the impression that, in addition to being a well-functioning mental machine he is also a human being.

A recent magazine study called him "The Emerging Mr. Baker." The public is by no means yet certain just how big an executive he is. Upon that score it rather inclines to the Scotch verdict. Or the Missouri. It is willing to be shown. But so far as this part of the public is concerned, since his visit to Boston the feeling has increased that he deserves all the benefits of the doubt.

As Mayor of Cleveland he inherited an official entourage of unusually high grade but he kept it high and in spots improved upon it. It is not an exaggeration to say that when he left the Mayoralty he left for his administration a record of competency certainly as good as had ever previously characterized the administration of an American city. His task at Washington is so infinitely greater and more difficult that he is fairly entitled to forbearance of judgment. Yet the fact that those who are nearest to him are becoming enthusiastic in their estimates and sanguine in their expectations is to be recorded in his favor.

He is 46 in fact and 36 in appearance, so that, if the onerous duties which are upon him do not destroy him he may have a political future. He is wise in not letting that fact occupy much of his thinking. He is not a vain man and he has a fine sense of humor. He is honest, clean and sincerely eager to do right. We do not know whether he has that combination of insight and foresight with determined will and granite back bone that is essential to great achievement. If he has, he may be expected to become a power in the world's future, for he has most of the other qualifications.

Be that as it may, Boston is glad to have met him and will view with increased sympathy and understanding the next steps in his career.

Why Bother at All?

From the Philadelphia Press.

President Wilson has written a letter—of course for publication, indorsing the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. The candidate for Governor, apparently, will have to indorse himself, if he feels that he needs any indorsing.

A Letter to the Kaiser

Near the close of Sec. Baker's notable address yesterday afternoon at the City Club he made the reasonable assumption that almost any American would like to write a letter to the Kaiser, telling that personage precisely what was thought of him here in the United States. But were it possible to send such a letter, and were it possible to persuade the Kaiser to read them all, he would, said the Secretary, simply shrug his royal shoulders. But there is one kind of letter you can send the Kaiser which he will understand, added Mr. Baker. It is a Liberty Bond. And, he added:—

> If you'll write those letters the Army will deliver them in person.

How about you? There is only a day and a half in which to get your letter off! Sit right down now at the nearest bank, or before some of the many agents about the city who will take your bond subscription, and sign your name to the mightiest kind of a letter to the mightiest menace of the time.

There are now encamped at Camp Devens, Sec. Baker told his City Club hearers yesterday, 31,000 men. Of those, 15,000 have already subscribed to Liberty Bonds. Their subscriptions amount to $1,250,000. These are the men of our drafted army. They have already given much—they have given about everything. They are in their country's direct military service spending their days and nights in learning to be the best soldiers possible. When the word comes they will go across to France to deliver the message of democracy to the Teutons. What more would you ask of them? Yet they have given more; they have come forward in this impressive way to swell the total of the Bond subscription.

A word to the man who has bought a bond. Have you bought all you can afford? It is not enough. The soldier who gives his life does not stop to ask how much he can afford. He gives all. How about us back here in safety and comfort, complaining if we are short of sugar for our warm morning coffee in our snug homes, finding fault because the cost of living is high—when our boys are facing the chance of death—how about us when we say we "can't afford to buy a bond" or "can't afford another bond?"

Give more than you can afford. Half the virtue in subscribing to the Liberty Loan is subscribing until it pinches, until it calls for the sacrifice of some of our comfort and ease in order to pay for the bonds. Buy for cash what you can. Go in debt for more. Buy on the instalment plan more than you can comfortably pay for every week.

MR. WILSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Three years from now the country will be in the throes of a presidential campaign, and already there is speculation as to who will succeed President Wilson. General Pershing is being mentioned as a soldier whose opportunities in France may open the way to the White House for him as the Civil war did for General Grant. There seems to be some question as to General Pershing's politics, however, and as a presidential possibility he is more uncertain than Secretary of War Baker.

Unquestionably, President Wilson will be able to pick his successor. At one time there was talk of his selecting Secretary McAdoo, but it is improbable that Mr. Wilson would attempt to pass the presidency on to a member of his family. Meanwhile, Mr. Baker looms larger, just now, than any man in the Democratic ranks. He has had political experience in Cleveland, where he served as mayor, and there is a general belief that he making a pretty good job of his end of the war.

Univ. of N.C.
Press Letter
Chapel Hill, N.C.

WE WILL NEVER TURN BACK

Newton D. Baker

And now, by the rotation of events and the irresistible logic of righteousness which summon every brave arm to the right side of the cause, the United States has entered this war. And it will never turn back until it has given the world peace; not merely a cessation of conflict, but peace based upon righteousness. And so now we are in the business of summoning the resources of the greatest nation on earth in the purest mission that a nation ever espoused. Our factories become busy, our young men register, our armies become trained, and we undertake our share in this conflict. Not to add a square inch to the territory of the United States; not to take from any man, woman, or child living in the world a single thing that belongs to them; not even for the glory of successful arms; but in order to re-establish those principles of national justice without which national continuance and life can not prevail, and to give to the stricken peoples of the world who have been fighting for the right rest and respite to rehabilitate their almost destroyed civilization.

WASHINGTON TIMES,
NOVEMBER 6, 1917.

R. O. T. C. INACTIVES OFF PAY ROLL UNTIL PLACES ARE FOUND

Hundreds of officers given rank at the close of the second Fort Myer training camp November 27 will receive commissions in the United States army reserve corps, or in the national army.

But they will not receive berths, and, what is more important to some of the men who quit jobs to enter camp, they will be given no pay.

Secretary Baker today finally disposed of the question, which has been before the department since it was determined that there would be more officers than assignments when the second training camps, with their 19,000 student officers, close November 27. This is Secretary Baker's decision, made in formal announcement:

Baker's Announcement.

"Every student officer in the training camps who passes the tests will be given a commission at the close of the camps this month.

"All the officers receiving commissions for whom places can be immediately provided will be called into active service with pay at the close of the camps. Others for whom there is no present vacancy will be given commissions and placed on a non-pay, inactive list until places can be found for them."

This inactive period, it is believed, will last for a few weeks, or a month or two at the most. Just how many of the Fort Myer men will go on this reserve list of officers cannot now be determined, but every effort will be made to find places immediately for the most of the officers.

Secretary Baker said the men commissioned at the second training camps, now in progress, will not be discriminated against in favor of the enlisted men in the third series of camps, to be held at Camp Meade and other cantonments. There will be need for every available officer in the army expansion plan.

Many Going to Camp Meade.

A large number of the men commissioned at Fort Myer camp will be assigned to Camp Meade to take the place of officers sent to Pershing's headquarters to be attached to special organizations. The arrival of the last 5,000-odd drafted men of the first contingent, due to arrive at Camp Meade this week, will necessitate the assignment of additional officers.

As the troops are withdrawn from Camp Meade and the other cantonments to go to France and additional draft increments are called out to take their places, there will be places not only for all officers commissioned at Fort Myer training camp, but for those commissioned at the third training camp, which will be thrown open to selected men at Camp Meade in January.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1917.

BAKER SEES ITALY NOW ON JOINT FRONT

Allied Line in West Extends from the North Sea to the Adriatic.

FOE'S CALCULATION WRONG

Expectation That French Line Will Be Straightened from Laon to St. Quentin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—"The western front today stretches from the North Sea to the Adriatic. The Venetian plain has become part of the western battle front."

In this terse statement Secretary of War Baker summarizes the outstanding development of the last week in the military situation in Europe. Pointing out in his weekly review of military operations that the colossal drive of the Germans against the Isonzo front had forced the retirement of General Cadorna's forces to the western bank of the Tagliamento River, the Secretary of War emphasizes the fact that France and Great Britain have "dispatched large reinforcements" to the threatened battle area and makes it plain that England, France, and Italy will stand together in defense of the Venetian sector of the western battle front.

Secretary Baker warns students of the situation not to forget, however, that the principal battle front of the war remains as it has been since the beginning, the Flanders and French sections of the western front, where the overwhelming strength of the enemy is concentrated and where the American forces are fighting. He expects that the retirement of the Germans across the Ailette River in the Aisne sector will straighten the battle line in the region of Laon, La Fère and "even northward to St. Quentin."

The Secretary's statement follows:

"Our attention during the last week has been centred on the gigantic struggle now going on in the Friulian Plain. The Austro-German forces, breaking through the Italian defenses along the upper reaches of the Isonzo, have erupted into the lowlands and carried forward a series of rapidly co-ordinated operations which have resulted in the conquest of much territory. Trench warfare has, for the time being, been abandoned. Great troop masses are manoeuvring in open country.

"Under the direction of General Cadorna, the Italian armies have withdrawn to the west bank of the Tagliamento River. France and Great Britain have already dispatched large reinforcements to the threatened battle area. The western front today stretches from the North Sea to the Adriatic. The Venetian plain has become part of the western battle front. No doubt the enemy calculated that Italy would be abandoned to her fate, or that the Allies would be unable to dispatch the necessary forces in time to be of effective value. England, France, and Italy stand firmly united, ready to oppose any further advance of the enemy in the Italian sector.

"The momentous events in Italy should not lead us to forget that the principal battle front of the war remains, as it has been since the beginning, the important sectors of the western front, in France and Flanders. Here the overwhelming bulk of enemy strength is concentrated. Here our forces are fighting. Steadily the Franco-British forces are pushing forward.

"In Flanders, allied attacks were particularly successful. The British have compelled the Germans to retire north of the Ypres-Roulers Road. They have penetrated within 400 yards of Passchendaele, where the Canadian troops distinguished themselves by capturing Bellevue Spur, after inflicting serious losses on the enemy.

"In the vicinity of Dixmude, the Belgians executed several successful raids, while the French, by a well-directed assault, occupied the eastern outskirts of the Houthulst Wood and captured several villages, including Marken and Kippo, as well as a number of strongly fortified farm houses.

"This success is of importance as marking an extension of the allied lines north of Ypres, which means a further sharpening of the blade of the wedge in Flanders.

"North of the Aisne the French have enlarged their success of the preceding week by taking certain villages which they have successfully held in the face of strong counterattacks by the enemy. Though mentioned only briefly in dispatches, these operations are of great tactical importance.

"The Germans, unable to withstand the intense pressure of the French in this sector, have made a retiring movement. As yet no exact indications have been received as to its extent, though it is anticipated that it may result in a readjustment of the enemy line in the region of Laon, La Fère, and even northward to St. Quentin.

"In the Verdun sector the enemy, after violent bombardments, launched several sanguinary attacks, which were beaten off by the French. One attack in the area of Chaume Wood was temporarily successful.

"Along the eastern front there has been little change in the situation. The enemy is apparently continuing to draw in his outposts in the Riga sector, but no engagements of importance are reported. The Germans have evacuated the Werder Peninsula. This leaves the enemy without any foothold on the northern peninsula of the Gulf of Riga, and would indicate that he is contemplating no further advance on Petrograd for the time being.

"In Palestine the British have scored a distinct success by the capture of Beersheba, including a large number of prisoners. The Turkish forces, commanded by German officers and assisted by heavy artillery, put up a determined resistance. The British are extending their gains in this area and pushing northward toward Jerusalem, which objective is now less than forty miles distant."

HOWELLS AND DAVIDSON ASK AID FOR FUND

Seek Money for Work of Commission on Training Camp Activities

WILL COMBAT EVILS

Stirring addresses were delivered at a luncheon held at noon yesterday in the William Penn Hotel, where plans were completed for raising $100,000 in Pittsburg for the purpose of furthering the work of the Commission on Military Training Camp Activities in combating the evils which, in the past, have menaced the soldiers in camps.

The principal speakers were Dr William M Davidson, superintendent of the Pittsburg schools, and Thomas J Howells, a member of the Commission on Military Training Camp Activities. The campaign will commence on November 7 and last four days.

"Millions of our boys are leaving their homes and home environments to prepare themselves for supreme sacrifices on the battlefields of Europe," said Dr Davidson. "We ask them to do for us what Christ did on Calvary. He died to make men holy. They die to make men free. Every soldier who goes into battle is our redeemer and he should be 100 per cent efficient. We are here today to raise $100,000 as our part of the $4,000,000 fund asked by the national organization. This money will be spent outside the cantonments, or while the soldier is not under the control of the military officials."

Direct Destinies

"The functions of the commission," said Mr Howells, "is to corelate the work of the various agencies that are seeking to provide for the soldiers when off duty, clean and healthful entertainment and amusement. The men engaged in this work have wonderful opportunities. When you give to any agency the power to direct a Nation's recreation you delegate to that agency the power to direct the destinies of that Nation.

"The opportunity lies in the fact that these various agencies have been placed in control of the situation before the cantonments were established, and with proper co-operation the opportunities presented are truly wonderful—not only for solving the immediate porblem, but for creating influences and establishing new ideals among the youth of this Nation that long after the war has terminated will bear fruit in every hamlet in the land."

Mr Howells read to his audience of more than 1,000 people two messages, one from Secretary of War Newton D Baker and the other from an unnamed mother of a Pittsburg boy who is now in training in one of the army cantonments.

Secretary Baker wrote: "Our responsibility for leisure time activities of the enlisted men—men in the communities adjacent to the training camps—is not open to question.

"We cannot allow these young men to be surrounded by vicious and demoralizing environments—nor can we leave anything done which will protect them from unhealthy influences and crude forms of temptation.

"We are going into an heroic enterprise—one which involves not only sacrifices for them, but for use who remain at home. I know the American people will join with President Wilson and with the War and Navy departments in starting to build an army vigorous and sound physically, mentally and morally—an army which shall bring home no other scars than those won in honorable warfare. The campaign for the War Camp Community Fund has my hearty endorsement and I am sure will meet with liberal response from the citizens of Pittsburg."

Wants Son Protected

The other letter, written by a soldier's mother, made a deep impression. "I want you to hunt out my son," she wrote, giving his name and regiment. "He is a member of our First Presbyterian Church, and since 14 years of age has always attended service and Sunday school. This is his first experience away from home. Will you not do everything possible to protect him from evil influences?

"We are proud that he was so zealous to go to the colors to help defend our country and we hope his record will be a brilliant one. It is our hope and prayer that the Government may return our boy as noble as he left us and that God will give him health and strength and courage to serve. Before he goes to France, perhaps never to return, will you see that he is surrounded by proper influences. If he escapes the bullets of the Germans, we want him to come back to us with no taint but crowned with glory."

dear PAL—
i aint got butta word to
uashun in Pitt
KI

swered:
cock Brothers Lumber Company, with
y identified, make use of convict labor
Babcock, Georgia, plant?
you have so far left unanswer
1.—Did the Babcock
which you are officially id
in the operation of its Bab

Pittsburgh, Pa. Oct. 31.

Published by Mr. Thos. J. Howells.

Article

T. E. V.

Babcock, Norcross

Printed to Promote a Civic Interest Among the People to Arouse the Public Spirit and to Advance the Common Welfare.

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 14

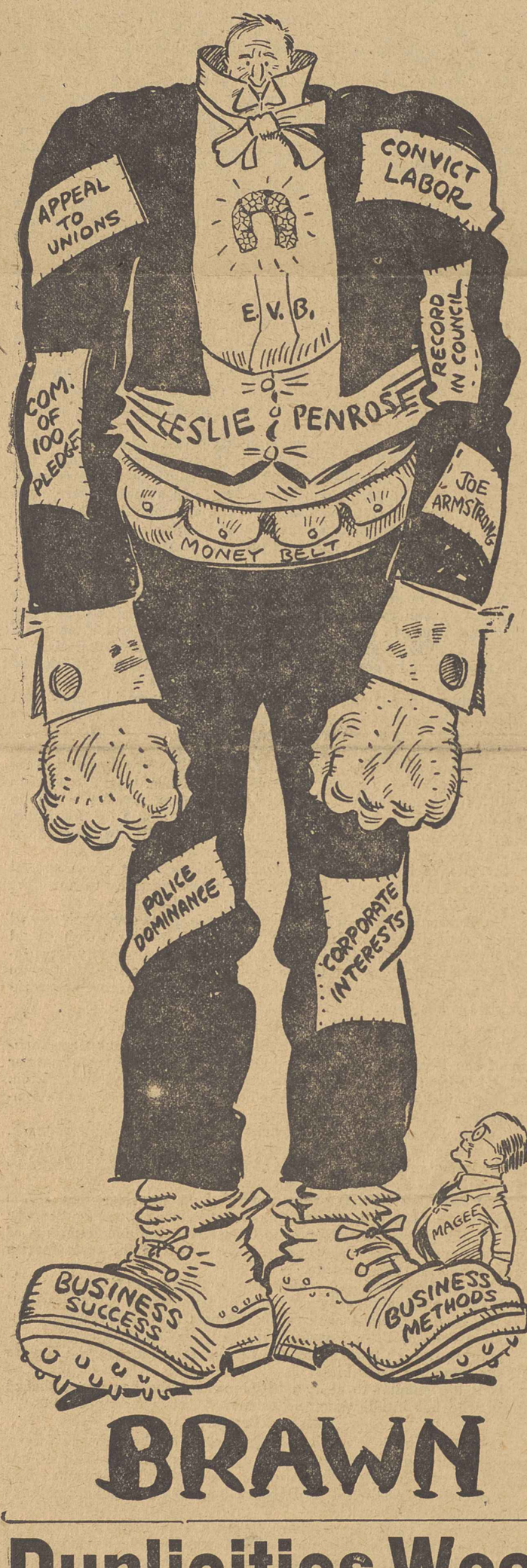
Publicity

"THERE IS NO ... COM LIKE FRANKNESS"

28 PITTSBURGH, PA., W...DNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917

FIVE CENTS THE COPY

Money Is Babcock's Last Hope



BRAWN

FAIR COMPARISON OF NOMINEES IS SUPREME TEST

Comparison ever is the supreme test.

The problem confronting the conscientious voter in the present mayoralty contest is the making of an honest comparison between E. V. Babcock and William A. Magee.

This done, the non-factional man will cast his vote for the nominee he decides is the better.

Voters who are under no obligation to any political organization or faction hold the balance of power and will name the next mayor of Pittsburgh.

All things considered, the better man is that nominee, who, elected, will serve the best interests of the people.

Mr. Magee is a man deeply versed and interested in matters of government and the administration of a municipality.

Mr. Babcock is well grounded in the business of trade and commerce—the business of amassing a maximum of dollars, not the task of advancing the welfare of a people.

Mr. Babcock has wealth; Mr. Magee has intellect.

Mr. Magee has brain; Mr. Babcock has brawn.

As depicted, in caricature, herewith, Mr. Babcock, politically, and as mayor, would be an individual surrounded by a money belt, "vested" with a Penrose-Leslie lesser garment, clothed otherwise in motley raiment patched with an appeal for support to union labor despite his record of having employed convict labor and pieced out with that notorious hoax, the Committee of One Hundred pledge, his sponsorship of Joseph G. Armstrong, his own record in council, police dominance and his alliance with corporate interests and standing in the shoes of his commercial success, and, now, more or less, discredited business methods.

Mr. Magee, as mayor, would stand upon his excellent record in office, municipal accomplishments and display of intelligence, vision, talent, ability and efficiency.

Compared from the viewpoint of brawn, Mr. Magee is a small man. Compared from the viewpoint of brain, Mr. Magee looms large. He wears no other man's garments. He has served the people and he has stood between the people and the corporations.

There is as much logic, comparably, in Mr. Babcock asking the voters to elect him mayor as there would be in Mr. Magee asking the directors of a lumber company to select him as president.

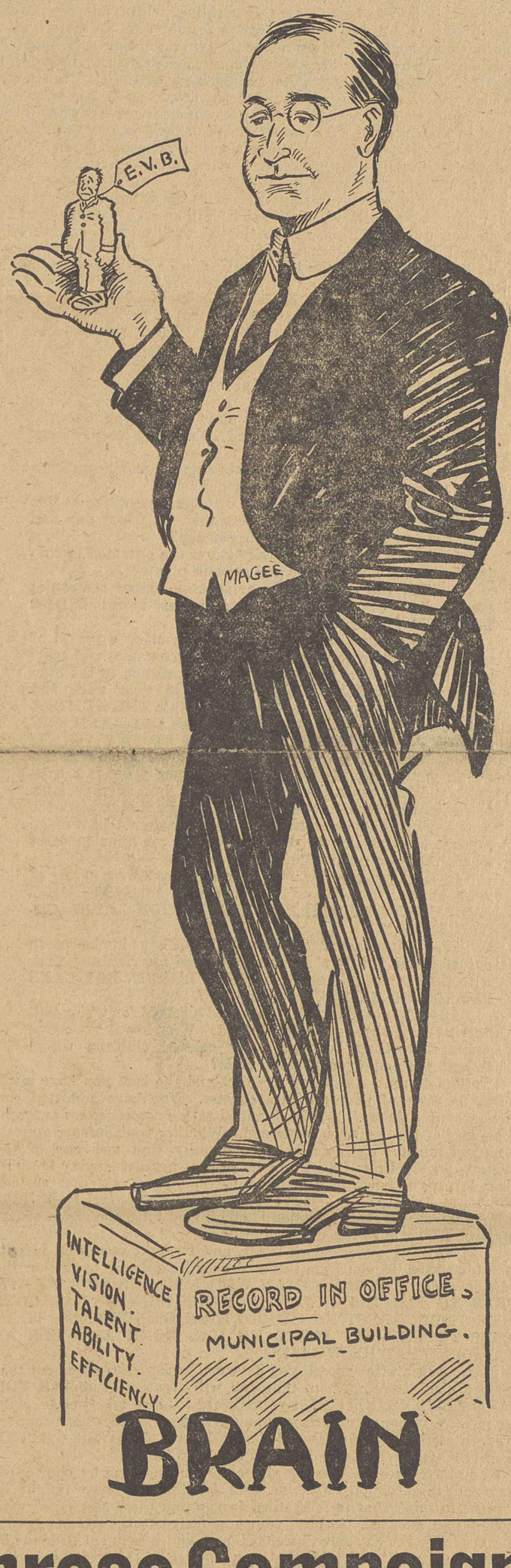
Why does Mr. Babcock desire to be mayor? Certainly not because he desires to serve the people or because he is fitted to serve them or because he is interested in the business of statesmanship. Rather, the voter must decide he desires the office to satisfy the ambitions which come with wealth—desires the office because he will, thereby, gain public "position."

Why does Mr. Magee strive for the office? Mr. Magee chose the field of politics just as Mr. Babcock originally selected the lumber business. Mr. Babcock sought, then, financial success. Mr. Magee sought success which could be won only through service and it is upon RECORD of SERVICE that he has based his campaign. He is a student and he is fearless. His entire career has been punctuated with accomplishments won in opposition to political organizations aligned with vested interests. This chain of accomplishments began when he was a young man in the Legislature.

Throughout his public career Mr. Magee has made bitter political enemies and these have labored against him with every means, fair and questionable, at their command. In the present contest the strongest, most arrogant politicians and the wealthiest corporations are combined to defeat him.

Upon the other hand these same forces, using the ambition of Mr. Magee's opponent, are bending their every possible energy to elect Mr. Babcock.

YET DESPITE ALL THE FORCES ALIGNED AGAINST HIM THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO PRESENT A SINGLE PUBLIC ACT BY WILLIAM A. MAGEE TO SHOW THAT HE HAS NOT LABORED IN THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE IN OPPOSITION TO THOSE WHO WOULD EXPLOIT THE PUBLIC.



BRAIN

Duplicities Weaken Babcock-Penrose Campaign

The mayoralty campaign has ended—ended all except the final speech making, mass meetings, parades and the actual election.

The issues are well defined. The question to be decided is the selection of E. V. Babcock or William A. Magee to be mayor of Pittsburgh.

E. V. Babcock is the candidate of United States Senator Boies Penrose and the organization that bears his name.

William A. Magee is the Pittsburgh candidate.

This distinction is important because the election of E. V. Babcock means the perpetuation of the domination of Penrose organization methods in Pittsburgh.

The election of William A. Magee means the beginning of the end of the Penrose organization rule not only in Pittsburgh but throughout the State.

Senator Penrose has lost his political prestige in Philadelphia and at Harrisburg. The objective toward which he now bends his every effort is the political capture of Pittsburgh—by naming the mayor of this city.

The time has come when the citizen and voter must keep his head up and his political thoughts clear.

E. V. Babcock has chosen his own issues and the fight has been waged upon the campaign ground he himself selected.

His first issue was his business success and his business methods. When he was revealed in his true light as a business man, when it was shown conclusively that he was an employer of convict labor—the most pernicious practice possible in the industrial and commercial world—he sought to cloud the situation and advance another issue.

(Continued on Page Two.)

A Weekly Expression of the Political and General Opinions of Women as Well as Men.

Thomas J. Howells Forwards A Second Pertinent Epistle To E. V. Babcock, Nominee

Having waited futilely, 29 days for a specific reply to an open letter sent to E. V. Babcock, the dependent mayoralty candidate, Thomas J. Howells, publicist and member of the War Department Commission of Military Training Camp Activities, has sent a second pertinent communication to Mr. Babcock. Mr. Howells repeats the 11 queries directed to Mr. Babcock concerning the former's methods of dealing with his employes. Mr. Howells points out the inconsistencies which feature Mr. Babcock's acts and Mr. Babcock's campaign promises and pledges.

The second letter follows:

Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30, 1917.

Mr. E. V. Babcock,
Candidate for Mayor,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Babcock:—

October 4, last, I addressed an open letter to you asking you a number of questions reative to the methods you were reported to have pursued and to be pursuing in dealing with your employes. These questions followed your invitation to the voters to inquire into your business methods. Even without your invitation such inquiry would have been proper because of your repeated assertion that you proposed, if elected, to apply to the business of the city the same methods you pursued in your private business.

To only two of these questions have you made any answer. With regard to the rest, you, and those who speak for you, have contented yourselves with indulging in vituperation of your opponent and those connected with him. Generalities, particularly when coupled with abuse, do not answer specific questions.

Do you think you are acting fairly with the voters of Pittsburgh, whose support you ask, when you decline to answer questions put to you on your own invitation, and dealing with the subject you yourself suggested?

In order that there may be no confusion or misunderstanding, I repeat the questions here and ask you again to answer those which you have so far left unanswered:

1.—Did the Babcock Brothers Lumber Company, with which you are officially identified, make use of convict labor in the operation of its Babcock, Georgia, plant?

2.—If so, what was the cost to the Babcock Brothers Lumber Company per convict, per year, exclusive of maintenance?

3.—Is it a fact that at your plant at Babcock, Georgia, your employes work 11 hours and 10 minutes daily, except Saturday?

4.—Is it a fact that the scale of wages prevailing at this plant averages less than $1.45 per day?

5.—Is it a fact that the scale of wages prevailing at this plant two years ago averaged less than $1.10 per day and that it reached as low as 90 cents per day?

6.—Is it a fact that company stores are operated in conjunction with your lumber and sawmill plants?

7.—Did you or any of your several lumber companies ever compel your employes to deal at these stores UNDER THREATS OF DISCHARGE?

8.—As a large employer of labor, covering a period of many years, the records of your various companies will show what has been done in the way of compensation in the hundreds of accidents that have occurred at your mills and camps. From your own records please state THE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS—FATAL AND NON-FATAL—AND THE AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION PAID TO THE VICTIM OR HIS WIDOW AND CHILDREN IN EACH CASE— not in your plants in West Virginia, where there is a compulsory Workmen's Compensation Law, but in your mills and camps in Tennessee and Georgia, where it rests with the conscience of the employer as to whether or not he will go further than merely to pay the funeral expenses in cases where the accident results fatally.

9.—Did you ever instruct your representatives at any of your various lumber mills and camps to DISCHARGE EVERY MAN AFFILIATED WITH UNION LABOR ORGANIZATIONS?

10.—Is it a fact that at your Tellico Plains lumber camp out of about 100 employes about 95 are married and that, with their wives and children, THEY LIVE IN BOX CARS FURNISHED BY YOUR COMPANY?

11.—Your company has provided a school for white children at its Babcock, Georgia, plant. Why has it not made similar provision for the many colored children whose fathers are employed at your mills?

To two of these questions, the first and the last, you have made answer in some of your public addresses. You have admitted employing convict labor. You have added to the admission an attempted defense of the course you pursued. Whether your defense appeals to men of humane instincts in a community that was one of the strongest in the United States in its protest against slavery is something I leave to your own judgment. You have said that colored children at Babcock, Georgia, have the same educational facilities as white children. So that question is eliminated from the realm of discussion. How about the other nine questions?

I told you in my previous letter, and I repeat now, that in putting this matter to you I am actuated only by a desire to further the common good. I THINK A MAN WHO ASKS HIS FELLOW CITIZENS TO PLACE IN HIM THE CONFIDENCE THAT GOES WITH THEIR ELECTING HIM TO HIGH OFFICE OWES IT TO THEM TO EXPLAIN WHAT HE HAS DONE AS WELL AS PROMISE WHAT HE WILL DO.

In speech after speech you have emphasized the statement that you are a fair, square man, that you will treat all alike, AS YOU HAVE ALWAYS DONE, that your record is clean and you are willing to have it gone into. Does not fairness to those whose support you are asking DEMAND FROM YOU AN ANSWER TO THE SPECIFIC QUESTIONS I HAVE PUT TO YOU?

You have had much to say about the mud-slinging by your opponent and those supporting him. An impartial observer might be tempted to think that in mud-slinging you and those associated with you are past masters. At least your opponent has discussed the problems that face the city government in open and intelligent fashion; he has shown the evil and told what was his idea of the remedy; he has answered in direct, manly manner the charges that have been made against him and has proved them, to fair-minded men, to be groundless. For myself, I AM SORRY YOU DID NOT FIND IT FEASIBLE OR DESIRABLE TO FOLLOW HIS EXAMPLE.

But the controversy between you and him is a matter particularly for the two of you. I have taken the liberty, as I told you before, to ask you certain questions which, with the answers they should bring, were, to my mind, in the interest of all fair-minded, independent-thinking, liberty-loving people of Pittsburgh. I still maintain you should, in fairness to yourself and the people whose support you seek—and by your own assertions they are all the people, without regard to class or creed or color—answer these questions.

Else, how can you continue to assert that your record has always been fair and that you propose a square deal to every man? Else, how can you expect the people to regard the promises you are making now as even more meaningless that "scraps of paper"? Else, who will be to blame, you or them, if they take you at your word and, noting that you have said you would apply the same principles to the conduct of the public business that you did to your own, interpret it to mean that you will have as your policy coercion of the common people and contempt for all their rights?

In writing you this letter I would like to say that I have for you personally nothing but the kindest of wishes for the welfare of you and yours, but I have also a wish and prayer that thrills for the ever-increasing happiness of the people of the city we all love best. I want you to know that I have not meant to be unkind in anything I have said or done.

Earnestly, but dispassionately yours, and with profound sincerity,

(Signed) THOMAS J. HOWELLS.

This is the only question it to which I did not hear written proof. The copy of Records of that County would prove that there was a Colored School at Babcock Ga., but I do not know, when it was built, whether recently or some time ago. Do you think I have satisfied my Conscience enough when I so cleverly concealed the acknowledgment? Dickens says "there is nothing so safe as the truth". I was not afraid to tell it; only I didn't know how to, do it & really tell the truth

Printed to Promote a Civic Interest Among the People to Arouse the Public Spirit and to Advance the Common Welfare.

Publicity

"THERE IS NO WISDOM LIKE FRANKNESS"

A Weekly Expression of the Political and General Opinions of Women As Well As Men.

Published by The Publicity Publishing Company
Subscription Rate by Mail Weekly Five Cents

General Offices 7111 Jenkins Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Telephone, Grant 6317.

L. K. MILLER ..... President and Manager
M. L. HAY ..... Secretary and Managing Editor
E. K. SMITH ..... Treasurer

VOL. I WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917 No. 14

Luke Believes It's About Time For the Changeable Babcock To Throw the Reverse Clutch

[Foreward: Being one of a series of letters by Luke Lannigan, erstwhile ward heeler and bruiser in the "Bloody Fifth" and other sections of Philadelphia. At the behest of a "patron" (whether of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh he sayeth not), he came to Pittsburgh, as he expresses it, to "do a turn" in a local political campaign, liked the "gang" of the "Smoky Town," found the field "easy," and elected to stay when he was permitted to add another to Pittsburgh's many notorious one-man booze clubs. He writes his experiences to a former "pal" in Philadelphia, and they fall into our hands.]

THE PEN ROSE CLUB

novemiber, thirty one—PITTsburg Penna

dear PAL—

i aint got butta word to say in konklushun on th' politikal situashun in Pittsburg, just like the preachers says they say IN KONKLUSHUN. That word is, 'if the voters of Pitts eleckt Vose Babcock they deserves to get him an whatever else they gets with him.'

I gotta sneakin admirashun for a guy wot takes a stand in a politickal kampain an dont back water for noboddy, rite or rong. Thats penrose politicks. but when they begins flounderin hows annyboddy goin to slip the word to annyboddy that "this guy stands pat on this or that," bekaus the mornin papers show he aint standin where he was but has done annother annett kellerman an is tryin to swim with a new tide.

i gets the word that babcock aint goin to touch on vice—jes let it drop and die of what they kalls "in an ishun," that is just fade away bekaus it dont get no livver and kakon to live on. i tells all my buddies that they dont need to bother about the red lites bein dimmed, wen, wot does the gazette times do but kome out an say babcocks going to krush kommercialized vice to the very dust.

Like he kommittied of 100, he will!

But that aint the questshun. My buddies kom to me an say i see you know just what babcock will do. you dont kno no moren babcock does what he will do. an there you are.

Then i passes the word that babcock is goin to put Charles anderson across as a kounsilman—that we gets a sure man in kounsil. An the next mornin I reads that Babcock tells a lotta preachers that if anderson is on his ticket then he an his peopel dont know it. an then I got the "STRIP" on my neck.

Then i gets a lotta laborin men in the penROSE club an tells them this guy babcock is strong for the laborin man an the unions and the kiddy kids and the poor wimmin wots married to the workin man. An then he komes out an admits he used konviks under gards with shot guns and kats of nine tails. And others admits that he orders all union men discharged and gives the wimmen and kiddies box kars to live in, an lets peopel buy at his kompany stores or leave the kamps, an pays as much as 12 lincolns a hour for wages.

Wel that near wreks the PEN rose klub.

But i trys again an tells em if they owns a littel home and pays taxis they aint goin to have to pay a lot annymore bekaus babcocks going to ekonomize. Wen, so help me if it aint shown by maggee that Babcock has promised evver thing under the shinin sun wot will kost 20 millyun dollars. If he aint promised to build a bully yard on a shelf, an a loop for the railways kompany, and even things already built I'll go over th top.

Grate grief and gobs of gloom, he raps the white robe dr kerr, wot i tole the fellows was a dead one, an Doc kerr noks him the worst way on the nokkin rekords. An i says to th gang wel that shows he aint no white rober annyway an we all gets konsolashun outta that, wen, so help me, king of sigham, if one nite babcock dont say atta meetin, "o look whos in meetin, mi ole kounsil chum, Dock kerr. Wont you step un an say a word for a ole matie. I knu you wen."

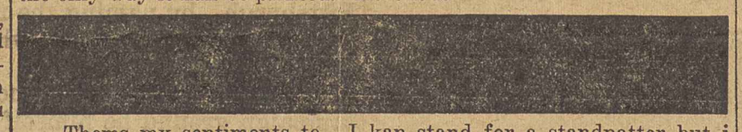
An if Dock dont step up an forget all he ever said befour abbout Babcock, you kan skalp your ole pal, luke. Hones to gravey they almos rubs noses. An they say mrs babcock is pressent an beams d-lite. An you wont believ it i know, but if they aint gettin littel girls to give babcock bunches of flours and havin negro preachers speak for him about how he works kolored peopel in his kamps you kan have my red falnnels.

Is that all?

Well, i wishes it was. you know how the "STRIP" hated Dock dillinger and how he snooped aroun and how he reportted vice an the polise, an fought joe armstrong and the kommittee of 100. Ask me about HIM. Wel, he has Dock Dillinger, uniform an all, go from unkle sams kamp to the babcock lumber kamp and kome back and say there aint no konviks there and make speeches for Babcock—uniform an all. An then wen i cuddent hold penrose's best friends back no longer from hissin Dock for disgrasin his uniform by going from unkle sams kamp to babcocks lumber kamp, Babcock says they have insulted the U. S. uniform and then they aint no holdin them back at all until Unkle S writes theres kamps and kamps but the kamp for Dock is the U. S. kamp, hurry back.

So you see i dident have no stand in any more with my buddies, wot with babcock promisin both sides different things at the same time, an promisin annything an neither side havin anny faith in him, i'm turned hones for once in my life and votin with the pittsburghers instead of the penrosers.

one of my ole friends has asked me to send you a picture about wot he thinks of babcock and kerr playin Jack straws together and also wot some 16,000 independents think of Dock Kerr. He says its the only way it kan be printed. Here it is——



Thems my sentiments to. I kan stand for a standpatter but i kant stand for no headless chicken dancin just to katch a vote. I says if babcock is such a fine business man an keeps on provin he dont kno nothing about mayoring, let him motor on the reverse klutch.

Thats my IN KONKLUSHUN.

Yours LUKE.

Newton, you are pleased with the last line at least, aren't you?

Duplicities Weaken Babcock-Penrose Campaign

(Continued From Page One.)

More Strenuosity.

When it was shown how he paid and housed his workers, he endeavored, even more strenuously, to divert attention from his original issue. These, issues, however, together with his Penrose-Leslie-Armstrong political affiliations; and his moral responsibility for the do-nothing administration and gangism of the Armstrong regime with its re-opened vice districts and its almost open gambling and bookmaking, have practically eliminated him as a contender for mayoralty honors in the minds of the voter, who has received all the information given circulation.

In this predicament and in connection with the deals made with Dr. James P. Kerr and Dr. G. A. Dillinger, E. V. Babcock now sounds as his slogan: "The issue is Babcock vs. Magee."

This issue is accepted by William A. Magee—the issue of "Magee vs. Babcock."

The one man promised and broke his pledge as chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, and now promises more. The other nominee, Mr. Magee, has accomplished much, as his mayoralty record shows, and he promises nothing that he cannot, has not demonstrated that he can fulfill.

The time has come to keep the thought clear.

The reason for this is that it was at a similar time, four years ago, that the Penrose organization sprung its eleventh-hour "coup"—the now notorious Committee of One Hundred pledge to defeat Congressman Stephen G. Porter and elect Joseph G. Armstrong. Doubtless, the same tactics of desperation will be tried again this year.

In the Firing.

However, it is not likely that if the Babcock-Penrose forces had any bona fide ammunition they would not have fired it previously and anything advanced now is as was the Committee of One Hundred pledge—a ruse to disconcert and confuse the voter.

The issue, despite E. V. Babcock and his followers flopping from one to some other almost weekly, remains the business methods and success of E. V. Babcock, methods which few persons would care to employ themselves and could not endorse openly in an honest manner knowing all, and the general superiority in intelligence, talent and ability of William A. Magee.

The facts in the case are, we reiterate, that Mr. Magee, throughout the campaign, has made no promise that he cannot fulfill—that he has proved to the satisfaction of every intelligent citizen that he can carry out a constructive program.

E. V. Babcock did nothing while in city council that he has called attention to. He had the opportunity then and did not perform, did not create, showed no ability, showed no strength in the interest of the people. Now he promises a bridge here, and a tunnel there, even though the tunnel may be a county and not a municipal affair. Will he fulfill his pledge? The only instrument by which he may be measured is Committee of One Hundred pledge. In that pledge he promised solemnly and did not fulfill.

Permission Needed.

A mayor's business is to have vision, to see ahead and to plan for the future as well as the present. Mr. Magee has demonstrated his ability and talent to do this. Mr. Babcock cannot, and if he could he would have to secure the permission of Senator Penrose, Max G. Leslie and others before he could do more than write and speak and promise to do.

Mr. Magee does not promise bridges that cannot be built. But he did build more bridges, and do more valuable municipal work than any other mayor of Pittsburgh.

Upon the other hand, Mr. Babcock says he will segregate vice. A duty of the mayor is to carry out the laws. The law does not countenance segregation. It says there shall be no vice. Mr. Magee says he will carry out the laws. Even if Mr. Babcock says he would do the same, the mayor he endorsed and promised would do this thing, Mayor Armstrong, did not do it, and Mr. Babcock could not do it unless it met with the approval of the Penrose organization.

Mr. Magee is opposed to the corporations being given special privileges. He has fought the street railways company in an effort to force better service in the interest of the public.

Mr. Babcock is closely identified with the great corporations and when in council did nothing of which he speaks now which would show or tend to show that he would do anything to force any corporation to give honest service to the people. He is a corporation man and is supported by corporations financially. The Penrose organization always has been.

In the Balance.

Weigh the situation well. Mr. Babcock elected means a continuation of the Penrose organization in Pittsburgh in the same manner that it has been dominant throughout the Armstrong administration. The election of Mr. Magee means the beginning of the end of the Penrose regime in the entire State as well as in Pittsburgh.

Today, Penrose and his followers are putting all their strength, all their gangism, all their financial power derived from corporations and the liquor interests into the fight to hold Pittsburgh for Penroseism through E. V. Babcock as mayor.

The contributions have been heavy. It is estimated that $5,000 of the Penrose-Babcock money was spent in each ward in the city to swing the primary in addition to thousands, tens and hundreds of thousands spent in general work. All the forces of the reactionaries are straining to turn the tide.

The chief question is: "How Big Is Pittsburgh?"

Is it big enough to throw off the political strength of Penroseism?

Is it big enough to send back to his business the wealthy mayoralty candidate Senator Boies Penrose personally has chosen?

Is it big enough to throw off the Leslies, the Jamisons, the Kennas and the others of their kind?

Is it big enough to elect a Pittsburgher who has accomplished things, who has intelligence and talent?

Bent and Bound.

Or is Pittsburgh so small that the money of the Babcock forces, the politicians and the organization of Penroseism and the methods boasted by the employer of convicts can bend and bind the city?

Remember the issues—the Babcock business success and methods—Magee versus Babcock!

Remember also the previous eleventh-hour Penrose tactics of Committee of One Hundred pledges and other political schemes. If the Committee of One Hundred pledge was a hoax previously, it is more than likely that the next Penrose trick will be just as much so.

Who Could Forget? Yet, Lest---Let Us Retrospect

LEST it be forgotten in the last-hour excitements, the facts relative to E. V. Babcock's business methods so frequently mentioned in the recent campaign, are recalled.

The facts in the case are these:

E. V. Babcock, as an official of the Babcock Lumber company, for five years, or until the State of Georgia made it illegal, employed convicts under the lease system at his turpentine and lumber camp at Babcock, Georgia.

Investigation revealed that Mr. Babcock's companies paid low wages, that some of his employes received as low as 8 and 17 cents for one month's work after all bills had been deducted.

It was shown that many of his companies conducted company stores for profit.

Documents have been produced to show that the companies mentioned endeavored to coerce employes to deal at the stores.

Other documents showed that the same companies were instructed not to employ union labor.

In other words, the words of one long familiar with state and national politics, "never has there been known to be a candidate with such a labor record as E. V. Babcock."

YE "OLDEN-GOLDEN" DAYS RE-CALLED BY MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN FUND

PROBABLY never was Pittsburgh so nearly deluged by a political fund as that which is being distributed in the interest of E. V. Babcock, reactionary nominee for the mayoralty.

Prior to, or concurrent with the announcement of his candidacy, it was reported in political circles that Mr. Babcock had been handed an estimate of the cost of such a campaign as he would be expected to wage if he desired to be mayor as a stepping stone to the higher political offices which it was known he aspired to fill. The figure submitted is said to have been $250,000, which Mr. Babcock was expected to contribute personally or collect for his campaign expenses.

Did Not Wince.

Immediately, the word was circulated that "Babcock didn't even wince," that is, that he accepted the tax imposed as his part of the work to be done.

This report was followed by hymns of ward and precinct joy, the "workers" realizing that they had, in the parlance, uncovered a "live one." Visions of a "barrel" such as had not been enjoyed in many years caused a bumper cropping of ward workers whose faces were unfamiliar to even the oldest politician. It was the day of the up-turned palm. The "Strip" was in ecstacies—olden, golden days had returned.

As token of appreciation, it was noised about that Mr. Babcock expected to be "put over" (elected) at the primaries and that all energies should be concentrated upon this objective. As now is generally known, police were transferred from district to district, "for the good of the administration cause." Illegal registrations were recorded by the hundreds. There were saloons where any man "talking for Babcock" could quench his thirst with free drinks. Babcock campaign material was posted on every public building. Policemen were given their orders.

What Cared They?

Never was there a more openly flagrant effort to debauch an election. Never was there seemingly less care upon the part of the professional politicians and their followers for the impression made upon the public. It was to be an impudent manifestation of the "public-be-damned" attitude.

The viewpoint of the Penrose organization leaders was that four more years in complete control of Pittsburgh was worth any effort that could be made. They had the man with the money. They had the city administration which was to be coerced to the limit of effort. They were to be aligned with the district attorney and the chief of county detectives. They were to be supported by the corporations and these were to endeavor to line up their employes.

With all these "assets," the politicians aligned with the Armstrong administration, and, consequently with Mr. Babcock and all his corporation friends were more or less justified, in view of past apathy of the voters, in believing that they would "win in a walk." And this notwithstanding the fact that probably never had a candidate had the impudence or temerity to run in the face of such an action as that linked with the name of E. V. Babcock, namely, the broken Committee of One Hundred pledge. The belief that this would be forgotten by the same public which was gullible enough to swallow it in the first instance was not remarkable, for such is the way of the public.

Before the Race.

This sense of security in their political, financial and administration strength possibly was a justifiable one because at that time it is not probable that a single follower, associate or political sponsor was aware that E. V. Babcock had built his success partly upon the employing of convicts under the contract system.

All this, however, was before the race was run.

Then entered Dr. James P. Kerr and William A. Magee and instead of Mr. Babcock being "put over" in the primaries, he was more than 10,000 votes behind the combined total of Mr. Magee and Dr. Kerr.

There was gloom in the Babcock-Penrose-Leslie camp, but their generous political patron having been nominated, and, therefore, forced to make another run, there was joy in the "Strip" because the spending would have to take place all over again.

Now the report is that the Babcock fund will be, finally, not $250,000 as originally estimated, but at least $500,000, probably $200,000 more than ever before was thrown into a mayoralty campaign in Pittsburgh.

The "Strip" admittedly is reeking with Babcock campaign money, and "Dutchtown," so-called, never enjoyed such profligacy. Leaders in the doubtful wards and the safe wards are picturing stressful conditions, only, of course, to show the need of larger and still larger sums in their respective districts.

Upon the other hand, with the details of his business methods and success revealed, the Penrose nominess is more than ever determined to win if it can be done, because Mr. Babcock realizes it is to be supposed, and those supporting him realize that even if he does win in Pittsburgh, there is not the slightest possibility of his being successful in a campaign which would take in the entire State, such as the governorship or United States senatorship.

After the recent past, this cannot be done even with a million in the fund. But what is a half-million among political friends?

"LAUGHING LITERATURE;" HUBBARD'S HIGH MARK

TURN to the police department under Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong, who was endorsed, when a nominee, by E. V. Babcock, the present mayoralty aspirant.

First, to conduct the department as Mr. Babcock and Mr. Armstrong desired it to be conducted, they selected Charles S. Hubbard to be director.

After his appointment, Mr. Hubbard, when asked what his qualifications were for the position, gave none, but declared, "I will show them I have the stiffening necessary to conduct the department."



CHARLES S. HUBBARD

Now, after four years, who will say that Mr. Hubbard has had the stiffening?

In Other Cities.

One stopping to think may recall some of the things that have been done by police heads in other large cities. One recalls raided gambling places, the breaking up of gun gangs and other activities.

Mention, if you can, when Director Hubbard ever, upon his own initiative, took the reins of direction in his own hands and conducted any raid, any crusade.

Director Charles S. Hubbard had every means available of knowing every criminal, every illegal activity in Pittsburgh. Director Hubbard had at his command the information giving the location of every disorderly house and every gambling place in Pittsburgh. Yet Director Hubbard never sought to lead his men in an effort which many of them would have enjoyed and which would have closed all such illegal places.

Director Hubbard knows, or has means of knowing that hand books are made openly throughout the city. He knows also that policemen in uniform are stationed in bar rooms. He knows also that policemen are stationed in Chinese restaurants and he should know, at least, that in one of these the policeman frequently acts as clerk, selling cigars and cigarets.

Patrolmen Not to Blame.

The policemen do not like these assignments, but they are part of the general order of things.

Director Hubbard knows also, because he testified to that effect before city council, that political posters in the interest of the administration candidate, E. V. Babcock, are posted all over station houses and public buildings, contrary to law.

Director Hubbard knows that the police automobiles and patrol wagons were used to transport Babcock campaign material to various points, burning oil and wearing out tires which must be paid for from the taxes of the people.

Further, Mr. Hubbard knows, for he heard the testimony, that primary day, or just previously, policemen and officers were transferred in the interest of the Babcock campaign. He knows, too, that policemen and officers in uniform and in citizens' clothes, were illegally about the polling places primary day.

Sans the Stiffening.

Director Hubbard knows all these things and more, yet he DID NOT HAVE THE STIFFENING necessary to end them. He knows he did not dare do so and retain his position.

The fact that he transferred police officials at the time of the public disclosures of vice on the North Side shows that he knew long before that vice did exist and that the police officials not only should have been transferred before but should have been dismissed from the service.

BUT HE DID NOT HAVE THE NECESSARY STIFFENING.

Director Hubbard knows that patrolmen and officials of the police force, favored by the administration, have time and time again, been before the police trial board and convicted, but reinstated when they should have been dismissed.

HE DOES NOT HAVE THE STIFFENING TO INSIST UPON THE DISMISSAL OF SUCH MEN.

Director Hubbard, however, must be given credit for one "accomplishment." He wrote, or had written for him, a "Police Manual," which never is obeyed and is "laughing literature," at best.

INDEPENDENTS FEARED BY BABCOCK; WILL DECIDE PITTSBURGH CONTEST

THE day of the independent voter is at hand and it is in his power to repudiate the Penrose organization, next Tuesday.

Never was there a more arrogant campaign than that which has been conducted by the Penrose-Babcock organization for the last several months.

Taking it for granted that they had all the instruments of power—the majority of the newspapers, or propaganda resources, superior weight of financial metal, overwhelming man power by reason of the dominated police, fire and other department payrolls—the Babcock - Armstrong - Leslie forces planned, there can be no doubt, to drive rough shod, brutally, over the independent, depending wholly upon combined political and financial power to grind their chosen one into office.

Those "Little Fellows."

Rights of the "little fellows," the independents, were to be considered "scraps of paper." Theirs was the power to deal. Theirs was the power to pervert. Theirs was all the machinery of the municipal government.

While the independent went his way, building in his peaceful pursuits, the political machine was spending the weeks, the months, the years, preparing, politically, for the struggle. The man on the street, the man in the office, the man in the home, discussed civic affairs quietly, criticized the city government—but remained unorganized. At the same time, in the Penrose political camp, every department of the political organization was being welded into one big organization.

Disorderly houses were permitted to open on the North Side. The affairs of the police department were so arranged as to solidify the "powers" thereof behind whoever might be chosen as the Penrose candidate. Arrangements for the collection of the sinews of war were considered and detailed by preventing the passage of ordinances inimical to the interests of the corporations. Corporate interests were given to understand that the election of the organization-administration slate of candidates would spell immunity from laws or regulations which would force complete service to the public.

Gamblers were given their sway and liquor dealers were assured that the most generous conditions would control their traffic.

Naturally, as part of its strategy, the righteous, progressive element was to be given its usual sops to make it believe that all was underneath as it appeared on the surface.

The Case of Heckert.

To capture the Chamber of Commerce vote, that is that part not already connected through corporations or lesser business with the Penrose-Babcock interests—the respectable, independent business man—Sidney F. Heckert was promised the support of the organization for council.

To interest another respectable element, Dean C. B. Connelley was offered a place also on the councilmanic ticket.

In contrast, to catch the vote of the notorious strip, all the professional, petty politicians and the element opposed to all that is progressive in municipal government, Charles Anderson and William J. Brennen, described as a Democrat, also were promised assistance by being included on the councilmanic slate.

Later, the need of a "reformer" arising to offset the trickery by which Mr. Heckert was ditched, the Babcock-Penrose organization was able to influence Dr. G. A. Dillinger to announce for Babcock, despite the fact that this caused an entire reversal of faith by Dr. Dillinger, who, previously, had professed to be opposed unalterably to the Committee of One Hundred chairman and the creature of that committee, Joseph G. Armstrong, and the things these two men countenanced and permitted as a part of the city government.

Still later, endeavoring to carry water on both shoulders by appealing to both the best and worst element in politics, the Babcock forces brought all the great pressure they were able to concentrate upon Dr. James P. Kerr, who, like Dr. Dillinger, despite all he had said in his independence against Mr. Babcock, announced that he would vote for him.

The Big Surprise.

Thus went the preparations for the campaign itself.

The big surprise came when it was demonstrated that more than 16,000 independents lived and had their being and maintained their independence, notwithstanding all the chicanery, deceits and subterfuges that the combined Penrose forces could bring to bear.

Much of the force, logic and honest effort responsible for the stand of the 16,000 in the face of the concentrated forces and the combined weight of the Penrose drive must be credited to the Citizen's Political Union, a body of truly independent citizens who did not wait for the estimates of the Penrose organization or any other organization but made their own investigations and announced their own unbiased conclusions.

The Citizen's Political Union was the Belgium in the path of the political Huns and it was their independence which prevented the taking of political Paris, as it was planned that it should be taken in the primary election drive.

The onslaught was made with all the arrogance of the political Hun—money—metal, administration man power, oratorical gas, campaign red fire and fraud zeppelins.

Still the Belgium-like independents stood in the path and held the line, placing the Penrose cohorts on the de-

(Continued on Page Four.)

"NOTHING TO REPORT" IS ARMSTRONG RECORD

AT THIS date it behooves the voter and the general public to scan the past—to decide what E. V. Babcock, the present Penrose mayoralty aspirant, through his protege, another Penrose choice, Joseph G. Armstrong, did in the last four years.

When one reads the Committee of One Hundred pledge, it must be realized that Mr. Babcock virtually has been the mayor of Pittsburgh four years.

What has Mr. Babcock's political man, Mayor Armstrong, done for Pittsburgh? What has he created? Has he endeavored to create? Has he built bridges? Has he widened streets? Has he raised street beds?

Yes, He Traveled.

Recall the two outstanding personal activities of Mayor Armstrong in the last four years! They are a trip to London and a trip to Florida, so far as we can recall. Certainly the trip to London did not raise the prestige of Pittsburgh in the thought of the Briton.

The trip to Florida, it will be remembered, was taken at a time when widely-known citizens were figuratively rapping at his office door to end the vicious conditions existing on the North Side, where disorderly houses were wide open and protected.

What happened at that time? Mayor Armstrong, Max G. Leslie and others were at Palm Beach and came back only after they feared to stay away longer from a wrathy people.

What else stands out in the Babcock-Armstrong administration? The appointment and incompetency of Charles S. Hubbard, director of the department of public safety, and the appointment of J. J. Sweeney, magistrate.

What? What? What?

So, with four years in which to accomplish the things he desired, what has Mr. Babcock done through Mr. Armstrong that he would not do again; or what would he do that has not been done?

Did Mr. Babcock, through Mr. Armstrong, ever stand between the people and the corporations? Did either of them ever stand for the people, fight for the people, accomplish for the people, think clearly for the people, or even try to do aught for the people?

What Should Be Is Foretold In an "If-it-is-to-be" Tale

FROM the viewpoint of what it is hoped is to be, consider, if you will, Mr. Voter, what will have happened if E. V. Babcock is defeated at the election, next Tuesday, and fails to represent United States Senator Penrose as the mayor of Pittsburgh.

First, the Penrose order of things in Pittsburgh will have ended.

Joseph G. Armstrong, who brought nothing of grace—civic, municipal, or political—to the mayoralty, will soon be stepping out to seek other fields of endeavor.

Max G. Leslie will confine his operations to his patent road surfacing company and activities which will not be fathered by the city administration, and, therefore, throughout the State will have lost his influence with the waning power of Senator Boies Penrose.

Max Leslie's chief, Senator Penrose, will have lost his last big stronghold.

Those Legislative Halls.

Fewer representatives of Messrs. Penrose and Leslie will sit in the legislative halls at Harrisburg.

Progressive legislation affecting Pittsburgh, the State at large and all the citizens thereof, will have some chance of being passed.

And, of major importance, E. V. Babcock will have been convinced that money alone and support of the Penrose organization, without any particular qualifications for the office, will not suffice to secure the highest gift at the disposal of Pittsburghers.

Mr. Babcock left council, where he had opportunity to labor for the people, without having done anything remarkable for the people. He left, he said, because he needed more time to devote to his private business. He said then he would not run for the mayoralty.

Defeated, next Tuesday, Mr. Babcock, again, will have all the time he requires to attend to his personal business.

Defeated, Mr. Babcock may again resume the active chairmanship of the Committee of One Hundred and none will bother him with the cares of a municipality.

Attention was called to the details of Mr. Babcock's business by Thomas J. Howells, who asked Mr. Babcock 11 questions in an open letter. Mr. Babcock has not produced a single record to refute any statement made and in the weeks that have elapsed he has not answered the questions specifically or in detail.

"STRIP" IS SPUTTERING IN STRENUOUS "PEEVE"

INSTEAD of those issues advanced by E. V. Babcock, dependent candidate for the mayoralty, the entire campaign waged in his behalf causes not a few to believe that the lone plank in his platform is "Expediency."

Never has candidate seemed to veer more frequently with the changing political winds than has Mr. Babcock; and if it has not been Mr. Babcock who has swerved, then never have campaign managers shifted the course so frequently, hopping first from one "issue" to another.

Mr. Babcock in his campaign speeches has both admitted and denied the sponsorship of Senator Penrose and his organization. He has accepted responsibility for the Armstrong administration and repudiated Mayor Armstrong.

In the Case of Heckert.

Mr. Babcock pledged his support to Sidney F. Heckert and then permitted him to be slashed and defeated in the primary election.

Mr. Babcock gave his business methods as an issue and then when these were exposed sought to swing to another issue.

Finally, Mr. Babcock in his desire and effort to keep the "Strip" in line, gave his tacit support to Charles Anderson in his effort to secure a seat in council. The "Strip" in this instance, however, was the recipient of a "Committee of One Hundred pledge." In other words, it was given the political razzle-dazzle. Mr. Babcock, when it became inconvenient to support Mr. Anderson openly, repudiated him, and the "Strip" is peeved.

The repudiation came when Mr. Babcock, appearing before the Interdenominational Ministerian Union, sought to sail with the wind in a new political tack. Asked whether or not he was supporting Mr. Anderson, Mr. Babcock replied that he did not know whether "his people' were or not; that Mr. Anderson was not on his slate in the primaries.

Deals and Double Deals.

Now the "Strip" is not averse to a bit of double dealing when the other fellow suffers, but it does not care for expediency when one of its own is repudiated. Therefore, the "Strip" is disgruntled, the big fund and the

(Continued on Page Four.)

Union Etches a "Non-Partisan, Bi-Partisan Political Prodigy"

WILLIAM J. BRENNEN, described as a Democrat, requires, always, separate consideration in an account of any happenings political with which he is connected.

In the present campaign, Mr. Brennen, although styled a Democrat, is typically Penrosian. He is the dull and tarnished example, progressively speaking, of what Mr. Babcock desires in city council, if he becomes mayor.

Throughout the primary and the present campaign, Mr. Brennen's speeches have been depressing to the person interested in progressive politics. Early in the primary campaign his quoted speeches were freighted with messages which spelled dire things for those who glimpsed better things for Pittsburgh.

Union's Estimate.

However, let the Citizen's Political Union's bulletin speak of him for us.

The bulletin says:

"William J. Brennen has long been a local leader in that faction of the Democratic party known as the 'Penrose Annex.' Therefore, he is in his proper place upon the Penrose-Babcock councilmanic slate. He is one of the few attorneys who have the practical monopoly in representing liquor applicants in the license court; in recent vice investigations and trials he appeared as attorney against the 'cleaner-city forces.' His speeches in this campaign before the primary were conspicuous for their abusive and intemperate discussion of the city's most respected and respectable men and women and their efforts to elevate the plane of city government and to promote the city's social advancement. He has no civic ideals and refuses to make a declaration of policy upon the big city problems; therefore, it is fair to assume that he has no policy except absolute subservience to the 'big privileged interests.'

(Continued on Page Four.)

Vice Minimized by Magee is Given Police Protection Now

WHAT has been the vice situation in Pittsburgh in the last eight years—the years of the administration of William A. Magee and Joseph G. Armstrong, the latter endorsed and sponsored by E. V. Babcock, the present Penrose candidate for the mayoralty?

At the beginning of, or early in the Magee administration, there were numerous disorderly houses. There was protest similar to that voiced against vice countenanced by the Babcock-Armstrong administration. What was done? Mr. Magee stopped it and it is known by every anti-vice worker that the only time that the disorderly houses actually ever were closed in Pittsburgh was when they were closed by William A. Magee through the Morals Efficiency Commission.

Actually Closed.

Mayor Guthrie drove certain houses from the streets where there were car lines. Mayor Magee did more; he closed the houses in the Second avenue district and caused hundreds of the inmates to migrate until those opposed to him forced the elimination of the Morals Efficiency Commission. MAYOR MAGEE IS THE ONLY MAYOR WHO EVER ACTUALLY CLOSED THE HOUSES.

What has happened under the administration of Messrs. Babcock and Armstrong? The disorderly houses on the North Side are not only wide open, BUT THEY ARE PROTECTED BY THE POLICE. This has been testified to by workers of the Associated Charities and it has not been denied by the Babcock-Armstrong followers because, they, for political reasons, recently, raided houses where the proprietors did not conform themselves,

(Continued on Page Four.)

Soothsaying, Forsooth, Dr. Kerr Proves "Not Too Proud to Vote"

NO RESUME of the present campaign would be complete without reference to Dr. James P. Kerr.

Repeatedly in the primary campaign we pointed out that Dr. Kerr to a greater degree than either of his opponents stood for the things independent voters desired, despite his not being the most able of the trio of candidates.

It was pointed out previously in PUBLICITY, even while urging the election of Dr. Kerr, that the ability, efficiency, the talent and the vision of William A. Magee made him far superior to either of his opponents so far as a personal efficiency was concerned.

Dr. Kerr was defeated and naturally, having placed E. V. Babcock at the bottom of the list, PUBLICITY has urged the election of Mr. Magee as a "builder, an an intelligent, capable contender."

After Dr. Kerr's defeat there was speculation concerning his stand. We hoped he would keep faith with the 16,000 independents who voted for him. We could not see, in view of what he had said about E. V. Babcock, how he could endorse his candidacy. We hardly expected him to show the strength of political character which would have been necessary for him to have admitted the ability of Mr. Magee, which he must have endorsed while associated with him for so many years.

It happened, however, that Dr. Kerr, in direct opposition to all he had said against Mr. Babcock, previously, announced he would vote for him, but would leave it to his followers to make their own selection.

Certainly no stronger happening could have occurred in this campaign than the statement by Dr. Kerr, that notwithstanding all he had said against Mr. Babcock, he, nevertheless,

(Continued on Page Four.)

COUNCILMANIC OBSERVER SAYS VICTORY BY BABCOCK SLATE WILL RESULT IN RIOT OF SALARY RAISING AND PAYROLL PADDING

BY WAYNE PAULIN

Representative of civic bodies, including Realty Owners' Association and North Side Board of Trade at budget hearings in council.

The beginning of the Armstrong administration found this situation in city council—Messrs. Garland, Rauh, Goehring, Dillinger and Woodburn lined up behind the mayor; and Messrs. Kerr, English, Herron and Hoeveler labeled "anti-administration," but declaring that they would support the administration when it was right and oppose it when it was wrong.

The line of demarcation established itself at once with the votes on the salary-raising, payroll-padding, political-debt-paying policies of Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong which were planned by E. V. Babcock as chairman of the Committee of One Hundred and engineered in council by Robert Garland as chairman of the committee on finance, and supported solidly by Councilmen Rauh, Dillinger, Goehring and Woodburn and as solidly opposed by Kerr, English, Herron and Hoeveler.

Two Reverse Stand.

In supporting these spendthrift policies Councilmen Rauh and Garland directly reversed positive stands taken by them under the previous mayor. For instance, they had both taken a strong position during Mayor William A. Magee's administration "for" reducing the number of police magistrates. Under Mayor Armstrong they both voted "against" reducing the number. This is simply an illustration of their betrayal of the people's confidence and their subserviency to Mayor Armstrong. This was not so surprising in Mr. Garland, but very much so in Mr. Rauh who had been looked upon by the people as a reliable public servant. As Mr. Rauh had the deciding vote in council the people thought that all questions would be settled upon their merit rather than by political factionalism. Upon him rests, doubly, the responsibility for the riot of reckless expenditure under Mayor Armstrong, BECAUSE HIS VOTE ALONE COULD HAVE CHANGED IT ALL. Even when the situation became too unbearable for Dr. Dillinger so that he broke with the mayor, Mr. Rauh hung on to the last, making himself more and more ridiculous by his constant foolish explanations of his votes.

Street Car Situation.

The administration majority in council did nothing at all to relieve the wretched street car situation until the end of the second year of Mayor Armstrong's administration, when they brought in 22 proposed ordinances giving the railways company more free franchises, and relieving the company of some of its obligations to the city. Fortunately, the opposition of the people was so strongly expressed through civic bodies, and otherwise that the proposed ordinances were abandoned.

The administration majority also went along with the mayor in attempting to have the city step down from its forward and progressive position in its taxation policy, by attempting to have the graded tax law repealed. They succeeded in having the Penrose controlled legislature pass the repealer which however, fortunately for Pittsburgh, was vetoed by Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh.

In the fall of 1915 five councilmen came up for re-election. Councilman W. A. Hoeveler had died. His successor, Councilmen Hetzel, and Woodburn and Goehring were retired. Councilman Daily, McArdle and Robertson were elected to their places. Mr. Robertson was an Armstrong man, and Messrs. McArdle and Dailey progressive and independent. Councilmen Garland and Kerr were re-elected. Dr. Dillinger had broken with the mayor, leaving this new line-up in council; Messrs. Garland, Rauh and Robertson tied to the mayor and Councilmen Kerr, English, Herron, McArdle, Dailey and Dillinger independent.

When Something Happened.

The mayor and Mr. Babcock no longer having control of council, things began to happen at once. The rules of council were changed. Ordinances were passed over the mayor's veto. Council took steps in the street railway situation and when the city law department would not cooperate (upon someone's orders), council engaged a special attorney for itself, who prepared cases and filed complaints before the Public Service Commission.

These are the cases which are pending now and which Babcock has indicated he would not push if elected mayor, and which Mr. Magee promises to push with all the influence and vigor of his office.

Councilman Dailey brought in his information on the rental of city property and council began the fight for the payment of $700,000 a year to the city by users of city property who are now paying only $25,000 a year. The first budget of the new council reduced the tax levy over one mill. They went to Harrisburg to oppose the repeal of the non-partisan ballot law. They did everything in their power to have written into law, the recommendations of the Pittsburgh taxation commission embodying the foremost thought of the country in municipal taxation, but the Penrose legislature refused to act.

No Prophecy Needed.

The foregoing program was carried out by the independents in council and in most cases over the opposition of Messrs. Rauh, Garland, Robertson and the mayor. Hence it requires no prophecy to tell what will happen to this program should Mr. Babcock and his supporters—the boisterous Mr. Brennen, the impossible Anderson, the spineless Rauh and the limelight craving Connelly be elected. If elected, these men will undoubtedly conduct the city's business as the Armstrong clique did in the first two years of his administration, viz.: by salary boosting, payroll padding, repeated pardoning of drunken policemen, prostitution of civil service, appointment of ward heelers as police magistrates such as Magistrates Sweeney and Dillon; appointment of business men (?) like Messrs. Hubbard and McKelvy to the cabinet; obstruction of movements for improving the city charter, political slave driving of the city employes, abandoning the city's rights in street railway, gas and light matters, and continued procrastination in street repairing, "cleaning up" of vice as engineered by Messrs. Armstrong and Sweeney.

CHALLENGE UNANSWERED

It would seem to the average observer that if E. V. Babcock really believes that the revealing of his labor record is unfair he would respond to the challenge by State Senator William N. Burke to produce the records of his company and permit any certified public accountant named by Controller E. S. Morrow to audit them and give the public the data.

However, when during the campaign has Mr. Babcock ever answered fair questions and substantiated charges?

Independents Feared

(Continued From Page Three.)

fensive by revelations concerning their chief candidate's true business character.

From Trench to Trench.

AND THESE SAME INDEPENDENTS HAVE SMOKED AND SHOT THE PENROSE FORCES FROM TRENCH TO TRENCH AND THE SAME INDEPENDENTS WILL DECIDE THE STRUGGLE, NEXT TUESDAY.

Elsewhere in PUBLICITY are set forth reasons why all true independents cannot, in good faith, vote for E. V. Babcock, W. J. Brennen, Charles Anderson and other representatives of Senator Boies Penrose, E. V. Babcock, Joseph G. Armstrong and Max G. Leslie.

Union Etches a "Non-Partisan"

(Continued From Page Three.)

He has for many years been the consistent friend and political ally of the Penrose autocracy and all its allied special-privileged, big business associates, whose interest he could be expected to protect as a councilman, at the expense of the great mass of the people. He has always been a millstone around the neck of the Democratic party. HE HAS NONE OF THOSE QUALITIES WHICH RECOMMEND A CANDIDIATE TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTER AND SHOULD BE KEPT OUT OF COUNCIL AT ALL HAZARDS."

Some Non-Partisanship.

The Pittsburgh Post is to be commended for recommending that the people of Allegheny county and Pittsburgh make local elections truly non-partisan by electing Democrats as well as Republicans, but if Mr. Brennen is the type of Democrat, who is to be given office in an attempt to add the "non," it would be better to make the elections as partisan as possible and permit none to enter save Republicans, Penrose Republicans dyed in the wool, rather than Penrose Democrats. Let the Democrats name true Wilsonian Democrats and the Democrats of Pittsburgh will be glad to elect them in opposition to the Penrose brand of politicians.

"STRAWS" SHOWING HOW THE WIND BLOWS

"Straw ballots" show voters registering in the ratio of two to one in favor of William A. Magee over E. V. Babcock.

Reports from the labor districts show the same ratio.

Inquiries of a general character a similar division in practically all fields.

Make it a landslide against the Penrose candidates.

John H. Dailey Ill; Free Voters Are Urged to Return Him to Council

The progressive voter should not overlook the case of John H. Dailey, nominee for council, who, because of illness and confinement in a hospital, is unable to appeal directly to them for support.



JOHN H. DAILEY

Mr. Dailey has been an aggressive public servant, opposed to the Penrose organization. Handicapped by illness, it devolves upon those desiring good councilmanic government to work for and vote for his success, the illness mentioned giving the Babcock forces just the opportunity they desire to elect one of their reactionary nominees to council.

Other councilmanic candidates deserving independent support are John S. Herron, W. Y. English and William N. Burke. Those who should be defeated, from the independent viewpoint, include Enoch Rauh, William J. Brennen and Charles Anderson.

The estimate of Mr. Dailey as given by the independent Citizens' Political Union reads:

"John H. Dailey was elected for the short term two years ago. His past experience as director of public safety and as a newspaper editor is invaluable to him as a councilman. He is on the people's side in public utility matters and has so voted. His voting record is generally good. He initiated and has waged an aggressive campaign in having the private companies which are using city property, particularly the wharf property, pay a proper rental to the city. At the present time the entire rental received by the city is something like $25,000 a year, whereas it should be about $700,000 a year. Had the city law department, which costs the city about $75,000 a year in salaries, been aggressive in pushing these cases, the city tax levy could have been materially reduced this year and every year hereafter. It will, therefore, be seen that this is a very important matter which has been initiated by Mr. Dailey, and as his voting record upon the other important matters has been generally good, it would seem to be very good business to return him to council to continue his fight for that $700,000 a year."

Re-Election of Present Five Judges Seems Assured; Kline Withdraws

"Three down!"

Even without the final election developments recorded, Pittsburgh has reason to congratulate itself upon the elimination of three typically Penrosian office seekers. These are: State Senator Charles H. Kline, nominee of the judiciary; Franklin P. Booth, candidate for the shrievalty, and R. H. Jackson, aspirant for re-election to district attorneyship. In addition, Henry Townsend and Joseph N. Mackrell fell by the wayside with Penrose organization men's endorsement.

The chief opposition to Mr. Booth was that he was a Penrose follower, a more or less typical organization man. Messrs. Kline and Jackson were undesirable for the same and additional reasons.

Mr. Kline, evidently, realized that with the solidification of support behind the present five judges, who are candidates for re-election, there was little hope for him even with all the force of the liquor element behind him, and it was fear, largely, that he might be elected which caused the five judges to be given support which enabled them to lead the judiciary ticket. Every progressive, independent citizen has reason to be cheered by the withdrawal of Mr. Kline.

In the case of Mr. Jackson, revelations made when he declared himself a candidate for re-election eliminated him and practically ended what must go on the records as one of the most undersirable administrations in the district attorney's office. Mr. Jackson's case is still in the hands of the Bar Association, but that body, as is not unusual with it, evades its duty to the public by dalliance and worse.

The withdrawal of Senator Kline leaves little doubt of the re-election of the present judges, but, of course, this is no more certain than any other of the political contests.

"Publicity" Reaches 95,000

PUBLICITY is very much complimented by the report that policemen were instructed to demand that newsboys throughout the downtown section surrender to the department of public safety all copies of PUBLICITY on their stands.

This high-handed method of attempting to suppress all information which presents the "other side" of E. V. Babcock, politically, and give the voter all the truth in favor of William A. Magee and other nominees, demonstrates that the administration, and through the administration, Mr. Babcock, fears to permit the truth to reach the reading public.

Concerning the police action reported, PUBLICITY will have more to say anon. Suffice it at this time to announce that the police department and the Babcock forces cannot curb free speech when that free speech is justified and true, and is spoken in the interest of the people. In the case of PUBLICITY, despite the reported action, our issue of October 17 reached 97,000 persons through the mails. Last week, it reached a mailed circulation of 95,000.

Evidence of an absolute effort to deceive the reading public or to keep it uninformed is disclosed in the foreword of a pamphlet issued by the William A. Magee campaign leaders, which every voter should read. This reveals that the Gazette Times and the Chronicle Telegraph quoted a rate of $7 an inch for Magee advertisements in contrast to $3.50 an inch quoted other nominees. Further, every reader of these two papers realizes, as one of the officials of these newspapers admitted recently, that its reports are biased and that even in the interest of the public and its readers it does not print anything which is favorable to Mr. Magee.

A recent instance is that the Gazette Times recently quoted E. V. Babcock as declaring that Julian Kennedy, a widely-known consulting engineer and progressive, employed coolie labor in India at from 2 to 10 cents a day, and also quoted another to the same effect. Both speakers knew that the statement was untrue, yet the Gazette Times did not investigate before printing this falsity. And this paper is published by a former United States Senator. True, the former senator did vote against the child labor and other progressive bills, which finds its parallel in Mr. Babcock's boasted business methods.

Vice Minimized By Magee

(Continued From Page Three.)

politically, just as the Babcock-Armstrong followers and lieutenants ordered.

The contrast in the vice situation, say what anyone will, is that Mayor Magee closed the disorderly houses and the Babcock-Armstrong forces not only permitted them to open, but protected them with policemen in uniform.

The following letter is conclusive testimony concerning the attitude of Former Mayor William A. Magee toward commercialized vice:

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 29, 1917.

Mr. Julian Kennedy,
Bessemer Building,
City.

My dear Mr. Kennedy:—

In reply to your inquiry of even date relative to the assistance given the Morals Efficiency commission by Mayor Magee, would say, briefly: Mayor Magee, at the time he appointed the commission, like many good, honest men of today who have not made a careful study of prostitution, was a believer in the theory of segregation. Notwithstanding his belief in this theory he told the commission to proceed in their investigations and studies, and he would see that their recommendations were carried out. He instructed the Director of Public Safety and the chief of police to give all assistance necessary; the latter of whom appointed two most excellent detectives to give the largest part of their time to the commission.

Every recommendation for closing houses was carried out. Very frequently during the work of the commission the mayor invited its members to discuss with him the work at hand. More than once he asked me for some of the latest medical opinions on prostitution, and I know he sent to the Carnegie library several times for latest books on this subject. I became convinced that Mayor Magee was a great student, that he was honest and fearless, and I believe when the commission made its report, that he, like they, no longer believed that segregation was the solution of this great problem.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FREDERICK A. RHODES.

MAGEE'S ANALYSIS OF CONTRADICTIONS IN BABCOCK'S CAMPAIGN UTTERANCES DISCLOSES POLITICAL JACKANAPERY

Were it not so pathetic, even the effort by E. V. Babcock, the Penrose mayoralty candidate, to discuss municipal problems would be humorous, and the public is indeed indebted to his opponent, William A. Magee, for the latter's recent analyzation of the former's ludicrous and contradictory campaign utterances upon this subject.

For the first time during the campaign, Mr. Magee has turned his guns of logic upon the personal ability of Mr. Babcock and he reveals him truly, politically, a combination of the jackanapes and Jack-a-Lent.

Preaching economy in one address, Mr. Babcock advocates, in another, municipal expenditures which would cost at least $20,000,000 for improvements which are wholly impractical, such a boulevard built on a shelf and downtown railway loop which virtually would have to be presented as a gift to Pittsburgh Railways Company.

Proof Conclusive.

Mr. Magee shows conclusively that Mr. Babcock has not the least conception of municipal administration and would be only a puppet in the hands of those past masters of political scheming, Senator Boies Penrose and Max G. Leslie. Mr. Magee shows Mr. Babcock does not now grasp the question of civic administration and did not when he was a member of council. As long has been known, Mr. Babcock is promising anything which he believes will bring him a vote whether there is any intention or possibility of his fulfilling or being able to fulfill his pledges. Mr. Magee also shows that although a man may be successful in the business of grinding out the maximum number of dollars from commerce that gives no token or earnest that he can administer the affairs of the people so they will enjoy the maximum of comfort, protection and prosperity commensurate with the amount of taxation they are able to afford.

Mr. Magee's analysis of Mr. Babcock's promises is undoubtedly the most comprehensive review of the Babcock idea of things that has yet been given publicity. Every voter should read the full report of the speech, which cannot be found in the columns of the Gazette Times. For the entire speech see other daily newspapers.

Mr. Magee's Speech.

The address, in part, follows:

My opponent has tried to make the issue between him and me the fact that he has had a business career and that I have had a public administrative career. He plumes himself upon his success in business. He in his innocence thinks that that qualifies him for public office. His two years in Council showed that he is no more qualified to administer the affairs of this city than an infant.

He advocates economy in his general speeches, and in each locality that he visits he advocates every local improvement. He says he opposes an increase in the tax rate, and yet will appoint more firemen and policemen. He says he will improve all the streets by ten-year bond issues, and at the same time advocates a downtown subway.

How many millions of dollars this will take he does not say. He will widen Diamond street; this will cost at least $600,000. He will widen East Ohio street, and this will cost him more than a million dollars. He favors the raising of the streets in Allegheny between Federal street and the new Manchester Bridge. I presume this would cost a couple of million dollars. He would build the Monongahela boulevard. Where he would locate it and how much it would cost he does not say. He declares in favor of a tunnel from Sixth avenue to the Tenth Street Bridge. He would widen Second avenue from Grant street to Liberty street. I will leave to your imagination how many millions of dollars this would cost. He says he favors new sewers in the Nine-Mile Run, Sawmill Run and Negley Run. He will be saved doing the latter, because those sewers were rebuilt about six years ago. As to the Nine-Mile Run, I presume he would make a gift of that to the boroughs of Wilkinsburg, Edgewood and Swissvale.

Gift of City's Money.

Let us take some of his favored improvements and try to gain from them some inkling of his business capacity, some idea of his knowledge of the financial capacity of the city to provide them. For instance, take his proposal for a downtown subway. He says that he favors the building of a downtown loop. Suppose it would cost as little as $5,000,000. The annual increase to the city budget would be nearly $400,000 a year. This would mean an increase of a half mill in city taxation.

And whom does he intend to lease this to? The Pittsburgh Railways Company! Can that concern, which is now waterlogged with issues of securities of at least three times an honest value of its property, and with the revenue that barely saves it from the financial rocks, be able to add $400,000 more of fixed charges to its already swollen outlay, or does he intend to make a gift of it to them? They will not get any additional revenue from this source, and in view of this I am forced to conclude that he intends to make a gift of the use of a $5,000,000 property to them.

Take the Monongahela boulevard. If he intends to build a shelf along the hillside above Second avenue, it would cost between two and three million dollars. His various sewer systems are preposterous, taken in connection with all the other things he wants to do. I THINK I AM CONSERVATIVE WHEN I ESTIMATE THAT ALL OF HIS VARIOUS IMPROVEMENTS WOULD ADD MORE THAN $20,000,000 TO THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY. IMPROVE ALL THE STREETS IN THE CITY THAT NEED IMPROVEMENT AND THEN ADD A GENERAL INCREASE OF SALARIES AND WAGES AND A GENEROUS INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE AND FIRE DEPARTMENT AND WE WOULD SURELY HAVE A GRAND LOT OF MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

As a Councilman

While he was a member of the Pittsburgh Council for a period of more than two years, he exhibited no grasp of the affairs of the city, nor any considerable knowledge of the municipal problem.

The municipal problem is not primarily a business proposition. The task of the administrator is concerned primarily with human welfare. We must get as much peace, safety of lives and property, health for the inhabitants, comfort and happiness for the people, good service out of the public service corporations, and the relief of the poor as is consistent with whatever amount of taxation the people can afford to reasonably bear.

This problem is many fold more intricate than that of grinding out a maximum of dollars in a private business. The latter is a simple situation which he has successfully dealt with. The former is a much more involved problem for which I have been training myself in the administration of for a good many years. His record in his business and his rash assumptions about city affairs he puts in contrast with my record, and I am willing that it should be so. I am willing to abide by the calm judgment of our fellow-citizens, and do not have any doubt of which of us they will choose for the handling of the public affairs of the city. EVERY DAY I AM MORE AND MORE CONVINCED THAT THE VERDICT WILL BE ADVERSE TO HIM AND FAVORABLE TO ME.

"Strip" is Sputtering

(Continued From Page Three.)

private assurances notwithstanding.

Certainly, the "Strip" believes that if its strength is desirable and it does any and all work asked of it, the nominee of their faction must stand up for their own, their private and personal candidate. And what is particularly galling to the "Strip" is that this repudiation was made before ministers. The "Strip" is not partial to ministers. It would like an open indorsement before the same ministers of the same Mr. Anderson by Mr. Babcock.

Be it known that Mr. Anderson is that same plumbing inspector, who, until recently, was in the city service and who, while in that service, was "recommended," several times, for suspension, but through the intervention of Mayor Armstrong was retained. He is was who was given the administration support at the last moment in place of Mr. Heckert, who had served his purpose in the opinion of the Babcock-Penrose forces when he added a tone of respectability to that organization's ticket in the primary campaign.

Soothsaying, Forsooth

(Continued From Page Three.)

would vote for him.

It would have been some solace to his friends had Dr. Kerr taken the high road of consistency and in this case announced himself "too proud to vote," having been defeated by both his opponents and being unable to do the graceful thing of dividing his ballot.

It is recalled Mr. Babcock said concerning Dr. Kerr, before Dr. Kerr said he would vote for Mr. Babcock:

"A man who can turn from 'gangster' to purist over night, can turn from purist to 'gangster' in the same short space of time."

And before Dr. Kerr said he would vote for Mr. Babcock, Dr. Kerr said concerning Mr. Babcock:

"Mr. Babcock tells you he wants to give the city a business administration and he is making a lot of promises, as he did before. But what can he do? He is only the creature of a political faction."

Don't Scatter Your War Aid Work, Baker's Word to Nation's Women

WAR Secretary warns against lost motion and urges conservation of energy for necessary work.

* * *

Peaceful-looking Mr. Baker drives himself and aides sixteen hours a day in preparing for war.

* * *

"Hellova pacifist" is tired secretary's comment at some unkind criticism aimed at his chief.



NEWTON D. BAKER, the man at the head of the giant preparations for America's war with Germany.

BAKER'S a small, slim, smiling, genial, kindly eyed war god who doesn't look the part of Mars.

* * *

Has twelve pipes which he keeps steadily going in turn as aids to war problem solutions.

* * *

Of his three kiddies one is a boy, and he'll raise him to be a soldier if necessary.

By ZOE BECKLEY.

Washington, November 2.

OUT of office hours Secretary of War Baker smokes a pipe, plays with his three children and reads light fiction. Did I say pipe? This should be changed to read "twelve pipes."

For at last accounts the engineer of the greatest war machine on earth had acquired by purchase his dozenth pacifier and a new can of tobacco to pack it with (name not to be divulged on account of advertising).

This sounds as if Newton D. Baker were a peaceful man. And he is. But there is no fighter like a man of peace once roused, and Mr. Baker, according to a limp and breathless secretary, is roused to the point of a sixteen-hour working day.

To put it in Secretary Ralph Hayes's own words:

"Some magazine or other," said he the other day in an unwonted burst of expression, "insinuates that the boss is one of our leading pacifists. Say! Working a private secretary sixteen hours a day for a secretary of war who works sixteen hours a day is a hellova lot like a pacifist, isn't it! Anyhow I've yet to see the person who can put his finger on the chapter and the verse that make Baker out a pacifist!"

WARRIOR SMILES GREETING.

In making a forward drive to Secretary Baker's suite of offices in the War and Navy building where he achieves this remarkable daily output of labor, the path, most amazingly, is strewn with flowers.

Up the broad steps of the huge, busy pile you skip in company with a hundred other people who are also skipping, and the first thing that greets you as you enter is a desk labeled "Information for War Department," behind which sits a young woman with face wreathed in smiles. She directs you to a desk where a man in uniform smiles some more, hands you a pen and a printed blank:

"Be kind enough to fill this in, please," says the man, bowing politely.

And when you have written your name and address, and with whom your appointment is, and upon what subject, he smiles, stamps the slip and ushers you to a tall colored man at a wicket.

The colored man beams an ivoried salutation, tears off a coupon from your pass and turns you over to another official. This man stamps your stub, calls a grinning page and you are escorted by said page, in a batch of visitors, through long, busy white corridors bordered with slatted doors bearing various legends, "Chief of Ordnance Bureau," "Adjutant-General," etc., etc., to the elevator, thence through more busy corridors to room 231.

BRIGHTENS THE CORNER.

About the walls of room 231, which is handsomely furnished and hung with old oil portraits in gilt frames, sit people—men and women, young and brave in uniforms of army and navy, middle aged and shabby, old and elegant, of all types, kinds and conditions, waiting in all degrees of interest, patience and anxiety to see the man who holds enchained the mighty dogs of war.

At a desk near the door to an inner office presides The Most Genial Man in the World, Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, dean of Columbia University, and sort of aide de camp to Secretary Baker.

Dr. Keppel evidently believes in the spirit of Billy Sunday's camp meeting hymn, "Brighten Up the Corner Where You Are!" The whole atmosphere of the War building has tended, strangely enough, to lighten your heart and make you feel as if you'd just drunk a strong cup of coffee.

But when you see Keppel and hear him and are welcomed by him and watch him in action it's all you can do to keep from laughing and crowing and doing a little dance for no special reason except that you feel that way.

It's really a most remarkable effect for a War department to have on anybody. It is an enchanting adventure

A GENTLE WAR GOD.

Now, by all tradition, a war god should be a massive, sinewy giant, grim-faced and terrible, "torch-eyed and horrible," who advances with thundrous step and mighty mien, to a rumbling motif of drumbeats and cannon crashes.

Instead, and before you realize who it is, Mr. Baker slips quietly into the room, a small, slim, gentle man in oxford gray cutaway coat and waistcoat and dark striped trousers.

He is youngish, with mild brown eyes behind rimless glasses, a fine forehead and slightly aquiline nose and a mouth of great sensitiveness and distinction.

He looks the student, the bookworm, the kind of gentle, humorous, half-whimsical man that William J. Locke likes to make the hero in all his novels.

The war secretary, the man behind the guns, suggests lamplit libraries with fireplaces and easy chairs. Funny, isn't it, how people don't look what they are?

Mr. Baker is genial and delightful in manner. He begins in an orderly way at the end of the waiting row of people, smiles, shakes hands and says, "Good morning; you wanted to see me——" Whereupon ensues a three or four minute chat, both standing, and the visitor is advised or directed and gently dismissed, while the man of war passes smilingly to the next.

WHAT THEY WANTED.

An elderly, dignified man wanted to

The socks must be four numb[illegible] than the shoe. For example:

brief businesslike tones and got a brief, businesslike adjustment. A good looking young man whom I recognized as "Billy" Ziegler the "baking powder king," got a word or two, a pleasant handshake and a pat on the shoulder.

A trim young man with many papers and credentials was pleasantly passed along to another department. A navy officer with lots of gold braid and anchors and long swishing cape had his say and debonairly departed. And so it went till he came to me.

My mission was not to talk war; not even to mention it except to ask Mr. Baker what he does to keep from going clean crazy under the strain and responsibility.

"Smoke," smiled the war god, disclosing an uncompromised front rank of firm white teeth. "A pipe. Lots of pipes."

Then he stopped.

PLAYS WITH HIS KIDDIES.

"What else?"

"Play with my youngsters."

"How many have you?"

"Three. Top one's a girl, twelve. Middle one's a boy, eleven. Bottom one's a girl, five and one-half."

"Going to raise your boy to be a soldier?"

"Yes—if necessary."

"Tell me some more things you do—personal things; nothing about your work," I urged.

"I don't like to tell personal things," he said, but he dropped into an adjoining chair for a minute, and although he looked tired, I felt encouraged to prolong the interview one more minute.

"But this genial atmosphere——" I urged, "surely it encourages light conversation—things outside of war and barrage fire?"

BATTLE MASKS NOT WORN.

Br. Baker flashed his winning smile again.

"One can't bear listening to a single unchanging note all the time," he answered simply. "I can't help meeting people with a smile on my face. I can't simulate grimness and the harsh warrior glare. The fierce battle mask is not worn any more. * * * But—I don't want to talk of myself. It is the machine that counts, not the personality of one mere man behind it."

Which, I think, is fairly characteristic of the modest, strong driver of our war machine.

"Are you pleased, Mr. Baker, with the work women are doing for the war?" The secretary's sensitive face lighted instantly.

PRAISES WOMEN'S WORK.

"It is simply splendid!" he answered fervently. "Women's part in the labor and responsibility of this vast, grave undertaking is as important as men's and they are fulfilling it to the highest degree.

"I want to thank them and encourage women throughout the country to keep on, in the full knowledge that their work is appreciated and vitally necessary.

"Especially would I ask that they ally themselves with organizations that are already meeting a special need like the Red Cross, the Liberty Loan Committee, the Food Administration, the Council of National Defense, and divisions of that sort, rather than form new groups.

"They can accomplish more and better service if they do not scatter. Keep in well-knit organizations, well-defined, clearly marked channels of activity. It conserves energy and avoids lost motion."

KEPPEL, THE WONDER.

Aide-de-camp Keppel approached, with his suave smile, his manner of happy urbanity, as though there were nothing in the world more warlike than sunshine and garlands of roses. A word of reminder to the secretary about something, and he was off again.

"Where," I ventured as I prepared to give place to the next visitor, "did you find—*him?* You must have advertised for the most genial man in the world to come and preside over your office!"

Baker laughed again.

"Who, Keppel?" he beamed. "Say, isn't he a *wonder?* No—I didn't advertise for him. He just came. I don't

front and back panels of the waist trimmed with dull black beads, cuffs, skirt panel and skirt itself low the prevailing mode of revealing buttons for trimming. The waistder the panels, and the sleeves made of georgette crepe.

THE EVENING MAIL NOVEMBER 6 1917

Don't Scatter Your War Aid Work, Baker's Word to Nation's Women

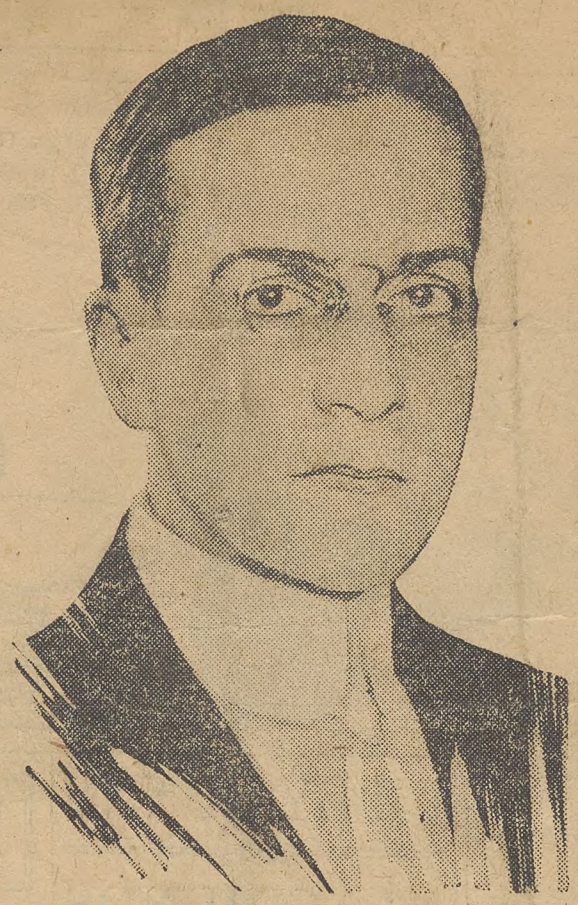
WAR Secretary warns against lost motion and urges conservation of energy for necessary work.

* * *

Peaceful-looking Mr. Baker drives himself and aides sixteen hours a day in preparing for war.

* * *

"Hellova pacifist" is tired secretary's comment at some unkind criticism aimed at his chief.



NEWTON D. BAKER, the man at the head of the giant preparations for America's war with Germany.

BAKER'S a small, slim, smiling, genial, kindly eyed war god who doesn't look the part of Mars.

* * *

Has twelve pipes which he keeps steadily going in turn as aids to war problem solutions.

* * *

Of his three kiddies one is a boy, and he'll raise him to be a soldier if necessary.

By ZOE BECKLEY.

Washington, November 2.

OUT of office hours Secretary of War Baker smokes a pipe, plays with his three children and reads light fiction. Did I say pipe? This should be changed to read "twelve pipes."

For at last accounts the engineer of the greatest war machine on earth had acquired by purchase his dozenth pacifier and a new can of tobacco to pack it with (name not to be divulged on account of advertising).

This sounds as if Newton D. Baker were a peaceful man. And he is. But there is no fighter like a man of peace once roused, and Mr. Baker, according to a limp and breathless secretary, is roused to the point of a sixteen-hour working day.

To put it in Secretary Ralph Hayes's own words:

"Some magazine or other," said he the other day in an unwonted burst of expression, "insinuates that the boss is one of our leading pacifists. Say! Working a private secretary sixteen hours a day for a secretary of war who works sixteen hours a day is a hellova lot like a pacifist, isn't it! Anyhow I've yet to see the person who can put his finger on the chapter and the verse that make Baker out a pacifist!"

WARRIOR SMILES GREETING.

In making a forward drive to Secretary Baker's suite of offices in the War and Navy building where he achieves this remarkable daily output of labor, the path, most amazingly, is strewn with flowers.

Up the broad steps of the huge, busy pile you skip in company with a hundred other people who are also skipping, and the first thing that greets you as you enter is a desk labeled "Information for War Department," behind which sits a young woman with face wreathed in smiles. She directs you to a desk where a man in uniform smiles some more, hands you a pen and a printed blank:

"Be kind enough to fill this in, please," says the man, bowing politely.

And when you have written your name and address, and with whom your appointment is, and upon what subject, he smiles, stamps the slip and ushers you to a tall colored man at a wicket.

The colored man beams an ivoried salutation, tears off a coupon from your pass and turns you over to another official. This man stamps your stub, calls a grinning page and you are escorted by said page, in a batch of visitors, through long, busy white corridors bordered with slatted doors bearing various legends, "Chief of Ordnance Bureau," "Adjutant-General," etc., etc., to the elevator, thence through more busy corridors to room 231.

BRIGHTENS THE CORNER.

About the walls of room 231, which is handsomely furnished and hung with old oil portraits in gilt frames, sit people—men and women, young and brave in uniforms of army and navy, middle aged and shabby, old and elegant, of all types, kinds and conditions, waiting in all degrees of interest, patience and anxiety to see the man who holds enchained the mighty dogs of war.

At a desk near the door to an inner office presides The Most Genial Man in the World, Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, dean of Columbia University, and sort of aide de camp to Secretary Baker.

Dr. Keppel evidently believes in the spirit of Billy Sunday's camp meeting hymn, "Brighten Up the Corner Where You Are!" The whole atmosphere of the War building has tended, strangely enough, to lighten your heart and make you feel as if you'd just drunk a strong cup of coffee.

But when you see Keppel and hear him and are welcomed by him and watch him in action it's all you can do to keep from laughing and crowing and doing a little dance for no special reason except that you feel that way.

It's really a most remarkable effect for a War department to have on anybody. It is an enchanting adventure in the w[illegible]

A GENTLE WAR GOD.

Now, by all tradition, a war god should be a massive, sinewy giant, grim-faced and terrible, "torch-eyed and horrible," who advances with thundrous step and mighty mien, to a rumbling motif of drumbeats and cannon crashes.

Instead, and before you realize who it is, Mr. Baker slips quietly into the room, a small, slim, gentle man in oxford gray cutaway coat and waistcoat and dark striped trousers.

He is youngish, with mild brown eyes behind rimless glasses, a fine forehead and slightly aquiline nose and a mouth of great sensitiveness and distinction.

He looks the student, the bookworm, the kind of gentle, humorous, half-whimsical man that William J. Locke likes to make the hero in all his novels.

The war secretary, the man behind the guns, suggests lamplit libraries with fireplaces and easy chairs. Funny, isn't it, how people don't look what they are?

Mr. Baker is genial and delightful in manner. He begins in an orderly way at the end of the waiting row of people, smiles, shakes hands and says, "Good morning; you wanted to see me——" Whereupon ensues a three or four minute chat, both standing, and the visitor is advised or directed and gently dismissed, while the man of war passes smilingly to the next.

WHAT THEY WANTED.

An elderly, dignified man wanted to have something he manufactured adopted as an army supply. A thin old lady in black with a dowdy hat pleaded that "her boy" be transferred from an assignment that would mean the trenches to one where his ability as an artist could be utilized.

Two younger women stated a case in brief businesslike tones and got a brief, businesslike adjustment. A good looking young man whom I recognized as "Billy" Ziegler the "baking powder king," got a word or two, a pleasant handshake and a pat on the shoulder.

A trim young man with many papers and credentials was pleasantly passed along to another department. A navy officer with lots of gold braid and anchors and long swishing cape had his say and debonairly departed. And so it went till he came to me.

My mission was not to talk war; not even to mention it except to ask Mr. Baker what he does to keep from going clean crazy under the strain and responsibility.

"Smoke," smiled the war god, disclosing an uncompromised front rank of firm white teeth. "A pipe. Lots of pipes."

Then he stopped.

PLAYS WITH HIS KIDDIES.

"What else?"

"Play with my youngsters."

"How many have you?"

"Three. Top one's a girl, twelve. Middle one's a boy, eleven. Bottom one's a girl, five and one-half."

"Going to raise your boy to be a soldier?"

"Yes—if necessary."

"Tell me some more things you do—personal things; nothing about your work," I urged.

"I don't like to tell personal things," he said, but he dropped into an adjoining chair for a minute, and although he looked tired, I felt encouraged to prolong the interview one more minute.

"But this genial atmosphere——" I urged, "surely it encourages light conversation—things outside of war and barrage fire?"

BATTLE MASKS NOT WORN.

Br. Baker flashed his winning smile again.

"One can't bear listening to a single unchanging note all the time," he answered simply. "I can't help meeting people with a smile on my face. I can't simulate grimness and the harsh warrior glare. The fierce battle mask is not worn any more. * * * But—I don't want to talk of myself. It is the machine that counts, not the personality of one mere man behind it."

Which, I think, is fairly characteristic of the modest, strong driver of our war machine.

"Are you pleased, Mr. Baker, with the work women are doing for the war?" The secretary's sensitive face lighted instantly.

PRAISES WOMEN'S WORK.

"It is simply splendid!" he answered fervently. "Women's part in the labor and responsibility of this vast, grave undertaking is as important as men's and they are fulfilling it to the highest degree.

"I want to thank them and encourage women throughout the country to keep on, in the full knowledge that their work is appreciated and vitally necessary.

"Especially would I ask that they ally themselves with organizations that are already meeting a special need like the Red Cross, the Liberty Loan Committee, the Food Administration, the Council of National Defense, and divisions of that sort, rather than form new groups.

"They can accomplish more and better service if they do not scatter. Keep in well-knit organizations, well-defined, clearly marked channels of activity. It conserves energy and avoids lost motion."

KEPPEL, THE WONDER.

Aide-de-camp Keppel approached, with his suave smile, his manner of happy urbanity, as though there were nothing in the world more warlike than sunshine and garlands of roses. A word of reminder to the secretary about something, and he was off again.

"Where," I ventured as I prepared to give place to the next visitor, "did you find—*him?* You must have advertised for the most genial man in the world to come and preside over your office!"

Baker laughed again.

"Who, Keppel?" he beamed. "Say, isn't he a *wonder?* No—I didn't advertise for him. He just came. I don't know how or whence. But when he suddenly appeared and asked if there was any service he could contribute to his country I took one look at him and sat him down at that desk over there. He's the bright side of the war!"

HE'S A COLUMBIA MAN.

(Columbia University papers please copy.)

Dr. Keppel has a year's leave of absence from his deanship. And as long as Secretary Baker has his pipes, his kiddies, *and Keppel*, as an offset to martial problems, I don't believe he'll be like those other Giants who "cracked under the strain."

NEW YORK EVENING MAIL, NOVEMBER 6 1917

-THE ROCK ISLAND ARGUS—NOVEMBER 10, 1917.

DRAFT FAIR TO ALL

Secretary of War Baker Tells Why Selective Conscription Was Decided Upon.

Why did congress, at the behest of President Wilson and his advisers, by overwhelming majorities in both the senate and house, adopt the selective draft law as the best method of raising a great national army for service in the war against Germany?

Why did the greatest democracy in the world ,profiting by the experience and mistakes of its allies, follow the example of France and England and copy, in part, the military system of its autocratic foe instead of relying entirely upon volunteers?

Secretary of War Baker answered these questions before the house committee on military affairs when the draft bill was under consideration.

Writing in Collier's Weekly, Edward G. Lowry, in an article dealing with the great accomplishments of the war department under Secretary Baker's direction, presented for the first time publicy Mr. Baker's analysis of the necessity for the draft.

Enlightening Dialogue.

The official stenographic report of the secretary of war's replies to questions propounded by members of the committee is enlightening.

Here are some of the questions and answers:

Q. Do you care to say anything about the war?

A. We may have to call out 5,000,000 men. I do not know, and you cannot know with any certainty, and I therefore am persuaded that instead of repeating the mistakes which European countries have made and other countries have made— which all admit to be mistakes—we ought to lay down a scheme which is as orderly and precise as the motions of a piece of mechanism and which, whenever we need to call additional forces, will automatically respond as soon as the decision is made as to the size of the force to be called.

Q. Will the raising of large armies promote militarism in this country?

A. I have no alarm on the subject of militarism in America . . . Militarism is a philosophy; it is the designation given to a selfish or ambitious political system which uses armies as a means of accomplishing its objects. The mobilization and arming of a democracy, in defense of the principles upon which it is founded and in vindication of the common rights of men in world, is an entirely different thing. . . . We are in a situation where the art of war and the size and character of war have undergone a revolution in our sight. We have just seen the whole thing change to such an extent that almost no analogies and no historic preconceptions are serviceable any longer.

Situation Demanded It.

Q. Why in the present emergency did you prefer the selective draft to the traditional volunteer system?

A. I think it much more important to allow society to determine where a man can best serve his country rather than allow the man himself to determine that. I am not sure that lust for blood is necessarily a valuable asset for a soldier. Willingness to do his duty is enough. I think we are facing a situation which is larger than any task the government has had of this kind since the Civil war, and officers ought to be selected and taken purely in accordance with military canons. The fact that a man is popular or influential may, and doubtless does, indicate the possession of very admirable personal characteristics and qualities, but that has nothing to do with the question of military efficiency. So far as I am personally concerned, I think there is a distinct moral gain in a man's addressing to himself the question as to whether his country is worthy of sacrifice and determining that moral question in favor of the sacrifice. I think that man is a better man who addresses that moral question to himself.

Q. Do you not believe a man who really wanted to go to war as a volunteer and who was anxious to go would make a better soldier than the man who really went in half-heartedly or who did not want to go or for some reason felt that he did not want to fight at this time?

A. I don't think I would like to say that. I think some of the bravest men in the world, and men who have done the best work, have been men who shrank from conflict rather than courted it.

Duty of a Citizen.

Q. There will be thousands of young men who have brothers on the other side in this war. You recognize that fact, do you not?

A. I would be unable to recognize any relationship between any citizen of the United States and any body politic or individual that would interfere with his duty.

Q. You have said that this selective draft bill was your bill; that you had dictated its outlines. Where did you get your information?

A. I am now 45 years of age, and for the last year of my life I have done nothing but study these problems, and this particular problem, and I think it would not be improper for me to expect of myself, when I come to consider this problem, some ideas on the subject. Every idea I have had has been canvassed with my associates in the military establishment. . . . But when they have all spoken, I want it understood that the war department speaks by the secretary and not by an individual officer. I was deeply wedded to trying to avoid in the selective draft bill the question of a permanent policy, so we can meet this emergency only. My feeling about it is, as so very aptly expressed by the president, that we do not know what the military policy of any civilized country may be required to be when this war is over, and I am therefore very anxious not to take advantage of the present emerency to adopt a permanent policy which might then be either unpopular or undesired or unnecessary.

Harvard Alumni Bulletin.
Nov. 1, 1917.

Secretary Baker Inspects the R. O. T. C.



Lieutenant Morize Shows Secretary Baker the Plans of the Harvard Trenches.

HON. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, paid a visit to Boston and Cambridge on Thursday, October 25; during his stay he inspected the Harvard R. O. T. C., and watched the members of the Corps at their work in and about the trenches near Fresh Pond.

The three battalions of the Corps formed at 9 o'clock in the morning and then marched to Fresh Pond. Mr. Baker arrived there at 10 o'clock; with him were President Lowell, Colonel Azan, Lieutenant Morize, Senator H. C. Lodge, Dr. W. T. Grenfell, Mr. E. A. Filene and others. Major Flynn, the commandant of the Corps, accompanied Mr. Baker when the latter made his formal inspection; Lieutenant Morize commanded the Corps in some of the formations. After the review, the regiment marched back to the College Yard and was reviewed by Major Flynn and his staff.

Secretary Baker made the following statement in regard to the R. O. T. C.:

"I was very delighted to have had an opportunity to inspect the Harvard Corps, for I have heard so much about the organization during the past year that I have long wanted to examine its work. It has been for the good not only of Harvard but of the country to have had the advantage of the training of these brilliant French soldiers. The work of your unit is of the highest military value and must be continued. It is pouring into our national army a steady stream of highly qualified men. The French officers have contributed especially to the value of the training, and the impression gained is that the Harvard material for officers is abundant and of high quality.

"We shall go forward on the theory that there will be training camp after training camp for officers until the war ends. The system now in force of admitting men to these camps from college training-units will be continued with modifications."

STUDYING TO BECOME ENSIGNS

Harvard University is giving this year a course of study designed to prepare men for the examinations for ensigns in the Naval Reserve. Lieutenant Edward F. Greene, U. S. N., has been assigned by the Navy Department to give technical instruction in the course. Lieutenant Greene is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis; he is a brother of E. B. Greene, '90, Dr. D. C. Greene, '95, J. D. Greene, '96, and R. S. Greene, '01.

When the Naval Reserve was organized, the only active service for most of the men was in the coast patrol, and it was soon discovered that not all of them were immediately needed; consequently, the authorities of the Navy decided that college undergraduates, less than 21 years old, who had enlisted in the Naval Reserve should be permitted to return to their respective colleges and continue their academic work. Under that provision, about 45 Harvard men have come back to College, and the course of study mentioned above has been arranged for their benefit; it will count also toward their Harvard degrees.

The instruction provided includes a course in mathematics by Assistant Professor J. L. Coolidge, a half-course in meteorology by Professor R. DeC. Ward, a course in navigation by Dr. H. T. Stetson, Instructor in Astronomy, and a course in seamanship, ordnance and gunnery by Lieutenant Greene; two drills a week are held in connection with the



Lieutenant E. F. Greene, U. S. N.

course last mentioned, and Lieutenant Greene arranges that every man in the course shall go to the Charlestown Navy Yard for practical instruction and observation at least once a fortnight. A half-course in naval history may be added to the curriculum in the second half of the academic year.

The Navy Department has given no positive assurance that the men who pass the course will be permitted to take the examination for ensigns, but it is hoped that they will have that opportunity; in any event, they will have added materially to their knowledge of subjects with which officers in the Navy are supposed to be familiar.

than a war. It is a tremendous revolution out of which will issue a new world. In this new world the Jugoslavs are entitled to have their place."

There is a thorough understanding between Serbia and Greece, and their mutual respect is complete. Evidence of this was contained in the message of congratulation, the first received by Premier Venizelos, from M. Pachitch, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, who telegraphed July 2:

"The news that your young Monarch has confided to you the direction of the country's interests was hailed with the greatest joy by the whole Serbian nation. In this important event, which will surely open a new era for the Hellenic nation, the Serbian people perceives the definite victory of the healthy ideals of democracy and justice, of which you are the greatest champion. The Serbian people, which has sacrificed so much for the victory of these same ideals, hails in your person the defender of the great principles of nationality and the sanctity of international conventions, as well as the eminent statesman who has always been aware of the great community of interests of the Greek and Serbian nations. We receive in this community of Greco-Serbian interests a supreme guarantee of peace and of prosperity of the ill-starred Balkan peoples, who have suffered so much from discords and from bloodshed in conflicts purposely fomented by their rapacious northern neighbor, and ever since encouraged by traitorous and faithless Bulgaria."

Secretary Baker on Seeing It Through

UNDER the caption "The Emerging Mr. Baker, a pacifist who is in this war business to see it through," Mr. Edward G. Lowry contributes to *Collier's Weekly* an illuminating character sketch of the Secretary of War, Newton Diehl Baker. One bit of conversation between the Secretary and his interviewer reads:

"People say you are a pacifist, and that it seems a queer sort of arrangement to have a pacifist at the head of the War Department when we are engaged in the greatest war the world has ever known, and one so vital to the United States."

"I was a pacifist before the war, but never a non-resistant pacifist."

"You were vice-president of the American Peace Society?"

"I was one of the vice-presidents of the local branch in Cleveland of the American Peace Society, but I don't think I ever attended a meeting." Then he added quickly before I could speak: "But that doesn't mean I didn't believe in the Society and its aims. I am not trying to slight or minimize my connection with

it. I didn't attend its meetings and participate in its activities because I had more pressing engagements and other work that I could not leave undone. I believe in arbitration, in a World Court, in the League of Nations that is under discussion now. I should like to find a way of abolishing war as a means of settling differences between nations. Until that way is found, being at war, we must put our whole strength and resources in it until we have won. We must see it through."

Whereupon Mr. Lowry quotes some of Mr. Baker's comments and thoughts on this war and what he thinks should be the motives and spirit that animate our participation in it, thus:

"I delight in the fact that when we entered this war we were not, as our adversary, ready for it, anxious for it, prepared for it, and inviting it. On the other hand, accustomed to peace, we were not ready. . . .

"This is not the place in all likelihood for me to describe what I believe to be the cause of it [the war]; and yet, if I am permitted to put that cause in a sentence, it is because a certain group of nations have set gain above God, have set national aggrandizement and aggression above national righteousness and fair dealing. As a consequence of that, we have witnessed an increasing savagery of war; so that it is no longer a question of even the most modern science in the art of warfare, with an aim and purpose to ameliorate its severity and protect the innocent, but a complete surrender to the bestial. As they have it now, it is no longer a contest of bodies of men against bodies of men. It is no longer an open conflict upon a fair plane, where genius and strategy and courage work out a national problem. But it is, in part at least, the assassination by sea and casual slaughter by air, and the killing of women and children—children as they enter the candy shops to make their petty purchases are slain by unseen missiles that come from unseen enemies. It is the casual, pitiless slaughter of the unoffending and the defenseless.

"And now, by the rotation of events and the irresistible logic of righteousness which summon every brave arm to the right side of the cause, the United States has entered this war. And it will never turn back until it has given the world peace; not merely a cessation of conflict, but peace based upon righteousness. . . .

"It is a fight for principle and right, and America responds to it; not gayly, as a nation which likes to fight, but bravely and prayerfully, resolved that it will fight to the end in a cause for democracy. . . .

"So that we start into this war as the evangels of peace; we are mobilizing the industry and the resources of the United States in order that they may secure peace for the world. Every conflict we have among ourselves, every dissent which we allow to be pressed beyond the point of expression of opinion which is necessary to secure wisdom, every division which we allow among ourselves delays the achievement of the great object of this war. . . .

"A declaration of war is always a declaration of an open season for critics, and that is rather fortunate. There are no perfect people, and all of us who are imperfect are anxious to have our imperfections called to our attention, so that we can be more on guard against them, and people who are exceedingly busy about great tasks are quite likely to allow their natural imperfections to run away with them, while they are absorbed about other things, so that criticism is helpful. . . .

"Now, we can make no forecast of the length of this war, but every consideration of intelligence and prudence directs us to enter it as though it were going to be long, and to equip ourselves to do our task from the very beginning in the largest, the most effective, way. . . .

"I think everybody in this country has been delighted at the freedom of our country from flashing impulses in connection with this great undertaking. . . .

"We have at the end of a long and patient experience discovered that the world cannot be rescued from slaughter and destruction by any other process than a major exercise of the great martial force of this Republic, but we ought never to lose sight of the fact that the purpose of this war is not aggression, is not punishment; it is not inspired by resentments or fed by ambitions, but it is loyalty to an ideal, and that ideal is freeing the world from an impossible international philosophy in which, if it prevails, no freedom is left or is safe."

Mrs Baker Urges Pay for Wives; Would Give Burglar a Chance

Women Who Don't Get Allowance Imposed Upon, She Thinks

HER GIRLS MUST WORK

By ZOE BECKLEY
Special to The Dispatch]

WASHINGTON, D C, Nov 14—Mrs Newton D Baker, wife of the War Secretary, believes in

Wages for wives.
Trades for girl babies.
Chances for burglars.
Votes for women.
Birth control.
Labor unions.
Profits for patriots.
Education for everybody.

Ready, now, all together: Three cheers for Mrs Baker! Hip-hip, hooray—hooray—hooray! Tiger-r-r!

Pardon this demonstration, gentle reader. I hate to make so much noise. But it is so seldom one comes in contact with a real live wire of a person in the public eye, who is at the same time as gentle and homey as an electric samovar and as full of enery as an electric dynamo, that perhaps a little excitement may be pardoned.

When Mrs Baker first came to Washington, a charming matron who had lived here several seasons took her gently aside and said:

"Now, listen, dear, if you want to get on really well, don't say too much about suffrage and that sort of thing, you know. Better leave your radical beliefs behind you in Cleveland."

"But I hadn't been here hardly a minute," confesses the wife of the War Secretary, "before I'd let all the cats out of the bags. I felt as Mr Baker did when he was running the second time for Mayor of Cleveland.

" 'If you make that suffrage speech, said his advisers, 'it will ruin your chances of election. You won't be popular with the interests.' Mr Baker replied that if his popularity depended on his suppressing his views on vital questions of the day he'd rather not be re-elected. He made the speech," added his wife with gusto, "and he was re-elected. So you see!"

The Baker home in Georgetown is like the Bakers, simple, sincere and unpretentious.

It is the quietest, most unwarlike residence imaginable on the quietest street of the quietest suburb of one of the quietest cities in the world. For Georgetown is the Brooklyn of Washington. If you are a Washingtonian you sniff at Georgetown. If you are an old resident of Georgetown you regard Washington with indulgent pity. Georgetown is much older than Washington. And looks it. Washington drowses. Georgetown profoundly sleeps.

The Baker home is a big, square, yellow structure of colonial type on a terrace in the middle of a block where old brick houses sit back from the street, with the pungent leaves of autumn blowing in the yards; willow trees droop behind scaling red walls, and an old darky in a half nap drives along with his mule and his coal cart, clacketty-clop, clacketty-clop.

There is a family grocery on the corner and a house opposite where five generations of Peterses have lived. Washington? Perish the thought of that upstart city! Georgeown, suh, or nothing.

Her Children's Teacher

Mrs Baker's library is full of delightful old mahogany and walnut furniture with scrolly legs and mellow tapestry that looks as if it might have replaced the original horsehair. It has books and sunshine and a sort of democratic cordiality.

Mrs Baker is like that, too. The wife of the War Secretary is a middle-sized, slender woman, with blondish hair, blue eyes and regular features. Her manner is animated and definite. She sparkles with fun. She is a college woman and an accomplished singer. She teaches music to her three children and is determined her two girls shall have as well defined a profession or trade as her 11-year-old boy, Newton Baker III.

It was the 12-year-old daughter, Elizabeth—Betty for short—who made that famous bon mot when her peaceful daddy was summoned from his law practice in Cleveland to run the war machine.

"Father is to be Secretary of War, dear, and we're going to Washington to live," her mother informed.

"O-o-o-o-h, goody!" cried daughter happily. "Then there won't be any war!"

Then we got to talking about trades for babies.

"I want my girls," said their mother, "to be happily married. I don't know any better way than to teach them self-support. Then they won't have to marry to be taken care of. It is as easy and as necessary to bring up girl children as it is boys to chose work they like and fit them for it.

"If a woman marries and chooses to make the conduct of her household her profession, she should have a definite salary for it. The woman who has not a regular allowance for her house and for herself, for her service rendered, is being imposed upon.

"I remember once when the cook made Mr Baker a special dish he protested. 'You and Mrs Baker spoil me, Cindy,' he said. "Lor', Mr Bakah, we ought to. You's de one dat pays us our wages!" grinned Cindy. And there's a lot in that," added Cindy's mistress with a chuckle.

I forgot how we came to talk about chances for burglars, but an incident that happened while Secretary Baker was Mayor of Cleveland is so good an illustration of Mrs Baker's alertness and fairness of mind that I'll stick it in here.

Argued With Burglar

The Mayor's wife was awakened by a rude shake, a gruff command to tell where her valuables were and the touch of a gun muzzle against her body. She sat up in her little nightie and very sensibly but quite unusually began a pleasant talk with the burglar, arguing that if he stole her grandmother's heirlooms he would not only take things that could not be replaced, but which would certainly lead to his being caught, since they were unique and readily identifiable.

"You can have the money" she said (it was all just like a movie), "and if you'll tell me your name and why you're committing this crime, I'll see to it that you are helped.

But it seemed that, although it was during a period of widespread unemployment, the gentleman was following his regular calling, "because it's so dead easy," as he explained. "Your children generally leave the door open. I thought it was safe to take the chance."

"Now, I was perfectly willing to help that fellow," said Mrs Baker with a sort of puzzled disappointment in her face. "I think there are always extenuating circumstances and that everybody should have a fair chance. But when he insisted on taking my grandmother's jewels anyhow, and the money, too, I called up the police, and after a fight and scuffle, in which he shot one of the officers, he was taken. I still think, if he had let us help him, we could have saved that man."

You can see, can't you, how some of the conservative ladies of the capital think the War Secretary's wife has some real radical ideas?

One of her suffrage organizations recently delegated Mrs Baker to attend the meetings of the Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, which was trying to evolve a plan for the saving of men, money and gasoline for war service through the readjustment of the wasteful delivery system of department stores and food markets.

Mrs Baker wants women to perform the patriotic service of carrying home their parcels wherever possible, thus releasing the bigger part of the $700,000,000 a year the merchants of the country spend on the delivery of purchases and the 100,000 men the system uses for more imperative service. But she does not approve of the saving unless the women themselves get something out of it.

Wants Patriots Protected

"Again that is where women are imposed upon," says Mrs Baker. "They have been urged to do these things as a patriotic duty until they regard patriotism as its own reward. I say they should get some of the financial benefit as well."

One writes: "Please send me your favorite kitchen recipe to give out at my club meeting." She sent one. A song writer begs to be permitted to dedicate a composition to the little war lady, and will she please send her signature? Of course she does. An old woman pleads for "a small piece of your newest evening gown" to put in her famous persons' patchwork quilt. The piece of the evening gown is hunted up and dispatched. Mrs Baker attends to her mail "late at night, when everything's quiet," generally working till 12 or 1 o'clock because she "hates to disappoint and refuse." She is that kind.

She came out to the steps of her house as I left.

"Don't make me out a wild-eyed shouter for the rights of the human race," she smiled, "just because I believe in votes for women and birth control and labor unions and education for everybody! But, oh, I am glad New York went suffrage!"

AS. ... Dispatch Nov 15 17 ... t Victrola

Nov. 1917.

THE MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER

Some day we will learn in this world that the moral forces at large in it are really its government, and that the physical and material efforts of men, unless inspired by and infused with moral purpose, cannot prevail.—Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

PUBLIC LEDGER—PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1917

CONSERVE LABOR, LEAGUE WARNING

National Consumers' Convention Discusses Danger of Devitalizing Workers

"SPEEDING UP" FOR WAR NO HELP TO PRODUCTION

Participation of Employes in Councils for Increased Output Urged

By FLORENCE L. SANVILLE

Chairman for Pennsylvania of the Committee on Women in Industry of the Advisory Commission of Council of National Defense.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The delegates to the eighteenth annual meeting of the National Consumers' League devoted today's sessions to consideration of the means of applying practically the policy of conservation of labor in wartime, which had been unequivocally proclaimed as a national policy by Secretary Baker, of the War Department, at the public session last night. As president of the Consumers' League, the Secretary of War had admonished its members that if ever they had been busy in the past, now was the time to redouble their efforts in order to avert the calamity of a nation devitalized by destructive conditions of labor at home while the sons of the nation were being sacrificed upon the battlefields of France.

The first answer to this call to arms for social conservation came in the report to the council at the morning session by the publication by the secretary of the National Consumers' League, Miss Josephine Goldmark, best known to the general public as former coworker with Justice Brandeis in the preparation of the briefs in support of labor laws and as the author of "Fatigue and Efficiency."

In Miss Goldmark's report was summed up the very best that the country is giving today of quiet, sustained effort to maintain our energies and vitality unimpaired, and, for all the quiet simplicity of its presentation, it brought the delegates to their feet in enthusiastic appreciation. The item of most immediate application to the pressing problems of today was the outline of the work of the committee on industrial fatigue of the Council of National Defense, made up of medical experts and re-enforced by a few specialists on industrial questions, among whom is Miss Goldmark. The function of this committee seems likely to become similar to that of the "Health of Munitions Workers Committee" of the Ministry of Munitions in Great Britain, of which we have been hearing so much in this country.

Studying Work's Reaction

The committee has been gathering and studying facts among other things as to the reaction upon women of certain kinds of work and the relation between hours and output; and when these facts have been made public Uncle Sam—like his British cousin—will be obliged to shake himself out of any delusion which still prevails that he can clothe or feed or supply his soldiers most quickly by the simple process of "speeding up" the workers who are making his supplies. One of the most significant pieces of testimony to the fact that continuous and increased production cannot be secured in this way is the recent ruling of the Wisconsin Industrial Board, made in the midst of the demands of war, prohibiting the night work of women in factories, an act based largely on facts which the committee brought to the attention of the board.

A second element contributory to the maintenance of sustained uninterrupted production—so necessary at this time—was brought out in the report of the chairman of the committee on public utilities, Miss Pauline Goldmark, in her stirring advocacy of collective bargaining. This carries out the idea forcibly expressed in the editorial which appeared in the PUBLIC LEDGER of Wednesday, November 14, that

> The time has come for employers to realize that the day of the open shop is past. It is a scandal that nine-tenths of the labor of this country continues unorganized, unrepresented in the councils of its conductors, lacking ordered and concerted impulses of self-control and subject to the incursions of wild and anarchistic propaganda.

The participation of the workers through their elected representatives in all the plans and councils for increased production alone can have the steadying influence that this editorial so ably calls for. Formal recognition of this fact was given by the National Consumers' League in the program of the closing sessions of the convention. At the luncheon meeting, held in the Y. W. C. A. Building, Miss Mary McDowell, of the University Settlement of Chicago, appeared as a fraternal delegate from the Women's Trade Union League. Miss McDowell outlined the character of the work into which women are now being called—specifying the handling of freight as one occupation which a railroad in Chicago had planned to turn over to women, but had reconsidered as the result of the unfavorable opinion which Miss McDowell expressed after a study of the facts.

"Only Tiny Beginnings"

Various other kinds of employment were enumerated into which women are being called for the first time—these signifying, however, in the words of the speaker "only the tiny beginnings of something tremendous which is about to happen to us."

Working Women's Part in Program

The working women, who are the ones most vitally affected by this tremendous thing, as represented in their various trade unions, contributed the chief part of the program of the closing session, which took the form of a joint conference between the Consumers' League and the Women's Trade Union League on Thursday night. The speakers at the conference were Miss Mabel Gillespie, of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission; Miss Grace Abbott, director of the child labor division of the Children's Bureau, and representatives of the following: Office employes, white goods workers, textile operatives, bindery women and garment workers.

The speakers, beginning with Miss Gillespie, whose address was a tribute to the power of organization among working women in securing legislation, all contributed their testimony to the need of collective action and collective bargaining in meeting the condition of industry today.

Nov. 17/17.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.

BAKER DENIES BIG LOSS.

Reports circulated by German propagandists of enormous losses sustained by the French and British armies were formally denied yesterday by Secretary of War Baker in a leter to Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware.

Secretary Baker said that up to June 1 the losses of the British expeditionary forces in deaths in action and deaths from wounds were about 7 per cent of the total of all men sent to France since the beginning of the war, and that the ratio of losses of this character has been considerably reduced since because of the improved methods of attack and the artillery superiority of the allies.

Senator Saulsbury's letter in part is:

"The pro-German campaign to discourage American patriotism by pessimistic reports regarding the danger to our soldiers in France seems to be very thoroughly organized, and I have been endeavoring to prove the falsity of some of the many statements I have heard regarding the military casualties of the allies.

"I believe it would be a good thing if the exact percentage could be made public.

"While the Germans furnish for the home consumption of their nationals official statements covering all matters pertaining to the war in the most favorable way, they have certainly not overlooked in this country, from the reports which I receive, possibility of discouraging citizens of the free countries of the world from encountering dangers in the defense of the rights which are necessary to make life worth living anywhere. The smallest discouragements are with Prussian thoroughness as carefully magnified as the gravest dangers."

Secretary Baker's reply follows:

"The rumors to which you refer in your letter have been called to my attention several times in the past few weeks. I have ignored them because all of us now that the American people are not children to be frightened out of the path of duty we have chosen, merely for the reason that the duty is grim.

"As we take the place that is our natural heritage in the war for world liberty, it is inevitable that many of our sons and brothers will fall. How heavy this sacrifice may be none of us can foretell.

"I am unable to give you in actual numbers the figures for which you ask. Up to about June 1 the losses of the British expeditionary forces in deaths in action and death from wounds were about 7 per cent of the total of all the men sent to France since the beginning of the war. It may be added that the ratio of losses of this character today, because of improved tactics and the swiftly mounting allied superiority in artillery, is less than 7 to every 100 men."

MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

CHRISTMAS DAY, 1917, will be a sad day for women whose loved ones have gone overseas. They go for us—our chosen representatives to fight in a just and righteous cause. Their sacrifice will be for human progress and betterment and for good faith and righteousness between nations. Women will weep, but with the sorrow will come the consolation of duty done, and the consciousness that had sons, brothers and husbands not gone as men should go when the nation calls, their women could not have respected them.

SECRETARY DANIELS

CHRISTMAS, 1917, will be the saddest of all the festive days in this generation. Millions of men, fighting "somewhere in France" will eat cold Christmas dinners in the trenches. Their hearts will be with their mothers at home. By the empty firesides, their mothers will be longing for a sight of the son in uniform, always a boy to his mother.

The heart hunger will be stayed and helped by the reflection that the separation and the sacrifice are for the same cause that in every century has sent brave men forward to serve humanity.

Photo by Paul Thompson, N. Y.



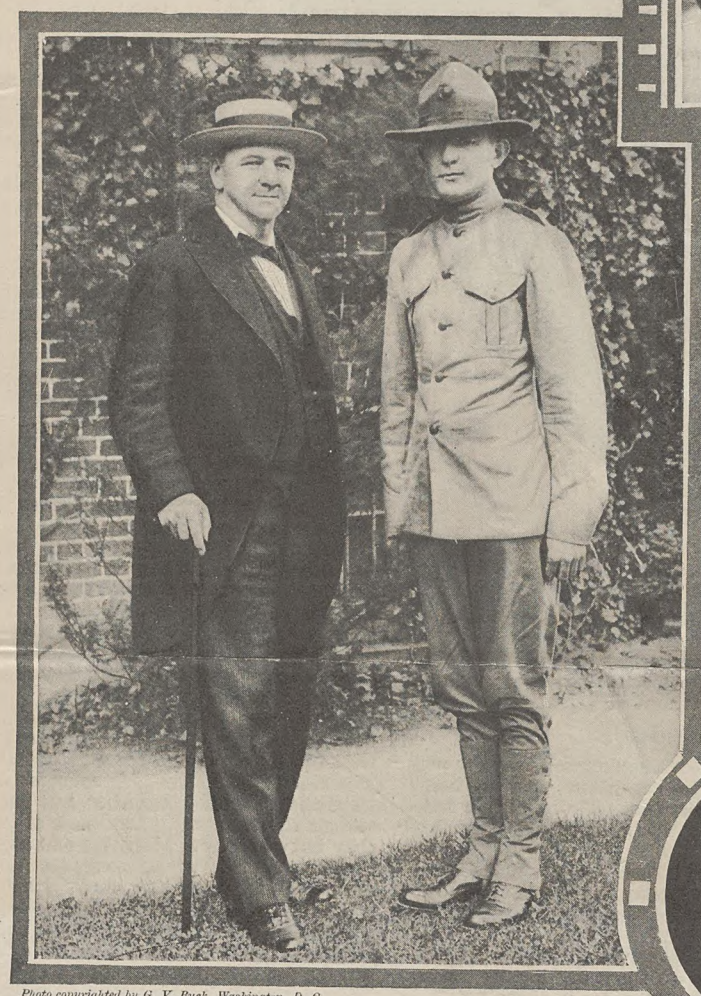


Photo copyrighted by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.



Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War

Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY BAKER

THE women of America, although they are most actively engaged in war work, are perhaps not yet fully aroused to the demands which will be made upon them, and the tremendous power of the economic weapons which they may wield and must employ, if the war is to be won without needless sacrifice of the men of the nation.

May Christmas Day bring to us all, and particularly to the women who have sent some dear one to the front, an opportunity to think of and to decide upon some new way, great or small, in which the republic may be served, and the cause so vitally near to our hearts may be advanced. It will be through our own planning and by working ourselves that the sorrows of separation and sacrifice can be most surely exalted into the spirit of enthusiasm and devotion.

The spirit of Christmas this year is the spirit of the Christ in sacrifice, rather than the spirit of feasting and festivity. From such a Christmas there will blossom a richer and a fuller life to bless the world.

Periscope article

WAR SCANDALS.

Big Business is out to get Baker. After bulldozing General Crozier for two or three hours, a congressional committee got him to say that if there were any delays in his department Baker was responsible for them. At the same time Crozier stated that "not a single man had or would be delayed five minutes in reaching the theatre of war because of the lack of modern rifles." In other words, if anything had happened it would have been Newton Baker's fault. But nothing happened.

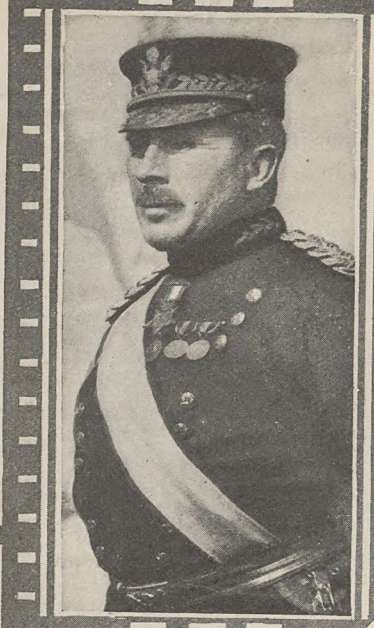
Here's something that did happen: On the same morning that the Crozier testimony was printed in the papers, the Tribune carried a two-column editorial yelling for Baker's blood. They also carried a cartoon on the subject. But here is the funny part of it. The cartoon must have been prepared before the news statement was issued. In other words the campaign seems to have been framed up in advance. Looking at it from the standpoint of a fellow up a tree, I should say that Big Business is going to put up a big fight for its own skin. Wilson already has the British Tories on the run and prospects look none too good for our own profiteers. Big Business doesn't dare strike at Wilson directly. So they are tackling Baker first. If they get away with it, they may get bolder. In any event they will run as close to the treason line as possible.

Baker's chief crime was in cutting the steel graft in two and in refusing to be held up for coal. He has been a marked man ever since. Roosevelt's famous race to Camp Grant was the first move against the Secretary of War. Roosevelt beat the rifle supply into camp by six hours and made a windy speech about lack of rifles, although the men were not ready for them. Now the Tribune cuts loose. The immediate objective seems to be to make Medill McCormick senator and T. R. president. When we are at war T. R. and the Tribune ought to quit playing politics or play on the American side. It's small time stuff.

MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

CHRISTMAS DAY, 1917, will be a sad day for women whose loved ones have gone overseas. They go for us—our chosen representatives to fight in a just and righteous cause. Their sacrifice will be for human progress and betterment and for good faith and righteousness between nations. Women will weep, but with the sorrow will come the consolation of duty done, and the consciousness that had sons, brothers and husbands not gone as men should go when the nation calls, their women could not have respected them.

Photo by Paul Thompson, N. Y.



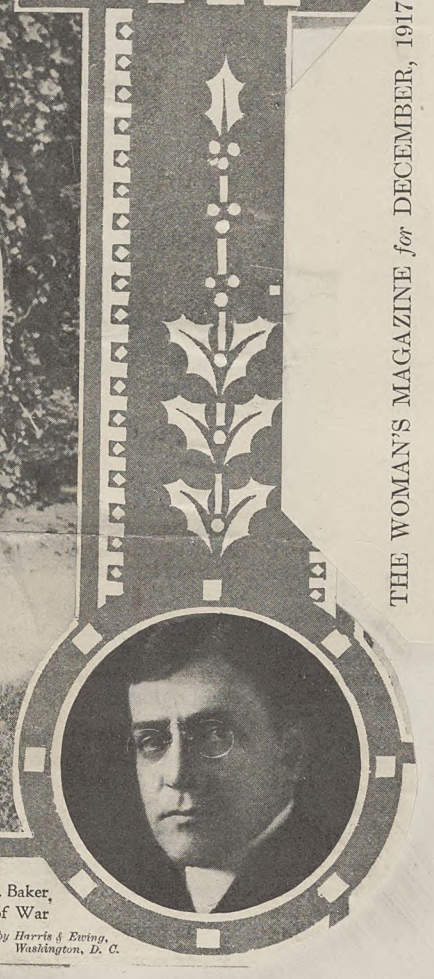
SECRETARY DANIELS

CHRISTMAS, 1917, will be the saddest of all the festive days in this generation. Millions of men, fighting "somewhere in France" will eat cold Christmas dinners in the trenches. Their hearts will be with their mothers at home. By the empty firesides, their mothers will be longing for a sight of the son in uniform, always a boy to his mother.

The heart hunger will be stayed and helped by the reflection that the separation and the sacrifice are for the same cause that in every century has sent brave men forward to serve humanity.



Photo copyrighted by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.



Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War

Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY BAKER

THE women of America, although they are most actively engaged in war work, are perhaps not yet fully aroused to the demands which will be made upon them, and the tremendous power of the economic weapons which they may wield and must employ, if the war is to be won without needless sacrifice of the men of the nation.

May Christmas Day bring to us all, and particularly to the women who have sent some dear one to the front, an opportunity to think of and to decide upon some new way, great or small, in which the republic may be served, and the cause so vitally near to our hearts may be advanced. It will be through our own planning and by working ourselves that the sorrows of separation and sacrifice can be most surely exalted into the spirit of enthusiasm and devotion.

The spirit of Christmas this year is the spirit of the Christ in sacrifice, rather than the spirit of feasting and festivity. From such a Christmas there will blossom a richer and a fuller life to bless the world.

WAR SCANDALS.

Big Business is out to get Baker. After bulldozing General Crozier for two or three hours, a congressional committee got him to say that if there were any delays in his department Baker was responsible for them. At the same time Crozier stated that "not a single man had or would be delayed five minutes in reaching the theatre of war because of the lack of modern rifles." In other words, if anything had happened it would have been Newton Baker's fault. But nothing happened.

Here's something that did happen: On the same morning that the Crozier testimony was printed in the papers, the Tribune carried a two-column editorial yelling for Baker's blood. They also carried a cartoon on the subject. But here is the funny part of it. The cartoon must have been prepared before the news statement was issued. In other words the campaign seems to have been framed up in advance. Looking at it from the standpoint of a fellow up a tree, I should say that Big Business is going to put up a big fight for its own skin. Wilson already has the British Tories on the run and prospects look none too good for our own profiteers. Big Business doesn't dare strike at Wilson directly. So they are tackling Baker first. If they get away with it, they may get bolder. In any event they will run as close to the treason line as possible.

Baker's chief crime was in cutting the steel graft in two and in refusing to be held up for coal. He has been a marked man ever since. Roosevelt's famous race to Camp Grant was the first move against the Secretary of War. Roosevelt beat the rifle supply into camp by six hours and made a windy speech about lack of rifles, although the men were not ready for them. Now the Tribune cuts loose. The immediate objective seems to be to make Medill McCormick senator and T. R. president. When we are at war T. R. and the Tribune ought to quit playing politics or play on the American side. It's small time stuff.

THE PROBLEM OF COLLEGE STUDENTS —NEWTON D. BAKER '91, SEC'Y OF WAR

(From the Patriotic News Service, National Committee of Patriotic Societies)

When the call to national service arose, spirited young men everywhere of course wanted to be employed in a patriotic way, and I suppose there is scarcely a young man in any college in the country who has not very anxiously addressed to himself the question: "What can I do?"

I think that there is no general answer to this question. Even in those cases where it would be obviously better for a young man to stay at college and prepare himself for later and fuller usefulness, yet if the young man in so doing acquires a low view of his own courage, and feels that he was electing the less worthy course, the effect on the young man of that state of mind toward his own actions probably would be so prejudical that it ought not to be encouraged.

To the extent that the men in college are physically disqualifiled, or to the extent that they are too young to meet the requirements of the department, it seems quite clear that the present state of the country their major usefulness lies in remaining in the college, going forward with their academic work. The knowledge that the students will acquire at college will equip them for subsequent usefulness if the emergency lasts until their call comes.

But we do not want to chill enthusiasm. We want to preserve enthusiasm and cultivate it and use it; but we do want to be discriminating in our enthusiasm, and prevent people getting the notion that they are not helping the country unless they do something different, which very often is not the case at all. The largest usefulness may come from doing the same thing. Now, it is not unnatural that there should be the ebullitions of feeling, this desire to change occupation as a badge of changed service and devotion to ideals. Our college can exercise a steadying influence in this regard.

We are going to have losses on the sea; we are going to have losses in battle; our communities are going to be subjected to the rigid discipline of multiplied personal griefs scattered all through the community, and we are going to search the cause of those back to their foundation, and our feelings are going to be torn and our nerves made raw. There is a place for physicians of public opinion to exercise a curative impulse. The young men who are in colleges, who go to their homes form our colleges and make up a very large part of the direction fo public opinion, can exercise a curative influence by preaching the doctrine of tolerance, by ex-

Continued on page 6



NEWTON D. BAKER, LL.B. '91

THE PROBLEM OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

Continued from page 1

emplifying the fact that it is not necessary for a nation like the United States, which is fighting for the vindication of a great ideal, to discolor its purpose by hatreds or by the entertainment of any unworthy emotion.

Newton D. Baker

"The Problem of College Students" by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, comes as welcome advice to W. and L. men at the present time, giving as it does the opinion of the man who of all men in the country should be in a position to tell college students what to do this year. Even more should his remarks appeal to W. and L. men for Newton D. Baker is a graduate of this institution, having received his law degree here in '91.

Proud is this university to claim such sons in such a time, and W. and L. students are glad to receive word from a loyal alumnus.

W. 15/17

RING-TUM PHI

FREEDOM, FOR ALL, FOREVER.
N·F·A·
NFA

CLEVELAND, DEC. 17.

TWO KINDS OF FIGHTERS.

lentless inquiry into the war management is faced
ary Baker with pleasure," says a Washington dis-
l those who know Baker at all intimately will

pearance, conduct and outward disposition Mr.
bout the last man who would be picked out as a
ut there are at least two sorts of fighters. There is
who is good with fist, gun or brickbat. There is
hter who is good with figures and details.
ouldn't back Mr. Baker at odds of 1 to 100 against
llivan, aged 85 years and paralyzed with 90-proof
t for a fellow to unravel and train problems to suit
ies, to study out, hunt down, tame and arrange in
d march toward a final get-there elusive and re-
tails there's Newton D. Baker, and almighty few
le's a fighter of tough propositions. He likes them.
alive, with pleasure.
nt Wilson might have chosen a husky fire-eater
secretary and by now we might have a million of
nen over in Europe being murdered by Germany's
Ir. Baker's aim has been to get as many men as
oss, as soon as possible, but only men who would
lo things when once across. While a relentless
beyond any question, show mistakes and a whole
not done during the past eight months, it is bound
ountains removed, seeming impossibilities over-
he most astonishing progress made, considering
conditions. It may publicly disclose all that the
digging and doing little secretary of war has
figured out and worked out, and we suspect that
xactly why Mr. Baker greets that inquiry "with
le is no man to stand on the dome of the capitol
lid it!" But if congress discloses who did it, we
Newton will not be ill-pleased so you can notice it.

THE PROBLEM OF COLLEGE STUDENTS —NEWTON D. BAKER '91, SEC'Y OF WAR

(From the Patriotic News Service, National Committee of Patriotic Societies)

When the call to national service arose, spirited young men everywhere of course wanted to be employed in a patriotic way, and I suppose there is scarcely a young man in any college in the country who has not very anxiously addressed to himself the question: "What can I do?"

I think that there is no general answer to this question. Even in those cases where it would be obviously better for a young man to stay at college and prepare himself for later and fuller usefulness, yet if the young man in so doing acquires a low view of his own courage, and feels that he was electing the less worthy course, the effect on the young man of that state of mind toward his own actions probably would be so prejudical that it ought not to be encouraged.

To the extent that the men in college are physically disqualified, or to the extent that they are too young to meet the requirements of the department, it seems quite clear that in the present state of [illegible]cy their major usefulness lies in remaining in the college, going forward with their academic work. The knowledge that the students will acquire at college will equip them for subsequent usefulness if the emergency lasts until their call comes.

But we do not want to chill enthusiasm. We want to preserve enthusiasm and cultivate it and use it; but we do want to be discriminating in our enthusiasm, and prevent people getting the notion that they are not helping the country unless they do something different, which very often is not the case at all. The largest usefulness may come from doing the same thing. Now, it is not unnatural that there should be the ebullitions of feeling, this desire to change occupation as a badge of changed service and devotion to ideals. Our college can exercise a steadying influence in this regard.

We are going to have losses on the sea: we are going to have losses in battle; our communities are going to be subjected to the rigid discipline of multiplied personal griefs scattered all through the community, and we are going to search the cause of those back to their foundation, and our feelings are going to be torn and our nerves made raw. There is a place for physicians of public opinion to exercise a curative impulse. The young men who are in colleges, who go to their homes form our colleges and make up a very large part of the direction fo public opinion, can exercise a curative influence by preaching the doctrine of tolerance, by ex-

Continued on page 6



NEWTON D. BAKER, LL

THE PROBLEM OF COLLEGE

Continued from page

emplifying the fact that it essary for a nation like States, which is fightin vindication of a great ide color its purpose by hatred entertainment of any unw tion.

Newton D. Ba

"The Problem of Colleg by Newton D. Baker, War, comes as welcome and L. men at the preser ing as it does the opinion of the man who of all men in the country should be in a position to tell college students what to do this year. Even more should his remarks appeal to W. and L. men for Newton D. Baker is a graduate of this institution, having received his law degree here in '91.

Proud is this university to claim such sons in such a time, and W. and L. students are glad to receive word from a loyal alumnus.

RING-TUM PHI

FREEDOM, FOR ALL, FOREVER.

NFA

CLEVELAND, DEC. 17.

TWO KINDS OF FIGHTERS.

"A relentless inquiry into the war management is faced by Secretary Baker with pleasure," says a Washington dispatch, and those who know Baker at all intimately will believe it.

In appearance, conduct and outward disposition Mr. Baker is about the last man who would be picked out as a fighter. But there are at least two sorts of fighters. There is the fighter who is good with fist, gun or brickbat. There is also the fighter who is good with figures and details.

We wouldn't back Mr. Baker at odds of 1 to 100 against John L. Sullivan, aged 85 years and paralyzed with 90-proof alcohol, but for a fellow to unravel and train problems to suit the necessities, to study out, hunt down, tame and arrange in lock-step and march toward a final get-there elusive and refractory details there's Newton D. Baker, and almighty few like him. He's a fighter of tough propositions. He likes them. He eats 'em alive, with pleasure.

President Wilson might have chosen a husky fire-eater for his war secretary and by now we might have a million of our young men over in Europe being murdered by Germany's veterans. Mr. Baker's aim has been to get as many men as possible across, as soon as possible, but only men who would be able to do things when once across. While a relentless inquiry will, beyond any question, show mistakes and a whole lot of things not done during the past eight months, it is bound to show mountains removed, seeming impossibilities overcome, and the most astonishing progress made, considering the original conditions. It may publicly disclose all that the quiet little, digging and doing little secretary of war has thought out, figured out and worked out, and we suspect that this is just exactly why Mr. Baker greets that inquiry "with pleasure." He is no man to stand on the dome of the capitol and yell "I did it!" But if congress discloses who did it, we believe that Newton will not be ill-pleased so you can notice it.

THE SURVEY

Invisible Armor

Extracts from an Address Delivered by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, at a National Conference on War-Camp Community Recreation, Washington, D. C., October 23

NO army ever before assembled in the history of the world has had so much thought given and so much labor performed in the interest of its social organization. It is no reflection on anybody to say that the ancient method of assembling an army was first to have some sort of inspiring music marched through the street, to have a local oratorical outburst on the subject of the particular cause for which the army was desired, to have young men follow the music and then be taken off to make their own camps, to make their own conditions, and then to be sent to the battlefront with that much training.

But the United States is a civilized country. Nobody realized how civilized it was until we assembled this army, for instantly there came from all parts of the country a demand that this army should not be raised as armies hitherto had been; that it should not be environed as armies hitherto had been, but that such arrangements should be made as would insure that these soldiers, when actually organized into an army, would represent and carry out the very highest ideals of our civilization. . . .

For a great many years in America we have been struggling almost despondently with the problem of the large cities. We knew that the large city was economically and industrially more efficient. We knew that by getting people close to the place where they were to work, getting them in large groups, we multiplied the industrial output of the individual. We knew that by getting people into large cities we were able to extend over a wider surface the so-called conveniences of modern civilization: that people could live in better houses; that they could have better sanitation; that they could have better medical care; that they could have freer access to public libraries and opportunities for culture; that they could have better schools. But we realized that we paid a price for the city, and that price consisted in the tempestuous and heated temptations of city life, and every man who has had any opportunity to study city life has had his mind more or less held in a state of balance between its advantages and its disadvantages.

It used to be said that a family ran out in three generations living in a city, and that it was necessary to replenish the vitality of city-dwelling people by constant drafts upon the unspoiled people of the countryside; and that was, we learned, because of the vices which grew up in cities, and because all of those restraints of neighborhood opinion were gone. A boy in the country was known to everybody of his neighborhood. His misconduct was marked. The boy in the city could be a saint in the first ward, where he lived, and a scapegrace in the tenth ward, without anybody in the first ward discovering it. There was an absence of that pressure of neighborhood opinion, that opportunity to cultivate the good opinion of old neighbors, which was evident in the countryside where conduct was more obvious.

Now, for a long time we tried a perfectly wrongheaded process about the city; we tried to pass laws and to enforce them by policemen, which would cure all these ills. I do not mean that we ought not to have some policemen, but we imagined that our sole salvation lay in the passage of laws and in the employment of policemen. And I can remember when I was mayor of a middle-western city, that every now and then some movement would get its start to have a curfew law passed in that city, to make everybody go to bed at a particular time. Some laws of that kind were passed, and some supreme courts held they were unconstitutional, and some held they were constitutional, but no court had any right to pass on the real fact involved, which was that they were ineffective.

And then all of a sudden the discovery was made that the way to overcome the temptations and vices of a great city was to offer adequate opportunity for wholesome recreation and enjoyment; that if you wanted to get a firebrand out of the hand of a child the way to do it was neither to club the child nor to grab the firebrand, but to offer in exchange for it a stick of candy!

And so there has grown up in America this new attitude, which finds its expression in public playgrounds, in the organization of community amusements, in the inculcation throughout the entire body of young people in the community of substantially the same form of social inducement which the American college, in modern times, has substituted for the earlier system of social restraints.

And now that we have these great bodies of young men to consider, we have also the analogies which are necessary to

apply to the task. . . . These boys are going to France; they are going to face conditions that we do not like to talk about, that we do not like to think about. They are going into a heroic enterprise, and heroic enterprises involve sacrifices. I want them armed; I want them adequately armed and clothed by their government; but I want them to have invisible armor to take with them. I want them to have an armor made of a set of social habits replacing those of their homes and communities, a set of social habits and a state of social mind born in the training camps, a new soldier state of mind, so that when they get overseas and are removed from the reach of our comforting and restraining and helpful hand, they will have gotten such a state of habits as will constitute a moral and intellectual armor for their protection overseas.

You are the makers of that armor. General Crozier is going to make the guns; General Sharpe is going to make the clothes; but the invisible suit which you are making, this attitude of mind, this state of consciousness, this *esprit de corps* which will not tolerate anything unwholesome, this brand of righteousness, if I may speak of it as such, which you are going to put on them here by making them, as a mass, acquire an attitude towards themselves and towards communities in which they happen to be, and toward their own country, this pride that they ought to have in being American soldiers, and representing the highest ethical type of a modern civilization —all that you are manufacturing in your armories, in the basements of churches, the lodge rooms of societies, at the dinner tables of private homes, in the rooms of Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. There are all kinds of places where the sound mind of a community can be brought into contact, in a wholesome and inspiring way, with the soldier group in its process of training. . . .

And when the war is over, and our boys come back, and our cities have strengthened themselves by their cooperation, and we have throughout the country the common feeling that we all helped, and share the pride of having participated in this great undertaking and this great achievement, we shall find that for the after-war reconstruction, for this great remedial process as to which none of us know much, and of which most of us are almost afraid to think, our people are sound and virile and intelligent, that American public opinion has been strengthened and made more wholesome and comprehending, and that America is truly a more united people and understands itself better than it ever did in its history.

Casual Reflections on the Election

By Mary K. Simkhovitch

THERE were not so very many at six o'clock. My first inquiry, as I picketed on the corner, as to whether a citizen walking by to our election district polling place was going to vote for woman suffrage, was a curiously gentle, "I suppose not." I suppose he didn't.

Cesare in New York Evening Post



AT LARGE AGAIN

The Tammany Tiger: "They voted for me."

But 91 out of the 228 votes cast in that election district were for suffrage as against 76 opposed. Fifty-nine of the brethren cautiously refrained from expressing their opinions, and two in their passionate zeal to defeat the amendment wrote "No" in a large, bold hand, which, as in so many cases of headlong interest, negatived their desire. Two hundred and twenty-eight voted of the 239 registered. This gave the election district to suffrage. The cautious 59 evidently were not yet prepared to take so fateful a step. It is obvious that they had been asked at any rate not to vote against it.

And the thanks of the women of our neighborhood as throughout the city are due to the Democratic party organization, as well as to a general change in favor of women's voting brought about by reason of the President's message of approval and interest, the fine organization of the suffrage leaders and the great services to the country by women at this time.

For several hours I picketed before turning in as a watcher. "Sure, I'm for the women," was the general reply to inquiries. A few of the 76 opposed looked the other way without answering, but in no case was there the faintest discourtesy. With the men of our district, in fact throughout all the working districts, the question was taken in a serious manner that was befitting its great political significance. The shame-facedness of two years ago was totally absent, and even the small boy's old slogan of "suffering cats" was absent.

The plain fact is that though indeed the woman's place is in the home, in our neighborhood it is also so largely in the factory, the workshop, the store and the office that fathers, brothers and sons have long been convinced of the right and inevitability of this great political change. In the case of the Italians of our district, the fact that their women are beginning to work so largely in factories was perhaps the dominant reason for the change in their attitude towards suffrage. "My daughter she works, she must vote too like me." It is indeed obvious.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch Nov. 20-1917.

OST-DI
With the Associated P
NOVEMBER 20, 1917—2

BAKER TELLS OF PROSPERITY OF CAR LINES IN CLEVELAND

Secretary of War Answers Lee Meriwether's Letter on Street Railway Situation.

DIVIDENDS OF 6 PER CENT

U. R. Attorney Had Denied That Ohio City System Had 3-Cent Fare or Was Prospering.

The following correspondence was sent to the Post-Dispatch today by Lee Meriwether, who has been active in opposing the proposed United Railways ordinance:

"St. Louis, Nov. 19, 1917.

"To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

"On Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, in my argument before the Public Utilities Committee at the city hall, I stated that the street railways of Cleveland, O., combine good service with 6 per cent net profits upon a 3-cent fare. Mr. Thomas M. Pierce, attorney of the United Railways Co., denied the truth of my statement and asserted that Cleveland has not got a 3-cent street car fare and that the street railway system of that city is bankrupt.

"So unqualified an assertion by so eminent a lawyer as Mr. Pierce demands careful consideration, consequently in order to ascertain whether he or I had adhered to the facts, I wrote to the Hon. Newton D. Baker, at present Secretary of War, but formerly Mayor of Cleveland. A copy of my letter and Mr. Baker's reply will enable the people of St. Louis to know how much weight to give to the assertions of the U. R.'s eminent legal counsel.

Letter to Secretary Baker.

"Here is my letter to Mr. Baker:

"St. Louis, Nov. 14, 1917.

"Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

'Dear Mr. Secretary—We have pending in St. Louis a proposed ordinance which, if adopted, will tie the city's hands for 31 years and permit our street railway system to earn net dividends upon $60,000,000—a grossly exaggerated estimate of the system's real value. According to its own sworn statement, filed with the State Board of Equalization, the value of its physical properties is only $6,750,000.

"'In an argument before the Public Utilities Committee against this ordinance I stated that Cleveland's street railway system combines good service with 6 per cent net profits, and this upon a 3-cent fare.

"'The attorney of our street railways replied that my statement is untrue; that Cleveland has not got a 3-cent fare, and that the Cleveland street railways are bankrupt as a result of oppressive municipal regulations.

"'Mr. Secretary, I know how overwhelmed you are with affairs of state, nevertheless I indulge the hope that you, as a former Mayor of Cleveland, can find time to tell me if my statement was warranted by the facts—or at any rate, that you will indicate from whom I may obtain an authoritative memorandum on the subject.

"'Your known interest in civic matters, and the enormous importance to St. Louis of this question—a question upon the just settlement of which depends vital interests of a great city during the next 31 years—emboldens me to intrude upon you with this inquiry despite your preoccupation with national affairs.

"'Trusting that you will pardon the intrusion, and with assurances of my great respect, I am, very faithfully yours.

"'LEE MERIWETHER.'

The Secretary's Reply.

"Following is a copy of that part of the Secretary of War's letter which covers the inquiry contained in my letter to him:

"'War Department, Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1917.

"My Dear Mr. Meriwether:

"'I have your letter of Nov. 14. I am not in a position to tell you much about the present situation in Cleveland, although this is true:

"'After a settlement of the street railway controversy the system went upon a basis of universal three-cent fares, with a charge of one cent for a transfer. Later, under the terms of the ordinance, the charge of one cent for a transfer was taken off and transfers were made free, or, rather, the cent was charged for them and rebated upon the presentation of the transfer.

"'The revenues thus derived were not adequate and the charge for the transfers was later on installed. The same rate of fare now obtains, so that you were wholly accurate in your statement that the Cleveland system operates at a three-cent fare, the charge for a transfer making the fare four cents to about 35 per cent of the passengers.

"'This situation has obtained, with the variation above described, since 1910 during all of which time the stock of the company has sold above par—for the greater part of the time at about 110, which is the option price on the stock to the city; and 6 per cent dividends have been paid regularly.

"'Cordially yours,

"'NEWTON D. BAKER,"

"'Secretary of War.'

"Prospered on Three-Cent Fare."

"Mr. Pierce undoubtedly will be glad to learn of the error he made in questioning the truth of my statement; and, of course, the U. R. will be glad to learn from so high an authority as the Secretary of War and former Mayor of Cleveland that not only is the Cleveland system of street railways not bankrupt, but that for the last seven years it has paid regular 6 per cent dividends and its stock has always sold above par, and for the greater part of the time has sold at the handsome premium of 110.

"And all this on a 3-cent fare for 65 per cent of its passengers and a 4-cent fare for the 35 per cent who used transfers.

"With this error of its eminent counsel set right, and with this removal of its mistaken idea that a 3-cent fare means bankruptcy, may not the people of St. Louis confidently expect to see the U. R. cease its demand for a 31-year franchise and that, too, on a 5-cent fare basis so as to earn profits on $60,000,000, or nearly double the actual value of its physical properties?

"The U. R. has bemoaned the tax taking 1 mill out of each 5-cent fare; now that it knows that in Cleveland 20 mills are taken from each fare, except where a transfer is given, and even then that 10 mills are taken—and still that the system pays regular dividends of 6 per cent and that its stocks sell at 110—why, with this knowledge vouched for by the Secretary of War, surely the U. R. will take courage and cease to spend thousands of dollars for half-page advertisements in order to complain of a tax of only 1 mill, or only one-twentieth of the amount that is cheerfully and PROFITABLY paid by the street railway system of Cleveland.

"LEE MERIWETHER."

Cleveland Street Car Fares to Be Increased One-Third of a Cent.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20.—Three-cent street car tickets in Cleveland will be increased one-third of a cent, effective Jan. 1.

The new fare will be three tickets for a dime as against the present fare of five tickets for 15 cents. The one-cent charge for transfers will remain in effect. Cash fares will be four cents instead of three cents, as at present.

SECRETARY BAKER MADE PROFOUND IMPRESSION

Member of President's Cabinet Spoke Here to Large and Enthusiastic Audience Sunday Afternoon—This Is a Young Man's War, He Declares and He Predicts That They Will Return to America As World Heroes After the Conflict.

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, spoke to an audience of Columbians yesterday afternoon that taxed the capacity of the Ideal theater. It was not known until yesterday morning that Secretary Baker would speak, but announcements were made in the churches and from other sources. The address was consolidated with the meeting of the Y. M. C. A., which had to be transferred to the Ideal theater as the Columbia theater had been previously engaged. A large number of persons were unable to get into the theater.

The secretary of war, who holds a position at this time, second perhaps to that of the president of the United States, made a profound impression upon the audience. He is a fluent speaker. The speaker was introduced by Governor Manning in an appropriate manner.

Mr. Baker said that this was the young man's war; that one of the hardest things he had to do was to deny men of his own age the privilege of enlisting for the cause of democracy. He stated that these men would live as neighbors with the men of France and England and that when they came back they would be heroes. "We do not only want these young men to die as heroes, but to live as heroes."

One of the portions of the secretary's address which aroused the audience to extended applause was the allusion to the famous address by Marshal Joffre of France, who, when the enemy was advancing upon the very citadel of Paris, wrote that masterly address to the soldiers and ended with this statement: "The least France expects of you is to die where you stand." This, said the speaker, gave the soldiers of France a new morale and the Germans were driven back over half the territory which they had conquered.

Secretary Baker spoke also of the new English army and the great part that it was now playing in the great conflict. This, too, was greeted with continued applause.

After a shot introduction to his address the secretary said, in part:

"This great camp which you have on the outskirts of your city and which now has some 16,000 men in it will soon have a full division of 27,000 men, and they are going to go across the sea and fight with heroes for freedom.

"Now you and I have very deep interests in this enterprise; we have many interests in it. Of course, it is our first interest that these boys should come back, as they will come back with victory in their hands. And we want that victory, not that we may sink Lusitanias, not that we may bombard defenseless places and peoples, not that we may tear up treaties and call them scraps of paper, not that we may impose our imperial will upon somebody else, but in order that we may help to pass on to other peoples and to later generations the freedoms and liberties which our fathers fought and died for here and which have demonstrated their validity by making us not only the great free people of the world, but the great progressive, industrial, commercial, liberty loving people of modern civilization.

"And then we have another interest in the preparation of this army. The president of the United States—every president when he is elected—goes to a vast deal of trouble to comb the country and find men whom he may send abroad as diplomatic representatives. We send an ambassador to Germany, we send an ambassador to France, and one to Italy, and the purpose of those ambassadors is to represent us in those countries and tell the British or the French people or the Italian people, whoever the case may be, what kind of folk we Americans are. And when one of those ambassadors is over there he goes about from place to place and makes speeches and addresses audiences and tells them about our industry and our commerce and our love of liberty, our goodness of heart, our observance of the ideals of morality, our desire to see the world civilized and to try to teach those people to have a correct, just judgment of our customs in order that we may live in harmony with those people and join our aspirations with theirs for the accomplishment of the highest things for human kind. Such ambassadors are chosen by the president. But we are about to send another kind of ambassadors, we are about to send ambassadors who will not visit ginks and speak in important places, but hundreds of thousands of young men chosen right out of your homes and mine, your husbands and brothers and sons and mine. And they are going over to fight with the English people and the French people and be neighbors with them, and when they come back these English and French people will have a picture of us, not drawn from the lofty and calculated words of some official representative who goes as an ambassador to create a good opinion, but by actual contact with young Americans as they really are.

"And, therefore, I am especially anxious, I am most deeply concerned not only because of my pride as an American, but because of my very great desire for the future peace and well being of the world that those soldiers who go to France should be the representatives of the best that is in us. I want them not only to fight bravely at the front, as, of course, they will, because cowardice was left out of the composition of Americans at the original creation and they never have gotten over it. I not only want them to die bravely on French battle fields, if that be the fate in store for them, and to water with their blood on that blood stained field the tree of liberty, which they are so willing to do, but I want them to live in France and England in such a knightly way that while they are there and when they come away the impression left on British and French minds of the American soldier and the American people will be that they are truly sons of civilization with their faces turned toward the light and that the nation which they represent to the French and British nations can join hands in an indissoluble combination for the protection and guaranty of a reign of peace and justice and righteousness throughout the world.

"Every man in this audience would like to contribute to that. I suppose perhaps that the grief that affects most of us who have come to my time of life is that the doctors say that we are too old to go. I sit in my office and men come in and stand in front of me and slap their chests and dance around and perform antics, and when I am surprised at them they say, 'Mr. Secretary, have you ever seen anybody younger and stronger than I am?' and I say, 'You seem strong,' and they say, 'The doctors say I am too old to go, and I want to go.' And one of the things I have to do in my office in Washington is to say to the men in Washington, 'No, this is not our time; it is the young man's time; this is his heroic opportunity; ours is past; we must do the mulling and carrying on of industry; but the heroic part of going 'over the top' belon to the young men.' And each person to whom I say that turns away sad and disappointed.

"And if I were to put the question to a vote in this audience of every man above the age of acceptability as a soldier as to whether he wanted to help in this heroic enterprise, the vote would be unanimous, whether it means going to France or helping at home. We can not all go, but we can help. You people are going to live neighbors to those young men in the camp. Let them catch from you the spirit of America that they will take with them as the spirit of an upright nation, of a loving people, as a people proud of their exploit, righteous in their strength, as we send them forth as ambassadors not only in a military sense, but as neighbors of good will and righteousness. You can be very helpful to those young men by continuing the policy you have already begun. Beginning with your great governor the State of South Carolina has been most hospitable to the soldiers of the republic and most helpful in the activities of the republic which are necessary for this enterprise. Continue forward in that way. Suppose the activities of the Young Men's Christian association and the other agencies of your community. Open your arms and take these soldier boys in so that when they go to France they will go not only out of the inspiration of their own heroic youths, but with a message from you, an impression given them by you which makes them feel that they do represent the whole American people and that their struggle, their sacrifice and their victory are for you and for our common country."

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER WILL SPEAK AT AUDITORIUM TONIGHT; DAVISON SCHEDULED FOR FRIDAY

Following entertainment at dinner by the governor and a review of the newly organized military for state defense in Capitol square, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will speak tonight at 8:15 o'clock at the city auditorium. It is probable that a large percentage of the people of Richmond will make strenuous efforts to hear him and special arrangements were completed today by the police traffic squad, with the assistance of other organizations, to handle the crowd.

Seldom has Richmond been honored in so short a time with the addresses scheduled for this week by men of prominence, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war work council of the American Red Cross, being on the program for the auditorium Friday night at a mass-meeting under the auspices of the Richmond Red Cross chapter.

Secretary Baker, who will spend the day at Camp Lee, will be accompanied by Representative Albert Johnston, of the state of Washington, who has just returned from an inspection of the French trenches. Occupying the platform tonight will be the governor and his staff and prominent citizens and war workers of the city and state. The line of march of the escort to Secretary Baker will be from Capitol square as follows: Grace street to Fifth, to Franklin, to Laurel, to Floyd avenue, to Linden street to the auditorium. The secretary of war will pass between the troops, and the latter will then be dismissed.

Troops in Line

Participants in the escort will form as follows: The Blues, Captain Thomas B. McDowell, in Capital square, north side of capitol, facing north. The Howitzers, Captain Hugh Stockdell, south side of the Washington monument, facing north. The Richmond College training corps, Major John Raldolph Tucker, south side of Grace street, right resting at Ninth street. The John Marshall high school cadets, Captain Marshall G. Munce, south side of Grace street, right resting at Eighth street. The Hanover Grays, Captain F. W. Tucker, Jr., south side of Grace street, between Seventh and Eighth street, facing north. The whole military escort will be in command of Major Clarence Wyatt.

Arrangements for the parade were completed by Colonel Jo Lane Stern, inspector-general of state militia; Captain Hugh Stockdell, of the Howitzers; Captain Thomas B. McDowell, of the Blues; Lewis H. Machen, director of the legislative reference bureau and of the speakers' bureau of the Virginia Council of Defense; Major Clarence Wyatt, of the Blues; Captain F. W. Tucker, Jr., of the Hanover Grays, and Colonel W. M. Hunley, secretary of the council of defense.

Chairman Coleman Wortham, of the Richmond Red Cross, today is arranging final details in the reception of Henry P. Davison. On the stage of the auditorium will be the chorus of the



Newton D. Baker

John Marshall high school and the Wednesday Club chorus, with instrumental music by Kessnich's orchestra. The program will be distinctly patriotic, the audience being requested to participate in singing national anthems, and a spirit of war work and national duty will prevail.

Red Cross Work

Mr. Davison will speak on the work accomplished by the American Red Cross and work the organization expects to accomplish with the proper

[Continued on Sixth Page]

(Continued from First Page)

cooperation of the people. Ivy L. Lee, assistant to Mr. Davison, will address the students of the public schools in special meetings. Several thousand members of the Red Cross here will attend the meeting. Mr. Davison and his party are completing a semi-national campaign on behalf of war relief work which included many of the larger cities of the middle west and south.

Birmingham is one of the southern cities visited recently by Mr. Davison, who is meeting Red Cross workers face to face and the public generally for the purpose of giving a detailed account of the organization's work. While in Birmingham Mr. Davison discussed the firm foundation on which the Red Cross has been placed, saying: "We regarded the Red Cross as an emblem symbolical of the organized heart of the American nation.

Belongs to Everybody

"It belongs to everybody—I am only one of many; it it your Red Cross and my Red Cross and everybody's Red Cross; and we want every man, woman and child in the United States to feel that way about it. And let me say just here that one of the primary objects of this trip we are making now is to impress upon the minds of the people just this fact; to tell them what we are doing with their money that they have so liberally subscribed; to tell them that in every spot on the face of the earth where the allied forces obtain the Red Cross is doing effective and intensive work.

"Reseults have been far beyond anything I ever dreamed of. On our western entourage we found in tiny little villages wonderful organizations, working just as the women and men in the great cities are working, making bandages, knitting sweaters and comforts for our soldiers and sailors; indeed, there isn't a rural district in these United States where the Red Cross response has not been enthusiastic and genuine.

"In the south the enthusiasm and courage which we have met has been phenomenal; and yet the war council work of the Red Cross is only five months old. Every dollar of the $100,000,000 subscribed is invested in Red Cross work with interest; this can be done through the tremendous volunteer work which we have had. Of course, all our work is supplemental to the war and navy departments and nothing is done except through requisitions from them."

HOW WE SNAPPED THIS PHOTO OF SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

The Scribes of Jacksonville Certainly Admire Manner in Which They Were Treated By This Noted Cabinet Member of President Wilson's—Is Finest Man to "Get" in Country.

(By M. J. M.)

There are three newspaper men in Jacksonville today who certainly admire Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, for he is a "regular" fellow. He proved that yesterday before he had been in Jacksonville three minutes.

The Seaboard Air Line train was due to arrive at 1:15 o'clock, and it was fifteen minutes ahead of time. So hardly any of the delegation was on hand at the station, and we had just arrived when the secretary and his party came walking through the gates, having alighted from the train and quickly made their way toward the street exit.

When we saw he had passed the sunny spot and was under the big shed of the union station the chances for getting a good picture seemed all over, but we stepped up, and before any of us was introduced the secretary stepped over to where we were and said: "Well, boys, did I get out of the good sunlight too soon?"

I caught my breath in time to say that he had, and Jack Spottswood, who came along to get the picture chimed in with the same thing, while Roy Bishop, who accompanied us to get a chance to "lamp" the man of the hour, was about to say something when Mr. Baker turned to the committee which was waiting and said: "Just wait a minute or two, I'm going back here and let these boys get a snapshot."

With that he walked back about ten yards and Jack stepped out a pace or two in front of him and got one, while the secretary stood perfectly still. Then Jack thought he might need another and so stepped up a little closer and got another one the secretary all the while waiting with a pleasant smile on his face.

Roy touched me on the shoulder and said: "Well, he's certainly in focus all right," which meant that Roy thought Secretary Baker was a true-blue sport, because everything Roy thinks about is sports, and he talks that way. I agreed with him. So we got the picture all right, and here it is.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker



Photo by Spottswood.

Here is the secretary of war posing for the Times-Union's official photographer.

HONE 8860 CHELSEA

led for

"O wad some power the giftie gi'e us
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

ENRY ROMEIKE, Inc.
106-110 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City
NEW YORK

ABLE ADDRESS:
EIKE" NEW YORK"

The First Established and Most Complete Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

n GAZETTE TIMES

ress: Pittsburg, Pa.

NOV 20 1917

America's Opportunity Coming.

Newton D. Baker in New York Independent.

Nobody knows what the world is going to be like when this war is over. No imagination is able to picture the sort of civilization the world will have after this conflict. But we do know that when this war is over the rehabilitation of a stricken, if not a paralyzed, civilization is going to be a long-drawn-out and uphill task, and there will be need on every hand for trained minds, for trained and schooled men.

When the reconstruction of the world takes place, when a finer and better civilization has been worked out, when the human race puts its shoulder to the wheels of industry and begins to spread abroad the incalculably valuable discoveries of science — I can imagine that a new history of the world will be written. And it will date, I think, from this great war, when men realized perhaps for the first time in a fundamental way that the waste in conflict was an unrecoverable waste; that the upkeep of enormous armies was too great a burden to bear, and that the real happiness of mankind is based upon the peaceful pursuits which aim to make available the great resources of the world.

When peace comes America will have a special opportunity for a great service.

ROMEIKE NEW YORK

The First Established and Most Complete Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From GAZETTE

Address COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO

Date NOV 26 1917

NEW CIVILIZATION WILL DAWN

Newton D. Baker in the New York Independent.

Nobody knows what the world is going to be like when this war is over. No imagination is able to picture the sort of civilization the world will have after this conflict. But we do know that when this war is over the rehabilitation of a stricken, if not paralyzed, civilization is going to be a long drawn out and uphill task, and there will be need on every hand for trained minds, for trained and schooled men.

When the reconstruction of the world takes place, when a finer and better civilization has been worked out, when the human race puts its shoulders to the wheels of industry and begins to spread abroad the impalpably valuable discoveries of science—I can imagine that a new history of the world will be written. And it will date, I think, from this great war, when men realized perhaps for the first time in a fundamental way that the waste in conflict was an unrecoverable waste; that the upkeep of enormous armies was too great a burden to bear; and that the real happiness of mankind is based upon the peaceful pursuits which aim to make available the great resources of the world.

When peace comes America will have a special opportunity for a great service.

Nov. 26 17
NEW YORK HERALD,

Or of Byng Versus Baker.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

The great British victory, for which every enemy of Germany is grateful to General Byng, must have been a surprise to the War Department and most of all to the Secretary of War. Byng is a cavalry officer and the advance blazed by the tanks was followed up with British cavalry. It has been the theory of Secretary Baker that such a thing would not happen in this war. Some six months ago he ordered the changing of a number of regular regiments of cavalry into field artillery, and most of the militia cavalry into machine gun units or infantry. General Wood was one of a number of general officers in the army who protested against the department's action in respect of the cavalry and urged upon the Secretary the belief that the cavalry would "come back" and be an important factor in the war. Throughout the service the word went that "Secretary Baker says the cavalry is out of date" and many of the best cavalry officers transferred to other arms of the service. So it was an army officer hereabouts, when asked what he thought of the work of Byng and his cavalry, remarked "It's a case of Byng versus Baker."

Consumers' League Number



Hon. Newton D. Baker, President, The National Consumers' League

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The demands of this war upon the industry of the country are very great. Our temptation, therefore, is to let down, if not to break down some of the safeguards which have been built up particularly for the benefit of the most defenseless part of our industrial population, the women and children.

I am therefore very happy to feel that the Consumers' League, which has for so many years devoted itself with intelligent and effective zeal to the improvement of the hours and conditions of labor of women and children in this country, is redoubling its efforts in this time of national strain, to protect us against errors which would be serious to our industrial and economic stability.

We must be a strong people, both for the war and after the war, and we cannot be a strong people unless we are just and wise in the conditions with which we surround the lives of those who work, and particularly those who are either young and therefore frail, or are women and therefore will give to the next generation whatever of strength it is to have.

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER.

FOREWORD

The firing line is a long line. It stretches from Flanders to the sweatshops of our American cities. For the sake of the men "over there" we must keep our army at home fit.

President Wilson says:

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries . . . must be made more efficient than ever . . . and that men and women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and effectively as the men on the battlefields and in the trenches. . . . No man is a true American who does not realize that all the objects of our national life are common objects and not separate objects. We must see to it that there is no overcrowding, no bad sanitation, no unnecessary spread of avoidable diseases, that women are not driven to impossible tasks and children not permitted to spend their energy prematurely; that all the hope of the race must be preserved and that men must be preserved according to their individual needs and not according to the program of industry."

Secretary of War Baker says:

You can rest assured that no attack upon our hard-won industrial standards will receive any comfort from me. Experience during the war has demonstrated beyond possibility of argument that you cannot cheat nature, and that those who have been insisting so many years upon the maintenance of a national minimum are more than vindicated. As Secretary of War I am more than ever concerned, for on the protection of basic standards of life our national power ultimately depends.

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE IS THE RED CROSS FOR OUR INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

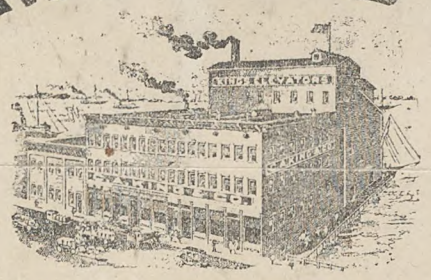
GRACE B. DRAKE.

BE FRIENDLY WRITE OCCASIONALLY

BORN 1846

C. A. KING & CO.

GRAIN AND CLOVER SEED



SPECIAL MARKET REPORT

FRED C. KING, JUNIOR EDITOR
FRANK I. KING, SENIOR EDITOR

MEMBERS
TOLEDO PRODUCE EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Toledo, Ohio, Thursday, November 22, 1917

Secretary Of War Baker.

Listen! Chicago man talks. He says Secretary Baker is the greatest man in Washington, next to President Wilson. Our Chicago friend is a big, broad-minded man whose business has kept him in Washington most of the past six months. His letter was a solid four page type-written resume of his personal observations. We condense as follows:

"Having a little spare time on my hands seems to be a serious question because I impose on my friends. I am going to take up the question of Secretary Baker with you. You ask a good many questions regarding Baker that I can't answer, but I will give you my impression of the man, and I have had more or less personal contact with him since last Spring.

"On account of newspaper articles, I ranked him along with Secretary Daniels until I met him, but from that time my opinion of him has been improving steadily, and I have a great deal of admiration and respect for him. He was appointed on a peace basis, there is no question about that. He says so. But then he was given the biggest job at Washington next to Wilson's, and he changed from a peace advocate to a man who had to build up the army of the United States from less than 100,000 men to the basis of 2,000,000, and he has only been six to seven months at the job.

"He had an organization that was bound with bands of red tape and iron; he had a bunch of officers who had grown old in the service on a peace basis and who were absolutely unfitted for their positions on a war basis but whom he could not remove. He had an assistant secretary appointed at the same time he was, who was a nonentity and never has done anything until he got out of his job last week. He was confined by the red tape of the Civil Service Commission in securing a great deal of his help. He was handicapped by most men in brass buttons believing they know it all and being intensely jealous of any civilian assistance. His department had been disorganized by his predecessors, so that each post did the purchasing for its own needs, all except the most important items. It was run on the basis—"Take care of yourself if you can, but don't bother us at Washington." Consequently, he had no nucleus of a Purchasing Department that was accustomed to buying in quantities and distributing supplies. Practically all the methods and equipment of the existing army were made obsolete by the new war conditions.

"He had all these handicaps to correct and overcome.

"He has increased the organization to handle an army from a one-hundred-thousand basis to a two-million basis. He has built up the organization for transporting the troops three thousand miles away from our own shores and supplying and maintaining them at this distance,—a thing that has never been undertaken before in the world. He is building better camps; soldiers are being better cared for physically and morally, are better fed and better trained (in entirely new methods) than they have ever been before.

"He is developing the building of an aviation program such as was never contemplated in the world (which I believe will have a large share in helping to win.) He is building railroads from ports of disembarkation in France to the front. He has guided and helped organize the control of all products needed for war purposes, which covers from food and raw materials down to the finished production; and is also organizing the factories of the United States to furnish the materials necessary to win the war.

"**While** many of these things are comparatively outside of the War Department, he as a member of the National Defense Committee has had an active part in the planning of them, and to some extent in the selection of the men to do the work. The ramifications of the things that come to him and over his desk are simply beyond comprehension unless you sit in his office as I have done more or less for the last six months and have seen and talked with the people who want to see him.

"In my personal relations with him, I found him very easy to approach, kind, counteous and fair, with a very quick grasp of a subject and clear comprehension. His elimination of detail and getting straight to the point immediately is marvelous. (A week ago Saturday I started to recall to him a conversation of five months ago. I had not finished the first sentence before he answered me covering my entire point, showing that the whole thing was fresh in his mind.)

"I believe that he is the biggest man in Washington next to the President and that he is a coming man. There is no doubt that mistakes have been made. The cost-plus system is one that has many weak points; on the other hand, when you consider that the Government called upon the factories to take up new methods that they were not familiar with; remodel their plants to enable them to do it; to increase their capacity many fold—all on a few days' notice—how would it have been possible to have handled it any other way? If bids were called for, and every manufacturer had to go into the market and had to cover himself in the shape of an option on raw material and put his bids in on the basis of the red tape existing in the War Department, we never would have gotten anywhere. It was a case of the Allies needing us, and they needed us just as quickly as we could get there. Joffre made that plain when he was in Washington, and it was not a case of how cheap we could get ready but how quick we could get ready to go to their rescue.

"I believe Secretary Baker will (his health permitting) be one of the strong men of the Cabinet and one of the strong characters developed by this war.

"The strikes in the Shipyards were not under the control of Secretary Baker. Those are being handled by the Shipping Board largely. The Shipping Board had a very unfortunate experience in the quarrel between General Goethals and Messrs. Denman and Brent. I was in Washington at the time it was going on. Both the General and Mr. Denman were accustomed to having their own way, both had been masters of their own affairs—and large affairs—and it was case of where neither one was willing to give in to the other; and President Wilson did the only thing to be done,—that was, set them both down and out. I don't think it is good business to put Goethals back, but I think his ability should be utilized to a greater extent than is being done now. And there are many other places where it could be used.

"I am thoroughly in accord with you to set all questions of Politics aside and pick out the best men for the places. The President does not get away from a desire to naturally favor the Democrats; at the same time, a great many appointments have been made without respect to party politics. I think Elihu Root would be a much stronger man than Lansing.

"My ideas regarding the election of President and Vice-President I am enclosing in a separate memorandum; and if this had been in force for the last four years, we would have had the active assistance of Teddy and Taft, which would have been of tremendous value and help. I don't know how it will strike you, but I have felt very strongly regarding this for the last ten years; but I have been unable to get many people interested in it.

"I hope by the time you get thru reading this letter you won't be exhausted. You had better take it home for a week-end job. If you don't agree with me about these things, don't hesitate about coming back."

Kansas Editor Sends Jovial Jolly.

It is fully appreciated. He says: "Commend the tone and spirit of your daily Specials. It is patriotic, delivers a wagon load of truth in a paragraph and from this distance appears to possess the judgment to warrant the title "Boy Solomon."

"We have used a number of stories from your daily reports and every few days it gives us an angle on a news item of importance which can be developed from a local angle. Almost invariably we try to give you credit for originating ideas and on several occasions have sent you marked copies of the State Journal."

Corn Firm. Larger Receipts Needed.

Reported government will soon put enough cars into the corn belt to move corn freely. This caused some selling. Larger stocks badly needed in terminal markets. Recent advance in oats has been largely due to government buying of cash. Argentine wheat receipts increasing.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED

Receipts fair, mostly prime. This caused some selling by hedgers. Shorts chief buyers. Shipments fair. Old prime closed 16.00. New prime closed 16.15. December and January 16.30@16.25. February 16.35@16.30. March 15.95@15.90. March timothy closed 3.90. December 3.70. March alsike 14.80. **Low grades** red No. 2, 15.60@15.75. No. 3, 15.25@15.45. Rejected 14.90@15.15. N.E.G. 3.60@14.75. **Alsike** No. 2, 13.70@13.90. No. 3, 13.40@13.60. Rejected 13.00@13.25. N.E.G. 3.60@12.90. **Timothy** No. 2, 3.40@3.45. No. 3, 3.30@3.35. Rejected 3.10@3.25. N.E.G. .45@3.00.

RANGE OF PRICES

	High	Low	Close	Close	Close	Yesterday	Year Ago
	May	May	May	Dec.	Jan.	May	May
CHICAGO CORN ..	118¼	116⅞	117⅞	124	120¼	117⅝	96⅛
Oats	68	66¾	67¾	68¼	.....	67	61¾
Jan. Pork	46.40	45.87	46.40	.....	.....	46.25	27.50
Jan. Lard	24.92	24.60	24.90	.....	.....	24.70	16.37
TOLEDO CORN ...	121	120¼	120⅝	126	122¾	120½	98½
Oats	70¾	69¾	70¾	71	.....	69¾	64½
Dec. Clover	16.30	16.25	16.25	.....	.....	16.35	10.75
Feb. Clover ...	16.35	16.30	16.30	.....	.....	16.45	10.95
Mch. Clover	15.95	15.90	15.90	.....	.....	16.10	10.95
Dec. Timothy ...	3.70	3.70	3.70	.....	.....	3.65	2.55
Mch. Timothy .	3.90	3.90	3.90	.....	.....	3.85	2.70

Yours truly,
C. A. KING & CO.

WASHINGTON TIMES,

OCTOBER 23, 1917.

BAKER APPROVES 'INVISIBLE ARMOR' FOR SERVICE MEN

"The American soldier must come back with no other scars save those won in honorable warfare."

This statement by Secretary of War Baker brought forth great applause today at the National Conference on War Camp Community Service at the Willard Hotel, attended by several hundred prominent delegates from all parts of the United States.

"A sick soldier, one either physically or morally ill, is a detriment and not an asset," said Mr. Baker. "The problem of keeping them well is a most difficult one, demanding a tremendous capability of sympathetic understanding of adolescent manhood!"

Will Fit With Invisible Armor.

"General Crozier is giving the boys guns; General Sharpe, clothing. It is up to all of us to see that they go away with an invisible armor of the right kind of social habits."

Secretary Baker instanced the camp at Charlotte, N. C., as an example of a most perfect understanding between a community and soldiers.

John N. Willys, of Toledo, Ohio., chairman of the national committee on the war camp community recreation fund, defined the specific purpose of the conference to be that of providing the means of giving enlisted men, while on leave outside the camp, as intelligent attention as that which they receive inside.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE,

NOVEMBER 27, 1917

Baker and Daniels Appeal for Knitters

Women Urged to Continue Their Voluntary Efforts for Fighting Men

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Another apepal to the women of the country to keep on knitting or in other ways making comforts for soldiers and sailors was made to-day by Secretaries Daniels and Baker, through the Red Cross, where the following statement was issued by the War Council:

"Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels wish the people of the country to know that under no circumstances do they want to discourage our good women from knitting or otherwise voluntarily providing through the Red Cross comforts for our soldiers and sailors.

"On the contrary, both Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels wish it clearly understood that they greatly appreciate all the voluntary efforts that are being made through the Red Cross to bring comfort to our fighting men, and thank the women of our country for this patriotic work."

THE WASHINGTON POST, NOVEMBER 24, 1917.

BAKER LIFTS THE VEIL

250,000 U. S. Troops in Europe; Others Going on Schedule.

HAS THE TRANSPORTS NEEDED

Lessening of the U-Boat Menace Seems to Have Helped Progress.

Secretary of War Unable to Disclose Details of Course, for Military Reasons, but His Statement Shows Greater Rapidity in Getting Army to France Than Even Optimistic Suspected—Problems Solved.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

Secretary of War Baker yesterday for the first time authorized a statement on the progress being made in sending troops to Europe. He said that the number of troops actually transported overseas was greater than the government had expected to have there at this time. In other words, Gen. Pershing's fighting force is being increased more rapidly than the United States government anticipated.

The importance of Mr. Baker's statement, which incidentally he refused to elaborate or explain further, is that it definitely sets at rest a whole flood of reports concerning shipping and transportation difficulties, which created a widespread impression that the government's plan to establish a representative army abroad at an early date had virtually broken down.

About 250,000 in Europe.

The question most frequently asked in Washington and presumably elsewhere is: "How many troops have we now in France?" But in military circles the more important question asked is: "Are we getting troops to Pershing according to schedule?"

As correct or exact figures are barred for military reasons it may be estimated arbitrarily that there are upwards of 250,000 American troops now in Europe, with others constantly either en route or waiting to go.

There is a perpetual stream of American soldiers flowing from the camps here to the selected ports in France.

This leads naturally to the military question of whether this so-called "feeding in" of American troops in Pershing's command is progressing smoothly or is being clogged by the hundred and one difficulties so frequently commented on in the press. The statement by Mr. Baker answers this question and therefore is welcome news.

Ships Sailing on Schedule.

In response to inquiry as to whether lack of available tonnage was preventing still greater progress or whether more tonnage was available than the War Department could use in troop transportation, Mr. Baker explained that he could answer best by stating that the arrangements for tonnage and the arrangements for troop transportation had been worked out by schedule in advance.

There was therefore no question either of too many or too few ships at the present moment.

The War Department weeks, if not months, ago knew it would have a certain available tonnage at its disposal week by week, and made its plans to have the troops ready to embark accordingly. So far the plan for available tonnage and available troops has dovetailed harmoniously.

Certain Features Discounted.

The fact that more troops have been able to embark than anticipated doubtless means that the advance calculations discounted certain features of the war program as too uncertain to count upon.

For example, there was the question of the German ships interned here, which it was figured might or might not be available by now.

Difficulties in getting these ships ready have not been as great as expected. Likewise certain military supplies which might have taken more time to assemble have been available ahead of time. And reports concerning the readiness of certain units for training abroad have been more encouraging than anticipated.

U-Boats Cause of Delays.

Indirectly, of course, the U-boat danger has been an important factor affecting troop transportation because the most careful plans have constantly had to be made to protect each contingent of troops.

Naturally the War Department based its advance calculations on this difficulty, and it may be that the decrease in submarine activities has helped expedite the work of getting troops to General Pershing.

"The submarine is more a handicap now than a menace," Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said yesterday, in deserving the situation in the light of latest reports from Vice Admiral Sims.

During the spring and summer months the submarines constituted a menace so serious that officials of the United States and the entente nations admitted that the whole fate of the war depended on being able to cope with it.

Have Diminished Menace.

Now, with additional destroyers and other craft of the British, French and American navies cooperating against the submarine and with the short days and long nights making U-boat operations more and more difficult, the records of sinkings have dwindled despite undoubted efforts of the Germans to keep this weapon effective.

Increased submarine activity would slow up transportation of troops overseas, for the reason that convoys would have to be increased, long detours out of danger zones would have to be made, and other means taken to make the lives of the American soldiers as safe from attack as possible.

Decrease in submarine activities has the effect of permitting less elaborate precautionary measures, though this must not be taken to mean that safeguards are being less energetically thrown about the troop ships.

U. S. Tanks Equal to British.

Another welcome sign indicative of war progress came in the statement of army officers yesterday that the United States army will have at its disposal tanks quite as effective as those used in the last British drive.

Work has been quietly going on in this country to complete the most modern of these huge fighting monsters, and to make them embody all the improvements which the British and French have found necessary by practical experience.

Tests have already been made to demonstrate the efficiency of the American design.

The number of these war machines which will be available cannot be disclosed, nor can details of construction be discussed. In a general way it is said that a number of American automobile manufacturers have assisted the government in this work by turning over their plants and arranging for the manufacture of certain parts.

Most Handicaps Eliminated.

All the handicaps which the British first experienced with the tanks will to a large extent be eliminated in the American process.

At first the tanks were found to be too slow, which had the effect of holding up infantry movements to a dangerous degree, and not infrequently they were unable to extricate their noses from banks or obstructions until hauled out by other machines.

The question of getting these monsters over across the seas looms up like a discouraging problem, but it is said that the War Department has found a way.

Army officers here are deeply impressed with the work done by the tanks in the British drive. Their particular importance is that they can effectively cope with the two hitherto great barriers to direct attack on the enemy trenches, these barriers being the machine gun fire and barbed wire.

High explosive shells have been one way of destroying the barbed wire obstacles and the machine gun fire. The tanks appear to provide another means, for machine gun fire does not disturb them, and they go through barbed wire entanglements with little difficulty.

BAKER SAYS ONLY MERIT RULES ARMY

Answers Criticism of Alleged Discrimination in Promotions to Rank of Officers.

ASKED TO STATE STAND

Member of Massachusetts House Says Dissatisfaction Fills Camps.

BY BEN F. ALLEN.
Plain Dealer Bureau,
38 Post Building,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

The emphatic statement that merit and merit alone is to be the determining factor in all army assignments and promotions is set forth in an exchange of important correspondence between Representative William F. French, chairman of the military affairs committee of the Massachusetts state house of representatives, and Secretary of War Baker.

The letter of Secretary Baker may be taken as a statement of the attitude of the government as applying to the entire country with respect to all charges that favoritism and pull are required to obtain desired army posts or positions. The letter of Representative French, addressed to Secretary Baker, says:

"I am appealing to you as one, who, as acting chairman of the committee on military affairs in the Massachusetts house of representatives this year, had practical charge of all military legislation, and who, the coming year, as chairman, will have full charge, because certain doubts have been thrust into my mind and because I know that there exists today in the minds of some members of our National army the fear that the young man of ability but without riches and influence, will not find his place.

"Alleged cases of the advancement of some men over others of equal or greater ability have been quoted to me and I have frequently been told that special training in life before the war is not counting against 'the right kind of pull.'

Cites Three Cases.

"There are three cases of young men of proved fitness that have particularly impressed me, all of them boys today in the ranks, and each feels that all his years of study and experience is likely to go for no more than the strength of the men who is able to bear a rifle and take no greater place.

"Each is an American boy, full of spirit and patriotism, yet a desire to do the largest and biggest work possible seems to inspire each.

"One is the executive officer of a Chamber of Commerce of 1,200 members and admittedly one of the best organizers and most capable young men in this part of the state.

"Another stands high in this community as a specialist in Aural surgery.

"The third is an expert metallurgist and chemist, a scholarship man and noted athlete.

"Yet all three saw recently a young laundryman taken from the ranks of drafted men and given a lieutenant's commission, a young machinist taken from a small near-by factory and similarly commissioned, and the son of a rich shoe manufacturer, without practical experience, given stripes as some kind of an inspector of shoe making.

"At least these young men believe these things, and hundreds of others believe them, are losing faith in the selective feature of the draft and in a way spreading their unfortunate speculation as to whether merit or something else counts.

"The young Chamber of Commerce executive took the quartermaster's course at Dartmouth but just as it was closing was called into the draft. Because he was the work-horse for his chamber when the first loan drive and the Red Cross campaign were on, and stuck to his post to make both a signal success in this district, he lost any opportunity he might otherwise have had to secure a commission.

"His efforts and those of his friends since have been unavailing, yet within a few days a member of congress from another district told him that hundreds of commissions have been given out to men whose applications were not in previous to April 12.

"Neither were they graduates of training camps.

"Frankly, Mr. Secretary, I have got to meet these charges, and I have got to meet them in the name of Massachusetts, a sovereign state that has supported President Wilson and you in everything that you have done or advised.

"During the next session of the legislature the friends of these boys and of other boys, all over the state, will bring forward these hints of favoritism with such strength of apparent truth that they will be almost unanswerable.

"The mere retort that they are untrue will not answer them, nor will mere denials stop the spirit of unrest that is spreading in the ranks of the National army.

"I know this unrest is there. I sat opposite a young officer at dinner yesterday who told of his struggles to keep the boys at Camp Devens in good spirits to meet the propaganda of Germans of which today's papers in Massachusetts are full, and I want, because I shall be in a position where I will be listened to, to be able to give unassailable evidence that such beliefs as I have here outlined are unjustified.

"Will you not, in the interest of a military unity that knows no dissension, give me a statement that will meet the fears of these boys to whom I have referred and one that I may use in the house if I am ever called upon to do so?"

Secretary of War Baker in his reply said:

"I have received your letter of Nov. 19, in which you tell me that the fear exists in the minds of some young men lest riches or pull may swerve the current of promotion aside from merit and secure advancement for less worthy men.

"Frankly, it seems to me that your letter itself illustrates the answer to these fears, for you tell men of a young laundryman taken from the ranks of drafted men and given a lieutenant's commission,' 'a young machinist taken from a small near-by factory and similarly commissioned,' and 'the son of a rich shoe manufacturer, without practical experience, given stripes of some kind of an inspector of shoe-making.'

"Surely, two at least of these three cases cannot be explained on the ground of riches, and I can scarcely imagine the explanation of pull in either of them.

"The fact is that nobody in America can tell from what walk of life talent and capacity will arise. I should be sorry to see a young man of fortune, who had used his opportunities to fit himself to render service to his country, discriminated against because of his riches, and I should be sorry to see a poor boy neglected because of his poverty; but most of all, I should be humiliated and ashamed to see pull, in the sense of personal importunity, or personal or social friendship, affect these grave matters.

"I know that in Washington the seriousness of this struggle has too far impressed us all to permit us to think of any other principle of selection than ability to serve, and when my attention has been called to cases of selection which seem to involve some other consideration investigation has always dissipated suspicion.

"However, I realize that in so vast and intricate an organization as the army it is always possible for things to go amiss, and I will welcome all evidence which will enable me to investigate and correct and differences which may arise.

"This does not mean that we can make the necessary selections without error, for that would be too much to hope, but that we can make them without intending error is the least that [illegible] ought to expect of ourselves.

"In the particular case you gave me of the young men who are in the service and are fearful of a lack of opportunity, I can only say that as they are now in a military camp they will be given an opportunity by competition and comparison with their associates to rise to positions of responsibility and command.

"It sometimes happens that large talents in private lack some essential to successful administration in military affairs, and success in other walks of life is no certain guaranty of success as a soldier, but you will be safe in advising all such young men to do their duty bravely and cheerfully, and to rest content in the belief that their chance will come to show what they can do.

Sealed Pa[illegible]
Try it—it's delicious. Bl[illegible]

Eve. Star Nov. 27/17

NEW OFFICERS GET CAMP ASSIGNMENTS

President Wilson and Mr. Baker Honor Graduates at Fort Myer.

Assignments to camps are today being given to the 940 new officers who received commissions in the Fort Myer training camp yesterday afternoon direct from Secretary Baker, while President Wilson nodded approval, after having inspected the training regiment.

Before delivering the commissions Secretary Baker told the successful candidates of the hopes officials of the country are building on their ability to help train the National Army. Secretary Baker said he wanted the American Army not only to bring back victory, but to leave in Europe memories of American chivalry and high moral standards. Just before Secretary Baker delivered the diplomas the new officers sang several songs which have become popular since the United States entered the war. Kenneth Clark, the song leader from Camp Meade, was in charge of this part of the program.

More than sixty Washington youths were among those receiving commissions. Robert B. Johnson, 2224 F street northwest, was one of three men from the training camp to win commissions as majors. He won his billet in the field artillery section. Robert L. Gray of Brooklyn, N. Y., also was made major of field artillery and Stuart S. Janney of Baltimore was made major of infantry.

High Officials Present.

The highest officials of the government witnessed the ceremonies and thousands of leaders in Washington society and from other states crowded about the President's stand.

Following the regimental review Rev. Dr. Forrest J. Prettyman, chaplain of the Senate, pronounced this invocation:

"Almighty God, look from Thy throne upon us this day as a nation girds up its loins for the mighty task of establishing once more on this earth the rule of reason and the law of life.

"We cannot shut our eyes to the mighty conflict into which we have been called. We see the devastation of a fair civilization by an organization of ill-will against the peaceful nations of the earth. We have already felt the shock of battle. We move forward under the impulse of a high sense of justice and right.

"We dedicate to Thee the lives of our boys. We bring the costly offering of their heroic spirits.

Confidence in Valor.

"We send them forth with confidence in their valor and with certainty of the justice of the cause to which they have consecrated their lives.

"We pray Thee to lay Thy hand upon them and make them to know their fellowship with all the noble spirits who in all the ages have dared to die for human freedom.

"We pray Thee to protect them in danger, to comfort them in days of loneliness and give them the elation of success in their high enterprise.

"Through their courage and strength and wisdom may there be vouchsafed one more to all the nations of the earth liberty, security and the comradeship of a common justice."

Col. Charles W. Fenton, commandant of the training camp, introduced Secretary Baker in a brief speech, reviewing the system of training and what had been accomplished by the various officers' reserve camps since the war was declared, pointing out that enough officers had already been commissioned to command 1,000,000 men and that when the third camp, starting in January, had graduated its men, another 500,000 troops would be officered.

BAKER SAYS ONLY MERIT RULES ARMY

Answers Criticism of Alleged Discrimination in Promotions to Rank of Officers.

ASKED TO STATE STAND

Member of Massachusetts House Says Dissatisfaction Fills Camps.

BY BEN F. ALLEN.
Plain Dealer Bureau,
38 Post Building,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

The emphatic statement that merit and merit alone is to be the determining factor in all army assignments and promotions is set forth in an exchange of important correspondence between Representative William F. French, chairman of the military affairs committee of the Massachusetts state house of representatives, and Secretary of War Baker.

The letter of Secretary Baker may be taken as a statement of the attitude of the government as applying to the entire country with respect to all charges that favoritism and pull are required to obtain desired army posts or positions. The letter of Representative French, addressed to Secretary Baker, says:

"I am appealing to you as one, who, as acting chairman of the committee on military affairs in the Massachusetts house of representatives this year, had practical charge of all military legislation, and who, the coming year, as chairman, will have full charge, because certain doubts have been thrust into my mind and because I know that there exists today in the minds of some members of our National army the fear that the young man of ability but without riches and influence, will not find his place.

"Alleged cases of the advancement of some men over others of equal or greater ability have been quoted to me and I have frequently been told that special training in life before the war is not counting against 'the right kind of pull.'

Cites Three Cases.

"There are three cases of young men of proved fitness that have particularly impressed me, all of them boys today in the ranks, and each feels that all his years of study and experience is likely to go for no more than the strength of the men who is able to bear a rifle and take no greater place.

"Each is an American boy, full of spirit and patriotism, yet a desire to do the largest and biggest work possible seems to inspire each.

"One is the executive officer of a Chamber of Commerce of 1,200 members and admittedly one of the best organizers and most capable young men in this part of the state.

"Another stands high in this community as a specialist in Aural surgery.

"The third is an expert metallurgist and chemist, a scholarship man and noted athlete.

"Yet all three saw recently a young laundryman taken from the ranks of drafted men and given a lieutenant's commission, a young machinist taken from a small near-by factory and similarly commissioned, and the son of a rich shoe manufacturer, without practical experience, given stripes as some kind of an inspector of shoe making.

"At least these young men believe these things, and hundreds of others believe them, are losing faith in the selective feature of the draft and in a way spreading their unfortunate speculation as to whether merit or something else counts.

"The young Chamber of Commerce executive took the quartermaster's course at Dartmouth but just as it was closing was called into the draft. Because he was the work-horse for his chamber when the first loan drive and the Red Cross campaign were on, and stuck to his post to make both a signal success in this district, he lost any opportunity he might otherwise have had to secure a commission.

"His efforts and those of his friends since have been unavailing, yet within a few days a member of congress from another district told him that hundreds of commissions have been given out to men whose applications were not in previous to April 12.

"Neither were they graduates of training camps.

"Frankly, Mr. Secretary, I have got to meet these charges, and I have got to meet them in the name of Massachusetts, a sovereign state that has supported President Wilson and you in everything that you have done or advised.

"During the next session of the legislature the friends of these boys and of other boys, all over the state, will bring forward these hints of favoritism with such strength of apparent truth that they will be almost unanswerable.

"The mere retort that they are untrue will not answer them, nor will mere denials stop the spirit of unrest that is spreading in the ranks of the National army.

"I know this unrest is there. I sat opposite a young officer at dinner yesterday who told of his struggles to keep the boys at Camp Devens in good spirits to meet the propaganda of Germans of which today's papers in Massachusetts are full, and I want, because I shall be in a position where I will be listened to, to be able to give unassailable evidence that such beliefs as I have here outlined are unjustified.

"Will you not, in the interest of a military unity that knows no dissension, give me a statement that will meet the fears of these boys to whom I have referred and one that I may use in the house if I am ever called upon to do so?"

Secretary of War Baker in his reply said:

"I have received your letter of Nov. 19, in which you tell me that the fear exists in the minds of some young men lest riches or pull may swerve the current of promotion aside from merit and secure advancement for less worthy men.

"Frankly, it seems to me that your letter itself illustrates the answer to these fears, for you tell men of a young laundryman taken from the ranks of drafted men and given a lieutenant's commission,' 'a young machinist taken from a small near-by factory and similarly commissioned,' and 'the son of a rich shoe manufacturer, without practical experience, given stripes of some kind of an inspector of shoe-making.'

"Surely, two at least of these three cases cannot be explained on the ground of riches, and I can scarcely imagine the explanation of pull in either of them.

"The fact is that nobody in America can tell from what walk of life talent and capacity will arise. I should be sorry to see a young man of fortune, who had used his opportunities to fit himself to render service to his country, discriminated against because of his riches, and I should be sorry to see a poor boy neglected because of his poverty; but most of all, I should be humiliated and ashamed to see pull, in the sense of personal importunity, or personal or social friendship, affect these grave matters.

"I know that in Washington the seriousness of this struggle has too far impressed us all to permit us to think of any other principle of selection than ability to serve, and when my attention has been called to cases of selection which seem to involve some other consideration investigation has always dissipated suspicion.

"However, I realize that in so vast and intricate an organization as the army it is always possible for things to go amiss, and I will welcome all evidence which will enable me to investigate and correct and differences which may arise.

"This does not mean that we can make the necessary selections without error, for that would be too much to hope, but that we can make them without intending error is the least that [illegible] ought to expect of ourselves.

"In the particular case you gave me of the young men who are in the service and are fearful of a lack of opportunity, I can only say that as they are now in a military camp they will be given an opportunity by competition and comparison with their associates to rise to positions of responsibility and command.

"It sometimes happens that large talents in private lack some essential to successful administration in military affairs, and success in other walks of life is no certain guaranty of success as a soldier, but you will be safe in advising all such young men to do their duty bravely and cheerfully, and to rest content in the belief that their chance will come to show what they can do.

"The wholesomest state of mind for these young men will be one in which they are not seeking to establish comparisons between themselves and others, for their judgment will naturally be biased in such an effort, and to seek to establish a just judgment as between the best they are capable of, and what they actually do, and as they approach their maximum of output they will not be long undiscovered by their military superiors, for our search for such young men is constant."

Eve. Star, Nov. 27/17

NEW OFFICERS GET CAMP ASSIGNMENTS

President Wilson and Mr. Baker Honor Graduates at Fort Myer.

Assignments to camps are today being given to the 940 new officers who received commissions in the Fort Myer training camp yesterday afternoon direct from Secretary Baker, while President Wilson nodded approval, after having inspected the training regiment.

Before delivering the commissions Secretary Baker told the successful candidates of the hopes officials of the country are building on their ability to help train the National Army. Secretary Baker said he wanted the American Army not only to bring back victory, but to leave in Europe memories of American chivalry and high moral standards. Just before Secretary Baker delivered the diplomas the new officers sang several songs which have become popular since the United States entered the war. Kenneth Clark, the song leader from Camp Meade, was in charge of this part of the program.

More than sixty Washington youths were among those receiving commissions. Robert B. Johnson, 2224 F street northwest, was one of three men from the training camp to win commissions as majors. He wor his billet in the field artillery section. Robert L. Gray of Brooklyn, N. Y., also was made major of field artillery and Stuart S. Janney of Baltimore was made major of infantry.

High Officials Present.

The highest officials of the government witnessed the ceremonies and thousands of leaders in Washington society and from other states crowded about the President's stand.

Following the regimental review Rev. Dr. Forrest J. Prettyman, chaplain of the Senate, pronounced this invocation:

"Almighty God, look from Thy throne upon us this day as a nation girds up its loins for the mighty task of establishing once more on this earth the rule of reason and the law of life.

"We cannot shut our eyes to the mighty conflict into which we have been called. We see the devastation of a fair civilization by an organization of ill-will against the peaceful nations of the earth. We have already felt the shock of battle. We move forward under the impulse of a high sense of justice and right.

"We dedicate to Thee the lives of our boys. We bring the costly offering of their heroic spirits.

Confidence in Valor.

"We send them forth with confidence in their valor and with certainty of the justice of the cause to which they have consecrated their lives.

"We pray Thee to lay Thy hand upon them and make them to know their fellowship with all the noble spirits who in all the ages have dared to die for human freedom.

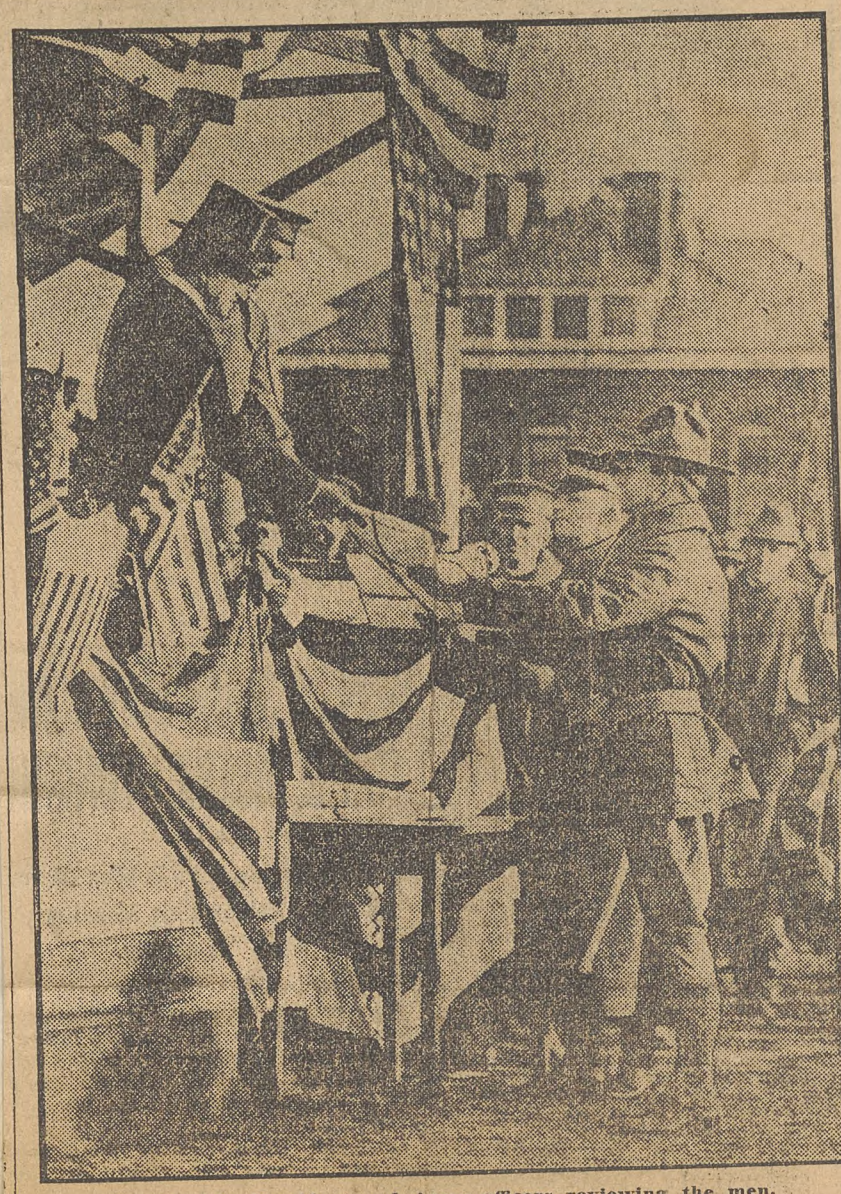
"We pray Thee to protect them in danger, to comfort them in days of loneliness and give them the elation of success in their high enterprise.

"Through their courage and strength and wisdom may there be vouchsafed one more to all the nations of the earth liberty, security and the comradeship of a common justice."

Col. Charles W. Fenton, commandant of the training camp, introduced Secretary Baker in a brief speech, reviewing the system of training and what had been accomplished by the various officers' reserve camps since the war was declared, pointing out that enough officers had already been commissioned to command 1,000,000 men and that when the third camp, starting in January, had graduated its men, another 500,000 troops would be officered.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND SECRETARY BAKER REVIEW AND GIVE DIPLOMAS TO NINE HUNDRED OFFICERS GRADUATING FROM FORT MYER TRAINING CAMP.





Upper: The President and Army officers reviewing the men.
Lower: Secretary Baker presenting the diplomas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1917.

ARMY ORDERED TO AID MRS. HUMISTON

Officer Is Detailed to Co-operate in Her Investigations of Camp Surroundings.

DENIES DETECTIVES 'SPIED'

Woman Lawyer Says She Sent Couple to Learn Truth of Reports Concerning the Hotel at Upton.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, whose agents, James C. Atkins and the so-called Adeline Francis, were arrested at Camp Upton last Sunday night by the military police, while, as the police assert, the couple were investigating allegations of the conditions at the camp, declared yesterday that in bringing out the facts regarding conditions around the camps, she was acting in co-operation with the commanding officer of the Department of the East on Governors Island. She said that the War Department, shortly after her public statements against the morals of some of the men in the military camps, had ordered Governors Island to co-operate with her in an effort to learn the truth.

"I sent Mr. Atkins and Miss Francos to Camp Upton to learn certain things I had been told concerning conditions at the hotel inside the camp lines not far from the division headquarters," Mrs. Humiston declared. "The testimoney of my agents has been given in full to officers representing the commanding officers of the Department of the East."

Mrs. Humiston declared she had not wished to give out a word regarding her investigations to the newspapers at present, but in view of statements made concerning the arrest of Atkins and his companion at Camp Upton she thought that in fairness to all concerned she felt a clear exposition of the facts in the case should be made at once.

Some of the facts which the affidavits of both Atkins, who was formerly a soldier under Major Gen. Bell in the Philippines, and Miss Francis, whose real name Mrs. Humiston has asked to be withheld, show that the couple went to the hotel insde the camp lnes. They had no baggage. Miss Francis, who says she is 16 years old, was passed readily as the wife of the middle-aged Atkins. Atkins, in his affidavit, declares that the clerk asked him when he entered the hotel if the woman accompanying him was his wife. They went to a room, and were arrested later on the report which Sergeant Klein had made regarding their true identity.

In answering the questions of army officers from Governors Island, it is said the couple were positive that when arrested, they were told they were being taken because they "were agents of Mrs. Humiston sent to spy on the camp." They were released after being questioned at headquarters, and came to New York the following morning.

"This if the fifth investigation where I have co-operated with officers from Governors Island," said Mrs. Humiston yesterday. "Governors Island was instructed by the War Department to help me investigate conditions around military camps, especially Camp Upton, as a direct result of charges which Mr. Fosdick, Chairman of the Committee on Morals for Military Camps, made against me, and after Secretary of War Baker had stated he did not regard my statements as charges against the army. I have co-operated in investigations with three different army officers from Governors Island already.

"The facts concerning the visit of Atkins and Miss Francis to the hotel would not have been given out by me to the press until the close of the investigation begun yesterday by army officers, except for the report of the affair which came from the camp. The report alleged that detectives from my office had attempted to spy on the camp, and had been arrested.

Investigation of Report.

"That is not true. No detective from my office went to the camp last Sunday night. But persons who had volunteered to get the truth as to certain alleged conditions at Camp Upton did go. They went to investigate the report that it was possible for men to take young girls to the hotel within the camp lines. The report I had was that if the girl looked 18 the man registered her as his wife; if she looked under that age they registered as brother and sister. The investigation succeeded in establishing the proof of the report.

"This man Atkins and the girl represented themselves as man and wife. They had no baggage, and were assigned to a room and no questions asked. Had it not been for the fact that they were recognized by a soldier who met Miss Francis while at a dance I gave a week ago, they would have been permitted to remain over night.

"Atkins went there solely because he considered it a duty and without compensation. He formerly was a soldier in the army. Some time ago he told me that he had a young daughter, and was interested in my work of saving young women. He told me conditions he knew of in Camp Upton which he said he had seen when he worked there as a carpenter. He was not the one who told me of the death of the two young girls at Upton. I had already gathered certain information which Mr. Atkins verified, and then he offered to prove that immoral conditions existed in the hotel at Camp Upton.

"'If you will select a girl you can trust and whom you will trust to me to take down to Camp Upton,' he said, 'I will go to the hotel, register as man and wife, and show you that it can be done.'

"I did not decide on a girl until half an hour before train time, then I called Miss Francis. Mr. Atkins had only seen Miss Francis once, and then had not talked to her. I told Miss Francis to go to Camp Upton with him, to allow him to register her as his wife, to take note of the room they were assigned to, and then to return at once to New York, where I would meet her. I told her not to say that she came from me, and that is why she evaded the questions asked.

"Atkins and Miss Francis went to the hotel. There, Mr. Atkins, as he says in his affidavit, was hesitating whether he should register her as his sister or his wife, when the clerk said, 'You want a room for yourself and your wife.'

"They went upstairs after conversing, in the course of which the clerk made the statement that 'this is a camp, not a hotel.' Afterwards they came down again and inquired for a taxicab to take them back to New York. They had been recognized in the meantime by Sergeant Klein of the Cooks' and Bakers' Division, who reported them. When they were told that there was no other train, that they would have to hire a machine to go to another station where they could catch a late train, they went up to the rom to discuss matters, and it was then they were arrested.

"When the military police came in Atkins asked the reasons for the arrest. He was told that 'You are spies for Mrs. Humiston sent to spy on the camp.' Then they were taken separately to headquarters, where a Lieutenant Brown and a Major questioned them. At no time did they see or talk to General Bell.

"They were released after being questioned. Miss Francis was taken back to the hotel where she was allowed to register under her own name and was given a room next to the one she and Mr. Atkins had taken. The next morning both of them returned to New York where they have told their story to me and to officers from Governor's Island."

Mrs. Humiston said she had known the Francis girl for about two weeks and she was taking care of her.

At Camp Upton last night Mrs. Humiston's charges were characterized as but a part of the allegations she has been making against the soldiers for several weeks. It was pointed out that at the hotel, it was a simple matter for persons without baggage to be given a room without being questioned. It was pointed out that frequently many visitors to the camp had missed their trains and it was necessary to seek accommodations for the night at the hotel.

N.Y. Times 11/28/17

Giving New Heart to Knitters.

After a delay far too long and more than mysterious, Secretaries DANIELS and BAKER have issued a statement to the effect that, far from wanting to discourage the knitting of woolen garments for the army and navy by "our good women," they highly appreciate what has already been done in this direction and hope that the good work of "providing through the Red Cross comforts for our soldiers and sailors" will earn their further thanks.

There is in this statement no repetition of previous assertions from the same source that the Government had adequately equipped all the men in its service, and that additions by civilian hands to their stock of clothing were to be counted merely as superfluous luxuries. Presumably the Secretaries have been getting, since they made, or allowed to be made in their names, the announcement that so astonished and grieved the women knitters, some of the information as to camp conditions that has constantly been coming to everybody who had a friend or acquaintance either in training or in service. Why they did not have that information before is incomprehensible, but the question is now unimportant.

Nobody imagines for a moment that either Mr. DANIELS or Mr. BAKER would have said what they were quoted as saying if they had known conditions as they were, and nobody suspects in the slightest degree that they begrudge the country's defenders what they need in the way of protection from the Winter weather. Probably it was just that they fell into the error, so common to the occupants of high office, of assuming that an order given is an order obeyed.

It is a pity that the mistake was made in this case, for a brief explanation of the facts—the confession that though the Government was doing its very best to clothe the men properly, the task had proved too great for immediate performance—would have contented everybody, and the men themselves would have been the last to complain of hardships which, while real, are trivial indeed in comparison with others that war inflicts—with others which they, as patriotic Americans, are willing and even glad to endure in their country's behalf.

It was the denial of the existence of hardships known to thousands and thousands of us that caused impatience, and it was the rejection of needed help in a rather disdainful tone that caused deep humiliation and not a little of justified indignation.

THE WASHINGTON POST: NOVEMBER 30, 1917.

SNAG FOR "SLACKER OFFICERS."

Baker Announces Policies Governing Noncombative Appointments.

So-called "slacker commissions," through which men of draft age seek to escape service in the ranks and obtain officers' places in noncombatant branches of the army, have struck a snag in two general policies laid down by Secretary Baker.

These are, first, that no men of draft age be commissioned unless it is shown clearly that they are better fitted for the special work to which they are called than any civilian beyond the draft age whose services can be procured, and second, that no function of the army that can be carried on efficiently with civilians shall be placed on a military footing by commissioning the men needed to supervise the work.

The problem of commissions in the various staff departments of the army that have to do with the supply lines, transportation, construction and a hundred other noncombatant functions of the service is a difficult one. There have been numerous cases of young men of draft age who have obtained commissions in those services, and therefore are exempt from the operations of the selective service law under which the fighting troops are being mobilized. It is the desire of Secretary Baker, apparently, to keep this element of the commissioned personnel of the army at a minimum in justice to the great body of the drafted men and to prevent any suggestion that men of draft age have found shelter in the commissioned grades of the noncombatant branches of the service from the liability of service at the front.

It is not desirable, however, to make any hard and fast rule against staff commissions for draft-age men, since there certainly are special cases which should be considered.

Dec. 1917.

THE CRISIS

Dec. 1917.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE:

BAKER.

LET us raise our hats to Newton Diehl Baker, Secretary of War. He has not done everything we could wish, but he has accomplished so much more than President Wilson or any other member of this administration that he deserves all praise. He has carried out the draft with absolute fairness, notwithstanding delays. He has put black troops in nearly every cantonment. He has commissioned nearly 700 Negro officers in the United States Army. He has sent black troops to the front. He has made no discrimination in treatment or pay or opportunity. To be sure, we are segregated; but that was according to a foolish law for which the Secretary was not responsible. We are not permitted to volunteer beyond our four regiments but there, again, the authority of the Secretary is, at least, in doubt. Considering his limitations and the tremendous opposition to any act of justice to the Negro, Secretary Baker has done well. And he has crowned his well-doing by appointing an official advisor who belongs to the Negro race.

There remains one more thing for Secretary Baker to do. We have not yet our full quota of Negro officers. There were 86,300 Negroes called in the first draft. Allowing us no officers higher than captain, this would call for a thousand colored officers, and if we furnish 200,000 Negro troops in the second draft, as seems likely, we should have at least three thousand officers. We have at present seven hundred. *We need a second officers' training camp next January.* We can furnish the men; will the Government furnish the instruction? Every reader of THE CRISIS should urge this upon Secretary Baker and upon his congressmen. *Don't delay. Write immediately.*



Copyright, Harris & Ewing

PRESIDENT WILSON INSPECTING HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS

While a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers explained to him the details. Third from the President is Secretary Baker. These two trucks were designed in less than thirty days, and the dies, tools and patterns were rushed to completion in twenty-five per cent of the usual working time

THE STATE: COLUMBIA, S. C.,

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1917

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1

SECRETARY BAKER TELLS CLUB HERE INDUSTRY IS SAFE

Assures Secretary Caley of Government's Desire to Protect All Business During War.

TIRE HEADS ALSO IN LINE

Goodyear's President Gives Intimate Details of Situation.

BY J. K. SCHMIDT.

Official assurance from Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, was received yesterday by Fred H. Caley, secretary of the Cleveland Automobile Club, that the automobile industry is receiving the closest co-operation of the government. Mr. Baker's letter was in response to the "Help Win the War" appeal of the Cleveland club, which denounced the action of the Ohio Auto Trades Association, a Columbus organization, in proposing to fight the war industries board's program to curtail the 1918 passenger car production.

"I feel quite sure," Mr. Baker wrote, "that the war industries board will take no action prejudicing so great an industry without mature reflection and a clear sense of duty. We are all conscious that the general industry of the country must be maintained as far as possible and that the great organizations of manufacture and trade which have been built up in times of peace ought not to be dispersed beyond the urgent necessities of the war program."

In the club's letter to automobile leaders throughout the country, stress was laid on "the patriotic duty of every red-blooded American citizen to stand squarely back of the administration at Washington and do everything possible to help win the war." Directors of the Cleveland club held the attempt of the Columbus organization to "antagonize the national government" is "highly inadvisable."

Among hundreds of letters received in commendation of this stand was one from Dr. H. M. Rowe, president of the American Automobile Association, who said any misguided effort along this line would "stir up a hornet's nest of indignation which would work a lasting prejudice against the industry.

This view was corroborated by A. G. Batchelder, chairman of the executive board of the three A's, who added that Judge Lovett's statement should reassure the industry. In this statement, the war industry's board's director of priority said passenger car production would not be drastically curtailed.

"Your attitude is absolutely correct and is to be commended," wrote Chester I. Campbell, secretary of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association. The same sentiment is contained in letters from Prince Wells, president of the Louisville Automobile Dealers' Association, and E. E. Peake, secretary of the Kansas City Motor Car Dealers' Association.

"If the spirit which seems to animate the president of the Ohio Auto Trades Association were shared by many of our citizens, I shudder to think of the fate of our republic," wrote Eugene Rheinfrank, a Toledo attorney. "As trustee of the Ohio State Automobile Association I give my hearty support to the patriotic statement by you in behalf of our association."

Others to indorse this sentiment were C. C. Kilbury, secretary of the Toledo Automobile Club; G. E. Mentel, secretary of the Springfield Automobile Club; C. R. Truesdell, secretary of the Sandusky County Automobile Club, and C. E. Knapp, secretary of the Lodi Automobile Club.

Among Clevelanders to commend the club's stand were Fred P. Brand of the Fred P. Brand Motor Co., Fred C. Wood of the Fred C. Wood Co., M. L. Bridgman, branch manager here of the Willys-Overland Co., and R. J. Schmunk, sales manager of the Peerless Motor Car Co.

Particular interest is attached by the motor car trade to the statement of Frank A. Seiberling, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, because he is a director of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"The talk of stopping automobiles altogether is nonsense," is his verdict. "The government will lay a heavy hand on non-essential industries. But the motor car and tire industries are not in that class. The motor car fits in for the direct purpose of the war to a larger extent than we have yet realized. The commercial end will expand tremendously.

"While the joy riders will be clipped off, the man who takes his family out for a Sunday or holiday spin to get readjustment after the week's tension will not be criticized as in England. Many cars now used for passenger purposes will be converted into truck service to aid war work. More tires will be used, no matter what happens."

Today's Birthdays.

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war in the Wilson cabinet, born at Martinsburg, W. Va., 46 years ago today.

Rear Admiral John Hood, of the United States navy, born in Alabama, 58 years ago today.

Frank Mason North, president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, born in New York, 67 years ago today.

Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, born in Janover county, Va., 47 years ago today.

Charles C. McChord, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, born at Springfield, Ky., 58 years ago today.

John H. Morehead, former governor of Nebraska, born in Lucas county, Iowa, 56 years ago today.

BOYS IN FRANCE AS AMBASSADORS

Baker Wants Soldiers to Live as Knights.

ARMED WITH JUSTICE

Secretary of War Moves Throng With Patriotic Discussion of America's Part in War.

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, made a stirring address to Columbians at the Ideal Theater yesterday afternoon. Although it was not known until late in the day that Mr. Baker would make a public address, the auditorium was jammed with an enthusiastic audience, which fairly rocked with applause. Mr. Baker was introduced by Governor Manning. In part Mr. Baker said:

"This great camp which you have on the outskirts of your city and which now has some 16,000 men in it will soon have a full division of 27,000 men, and they are going to go across the sea and fight with heroes for freedom.

"Now you and I have very deep interests in this enterprise; we have many interests in it. Of course it is our first interest that these boys should come back, as they will come back with victory in their hands. And we want that victory, not that we may sink Lusitanias, not that we may bombard defenseless places and peoples, not that we may tear up treaties and call them scraps of paper, not that we may impose our imperial will upon somebody else, but in order that we may help to pass on to other peoples and to later generations the freedoms and liberties which our fathers fought and died for here and which have demonstrated their validity by making us not only the great free people of the world, but the great progressive, industrial, commercial, liberty loving people of modern civilization.

Best Men to Go.

"And then we have another interest in the preparation of this army. The president of the United States, every president when he is elected, goes to a vast deal of trouble to comb the country and find men whom he may send abroad as diplomatic representatives. We send an ambassador to Germany, we send an ambassador to France, and one to Italy, and the purpose of those ambassadors is to represent us in those countries and tell the British or the French people or the Italian people, whoever the case may be, what kind of folk we Americans are. And when one of those ambassadors is over there he goes about from place to place and makes speeches and addresses audiences and tells them about our industry and our commerce and our love of liberty, our goodness of heart, our observance of the ideals of morality, our desire to see the world civilized and to try to teach those people to have a correct, just judgment of our customs in order that we may live in harmony with those people and join our aspirations with theirs for the accomplishment of the highest things for human kind. Such ambassadors are chosen by the president. But we are about to send another kind of ambassadors, we are about to send ambassadors who will not visit kings and speak in important places, but hundreds of thousands of young men chosen right out of your homes and mine, your husbands and brothers and sons and mine. And they are going over to fight with the English people and the French people and be neighbors with them, and when they come back these English and French people will have a picture of us, not drawn from the lofty and calculated words of some official representative who goes as an ambassador to create a good opinion, but by actual contact with young Americans as they really are.

Men on Mettle.

"And therefore, I am especially anxious, I am most deeply concerned not only because of my pride as an American, but because of my very great desire for the future peace and well being of the world that those soldiers who go to France should be the representatives of the best that is in us. I want them not only to fight bravely at the front, as of course they will, because cowardice was left out of the composition of Americans at the original creation and they never have gotten over it. I not only want them to die bravely on French battle fields, if that be the fate in store for them, and to water with their blood on that blood stained field the tree of liberty, which they are so willing to do, but I want them to live in France and England in such a knightly way that that while they are there and when they come away the impression left on British and French minds of the American soldier and the American people will be that they are truly sons of civilization with their faces turned toward the light and that the nation which they represent to the French and British nations can join hands in an indissoluble combination for the protection and guaranty of a reign of peace and justice and righteousness throughout the world.

"Every man in this audience would like to contribute to that. I suppose perhaps that the grief that affects most of us who have come to my time of life is that the doctors say that we are too old to go. I sit in my office and men come in and stand in front of me and slap their chests and dance around and perform antics, and when I am surprised at them they say, 'Mr. Secretary, have you ever seen anybody younger and stronger than I am?' and I say, 'You seem strong,' and they say, 'The doctors say I am too old to go, and I want to go.' And one of things I have to do in my office in Washington is to say to the men in Washington, 'No, this is not our time; it is the young man's time; this is his heroic opportunity; ours is past; we must do the mulling and carrying on of industry; but the heroic part of going 'over the top' belongs to the young men.' And each person to whom I say that turns away sad and disappointed.

All Would Go.

"And if I were to put the question to a vote in this audience of every man above the age of acceptability as a soldier as to whether he wanted to help in this heroic enterprise, the vote would be unanimous, whether it meant going to France or helping at home. We can not all go, but we can help. You people are going to live neighbors to those young men in the camp. Let them catch from you the spirit of America that they will take with them as the spirit of an upright nation, of a loving people, as a people proud of their exploit, righteous in their strength, as we send them forth as ambassadors not only in a military sense, but as neighbors of good will and righteousness. You can be very helpful to those young men by continuing the policy you have already begun. Beginning with your great governor the State of South Carolina has been most hospitable to the soldiers of the republic and most helpful in the activities of the republic which are necessary for this enterprise. Continue forward in that way. Support the activities of the Young Man's Christian Association and the other agencies of your community. Open your arms and take these soldier boys in so that when they go to France they will go not only out of the inspiration of their own heroic youths but with a message from you, an impression given them by you which makes them feel that they do represent the whole American people and that their struggle, their sacrifice and their victory are for you and for our common country."

THE STAR

Thirty-third Year. SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER, 1917. Price, Ten Cents.

KEEP AMERICA SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

The outrageous treatment recently received by Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, at the hands of a Kentucky mob, was an exhibition of cowardice and brutality such as might be expected only from the "unspeakable Turk," or a band of painted savages.

Should the foul and dastardly crime go unwhipt of justice it will be to our country's shame—the more so because it was committed by self-styled "patriots," and "in the name of the women and children of Belgium," whom Bigelow sympathized with as warmly as he strongly condemned their German despoilers.

Bigelow was about to enter a hall to deliver a lecture when he was seized by masked men, handcuffed, kidnaped, and hurried in an automobile, followed by twenty-one others, to a secluded spot in the country, where he was stripped of his clothing and bound to a tree. His naked body was then unmercifully lashed with a blacksnake whip and covered with crude petroleum. When the fiends became tired of the "rare sport," they spat upon him and turned him loose.

He succeeded in finding his way to the house of a priest, where he was taken care of and sent to Cincinnati. Then he went to a hospital, where it was found that he was terribly lacerated. For some days his condition was critical, as it yet may be. The "Moral Engines" of the press do not let us know about such trifles.

Only one metropolitan daily newspaper in California (the Bulletin), only one in New York (the Evening Post), only one in Massachusetts (the Springfield Republican), and none anywhere else in the land, so far as we know, condemned the atrocious act or published the following public statement by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker:

I am greatly shocked at the reported violence to my friend Mr. Bigelow. It is, of course, lawless; but it is also brutal and cowardly. The cause of the United States is not aided, but is hurt, by this kind of thing. It is alleged that those who beat him said something about avenging the Belgians, but the lynching of Belgium is not avenged by having lawless lynchings of our own.

The right of free speech is guaranteed by our Constitution, and abuses of that right are punished by law. No night riders are needed, and when the country is at war for liberty and justice they make a humiliating contrast to our national ideals and aims.

Herbert S. Bigelow is not unknown in San Francisco, where he has lectured on several occasions to large audiences of thinking men and women. No wonder Secretary of War Baker is not ashamed to call him *his* "friend," for he is the friend of all humanity.

Bigelow is pastor of the People's Church in Cincinnati, was president of the recent Ohio State Constitutional Convention, and was associated with the late Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland in his many activities for bettering industrial and political conditions. He is a gifted orator and courageous, yet as gentle a spirit as ever lived.

What Bigelow's attitude has been regarding the war into which our country was forced by the acts of the German Government, we do not know, but of one thing we are certain—that he has in no way violated the law or "given aid and comfort to the enemy" by any word he has said or written. The anarchists who maltreated him are the guilty ones; and, although calling themselves "patriots," are traitors to our institutions and ideals. They are more dangerous than the avowed enemy.

The President must have had them in mind, and other cowardly miscreants like them, when, in addressing the American Federation of Labor Convention the other day, he said:

The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men that take their punishment into their own hands; and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States. There are some organizations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law, but I would not meet their efforts by making myself a partner in destroying the law. I despise and hate their purposes, but I respect the ancient processes of justice.

Herbert S. Bigelow, like many others, may be in favor of peace—even peace at any price. If so, he is in the wrong; and if the airing of his views tends to cause disaffection in this hour of the Nation's peril, the Federal arm of the Government is long enough to reach him and strong enough to silence or subdue him.

Indiscriminate interference with and intolerance of free speech—particularly if accompanied by mob violence and inhumanity—can never "make the world safe for democracy," but may cause it to be whispered abroad that our own country is not "safe for democracy."

SEES PLOT OF FOE TO ROUSE NEGROES

Secretary Baker Believes Complaints of Unfair Treatment of Colored Soldiers Due to German Propaganda.

RACE QUESTION PASSING IN ARMY, HE DECLARES.

Denying Discrimination, He Tells of 625 Colored Officers Already Commissioned.

(Special to The World.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Plainly indicating his belief that German propagandists are seeking to spread discord among the colored population on the ground that colored soldiers are getting unfair treatment in the National Army, Secretary of War Baker to-day directed Emmett J. Scott a special assistant to guard the interests of the colored race in the army, to investigate complaints of discrimination which the Secretary believes to be unwarranted.

Referring to the charge that colored men are being assigned to service battalions exclusively, Mr. Baker called attention to the fact that these battalions are made up of both colored and white troops, and pointed out that such an assignment was hardly a discrimination, in view of the fact that it entailed less exposure to fire than service in the front ranks.

The Secretary pointed out that more than 625 of the colored reserve officers who had completed the course at Fort Des Moines, Ia., had already received commissions; that nearly 100 colored physicians have received commissions, and that a full fighting force of 30,000 colored soldiers, including representatives in virtually every branch of the service, will constitute the 92d Division to be detailed for duty in France under Gen. Pershing.

"All of my reports," he continues, "indicate that the colored men ar accepting this as an opportunity to serve and not an accosion for creating discord or trouble, and white men and officers are passing over the question of race difference in a helpful spirit.

THE WORLD: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1917.

THE STAR

Thirty-third Year. SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER, 1917. Price, Ten Cents.

KEEP AMERICA SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

The outrageous treatment recently received by Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, at the hands of a Kentucky mob, was an exhibition of cowardice and brutality such as might be expected only from the "unspeakable Turk," or a band of painted savages.

Should the foul and dastardly crime go unwhipt of justice it will be to our country's shame—the more so because it was committed by self-styled "patriots," and "in the name of the women and children of Belgium," whom Bigelow sympathized with as warmly as he strongly condemned their German despoilers.

Bigelow was about to enter a hall to deliver a lecture when he was seized by masked men, handcuffed, kidnaped, and hurried in an automobile, followed by twenty-one others, to a secluded spot in the country, where he was stripped of his clothing and bound to a tree. His naked body was then unmercifully lashed with a blacksnake whip and covered with crude petroleum. When the fiends became tired of the "rare sport," they spat upon him and turned him loose.

He succeeded in finding his way to the house of a priest, where he was taken care of and sent to Cincinnati. Then he went to a hospital, where it was found that he was terribly lacerated. For some days his condition was critical, as it yet may be. The "Moral Engines" of the press do not let us know about such trifles.

Only one metropolitan daily newspaper in California (the Bulletin), only one in New York (the Evening Post), only one in Massachusetts (the Springfield Republican), and none anywhere else in the land, so far as we know, condemned the atrocious act or published the following public statement by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker:

I am greatly shocked at the reported violence to my friend Mr. Bigelow. It is, of course, lawless; but it is also brutal and cowardly. The cause of the United States is not aided, but is hurt, by this kind of thing. It is alleged that those who beat him said something about avenging the Belgians, but the lynching of Belgium is not avenged by having lawless lynchings of our own.

The right of free speech is guaranteed by our Constitution, and abuses of that right are punished by law. No night riders are needed, and when the country is at war for liberty and justice they make a humiliating contrast to our national ideals and aims.

Herbert S. Bigelow is not unknown in San Francisco, where he has lectured on several occasions to large audiences of thinking men and women. No wonder Secretary of War Baker is not ashamed to call him *his* "friend," for he is the friend of all humanity.

Bigelow is pastor of the People's Church in Cincinnati, was president of the recent Ohio State Constitutional Convention, and was associated with the late Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland in his many activities for bettering industrial and political conditions. He is a gifted orator and courageous, yet as gentle a spirit as ever lived.

What Bigelow's attitude has been regarding the war into which our country was forced by the acts of the German Government, we do not know, but of one thing we are certain—that he has in no way violated the law or "given aid and comfort to the enemy" by any word he has said or written. The anarchists who maltreated him are the guilty ones; and, although calling themselves "patriots," are traitors to our institutions and ideals. They are more dangerous than the avowed enemy.

The President must have had them in mind, and other cowardly miscreants like them, when, in addressing the American Federation of Labor Convention the other day, he said:

The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men that take their punishment into their own hands; and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States. There are some organizations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law, but I would not meet their efforts by making myself a partner in destroying the law. I despise and hate their purposes, but I respect the ancient processes of justice.

Herbert S. Bigelow, like many others, may be in favor of peace—even peace at any price. If so, he is in the wrong; and if the airing of his views tends to cause disaffection in this hour of the Nation's peril, the Federal arm of the Government is long enough to reach him and strong enough to silence or subdue him.

Indiscriminate interference with and intolerance of free speech—particularly if accompanied by mob violence and inhumanity—can never "make the world safe for democracy," but may cause it to be whispered abroad that our own country is not "safe for democracy."

SEES PLOT OF FOE TO ROUSE NEGROES

Secretary Baker Believes Complaints of Unfair Treatment of Colored Soldiers Due to German Propaganda.

RACE QUESTION PASSING IN ARMY, HE DECLARES.

Denying Discrimination, He Tells of 625 Colored Officers Already Commissioned.

(Special to The World.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Plainly indicating his belief that German propagandists are seeking to spread discord among the colored population on the ground that colored soldiers are getting unfair treatment in the National Army, Secretary of War Baker to-day directed Emmett J. Scott a special assistant to guard the interests of the colored race in the army, to investigate complaints of discrimination which the Secretary believes to be unwarranted.

Referring to the charge that colored men are being assigned to service battalions exclusively, Mr. Baker called attention to the fact that these battalions are made up of both colored and white troops, and pointed out that such an assignment was hardly a discrimination, in view of the fact that it entailed less exposure to fire than service in the front ranks.

The Secretary pointed out that more than 625 of the colored reserve officers who had completed the course at Fort Des Moines, Ia., had already received commissions; that nearly 100 colored physicians have received commissions, and that a full fighting force of 30,000 colored soldiers, including representatives in virtually every branch of the service, will constitute the 92d Division to be detailed for duty in France under Gen. Pershing.

"All of my reports," he continues, "indicate that the colored men ar accepting this as an opportunity to serve and not an accosion for creating discord or trouble, and white men and officers are passing over the question of race difference in a helpful spirit.

"What we need in this emergency is the help of right thinking people in the cities and towns around the camps, and we are getting that cooperation so generally that our course seems free from embarsassment, if German propogandists who want to make discord by stirring up sensitive feelings, are simply not allowed to do their work."

THE WORLD: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1917.

THE SUN, WEDNESDAY,

DECEMBER 5, 1917.

BAKER SEES PLOT IN NEGRO PLAINTS

German Propagandists Behind Charges of Discrimination in New Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In ordering an investigation of complaints of alleged discrimination against negroes in the National Army Secretary Baker to-day made it plain that he considered most of the complaints unwarranted and due to German propaganda. The inquiry is to determine whether the War Department's instructions that the negroes be not required to do an unfair share of the manual labor of the army have been carried out.

The Secretary in a memorandum to Emmett J. Scott, former secretary to Booker T. Washington and recently named an assistant in the Department to look after the interests of the negro soldiers, calls upon all citizens of both races to cooperate and prevent the enemy propagandists from attaining their object.

Sees Overworked Hysteria.

Racial disoriminations, the memorandum says, had been discouraged both as a matter of policy and to safeguard the very institutions which we are now at the greatest sacrifice engaged in defending and which any racial disorders must endanger.

"I very much regret what seems to be a certain amount of overworked hysteria," the Secretary says, "on the part of some of the complainants, who seem to think that only colored draftees are being assigned to duty in service battalions, whereas thousands of white draftees already have been, and more of them necessarily will be, assigned to duty in such service battalions."

These complaints are held by the Secretary to be unwarranted in view of the fact that more than 626 graduates of the negro officers' training camp have been commissioned in the army, that almost one hundred negro doctors have been commissioned in the Medical Corps, and that a full fighting division—the Ninety-second National Army Division—of 30,000 negro troops is being organized "for duty in France under Gen. Pershing."

Must Scotch Propagandists.

Relations between white men and negro men at the camps "have been worked out on a satisfactory basis and little or no trouble seems likely to arise," Mr. Baker finds.

"All of my reports," he continues, "indicate that the colored men are accepting this as an opportunity to serve and not an occasion for creating discord or trouble, and white men and officers are passing over the question of race difference in a helpful spirit.

"What we need in this emergency is the help of right thinking people in the cities and towns around the camps, and we are getting that cooperation so generally that our course seems free from embarrassment, if German propagandists who want to make discord by stirring up sensitive feelings are simply not allowed to do their work.

"We are bending all our energies to the building up of an army to defeat the enemy of democracy and freedom," the memorandum said in conclusion, "and the army we are building contains both white and colored men. We are expecting that they will all do their duty, and when they have done it they will be alike entitled to the gratitude of their country."

BAKER TALKS ON SONGS

Post Dec. 10

Washington Men, Women, Children Gather at Music Festival.

CITY'S FIRST COMMUNITY FETE

Mme. de Cisneros Gives French and British National Anthems at Central High School Auditorium. Earl Carbauh Leads Folk Songs. Cogswell Composition Gets Hearing

The first community song carnival was celebrated throughout the nation yesterday when, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the men and women and children lifted up their voices in "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Washington's song feast, held in the new Contral High School auditorium, contained features besides the national anthem. Secretary of War Baker, in a talk of the spiritualizing influence of song, told his hearers that the American army in France would be forever known in history as the singing army.

"I am here," said he, "not merely to congratulate and greet you here; I am here to greet a new spiritualizing movement throughout the nation.

Nation's Soul Awake.

"The soul of the nation has awakened and we no longer strive for our little individual ends. A sense of self-forgetfulness is upon us. In every ship that leaves our shores for France, laden with our wonderful new army, one seems to see the soul of the nation arising.

"The songs we sing are not hymns of hate but songs of our development and of our ideals. And with the spirit of those songs we will fight our way to victory."

Mrs. David Allen Campbell opened the song carnival and Mrs. A. M. Blair, of the Rubinstein Club, led the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mme. Eleanor de Cisneros, garbed to represent America, sang the French and British national anthems while the vast audience stood.

Patriotic Songs Sung.

Then came the song of American folk songs and patriotic airs under the leadership of Earl Carbauh.

"A Perfect Day" and an adaptation of the waltz from the "Chocolate Soldier" were led by Albert N. Hoxie, director of the Philadelphia Community chorus.

Then came a composition from the pen of Dr. Hamlin Cogswell, director of music of the public schools, "The Spirit of Victory," sung by Mr. Carbauh.

Edna Marione recited "The Dawn," and Percy Foster stirred the audience with "Come Thou, Almighty King" and "Onward, Christian Soldier."

Kenneth Clark Is Director.

Kenneth Clark directed the choral singing of a number of patriotic airs. Oscar Seagle rendered "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand," a new composition by Carrie Jacobs Bond, two negro melodies and May Hartman's "Somewhere in France."

THE TAMPA TIMES

(DAILY AND WEEKLY)
Published By
THE TAMPA PUBLISHING CO.
D. B. McKAY, Manager.

WAR'S THROES REVEALING PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER.

At no time in the history of our country has there been greater need for big, well-balanced and patriotic men at Washington, for conditions brought about by the war call for an unusual combining of the seemingly opposing traits—progressiveness and conservatism. In short, the man who holds a big job at the capital today must be capable of moving forward at a sprinter's pace, and at the same time keep himself under control to such an extent that the nation and its allies will at no time be victimized by a fiasco on his part. The nation is fortunate in having Woodrow Wilson in the presidential chair, and Woodrow Wilson is fortunate in the character of the advisers he has drawn around him, more than one of whom has already demonstrated that he is of presidential size.

No man at Washington has greater problems to meet than Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who is a war secretary in reality, and not an automaton who makes no move except when a departmental string is jerked. Many big men have gone into presidential cabinets with the determination to be the real heads of their departments, but gradually they have been worn down by precedent, red tape and other bondage-hawsers and awakened to find themselves to be nothing more than figureheads. In spite of the fact that he fell heir to his office at a time when the greatest war of history was on, and the further fact that he had had no special training to fit him for that position, Mr. Baker has made a record that is both enviable and unusual—that is attracting attention among his own people and those of Europe as well. Members of the delegation of Tampans which recently went to Washington, including Dr. C. W. Bartlett, Mr. Baker's classmate, are warm in their praise of the Celeveland man, his ability, earnestness and vitality. He is at his desk day and night, and appears to be indefatigable.

There has never been a big war in which departmental scandals did not occur, in which selfish politicans did not do as much damage as the open enemy, or in which a frenzied public did not cry out against real or imaginary incompetency. Insofar as the United States is concerned in the present international tragedy, however, no well-founded criticisms have been heard, the politician has been given the boot, and war preparations are being made in a machine-like, victory-assuring way.

Even now there is much speculation as to who will succeed Mr. Wilson, and the belief is general that Col. Roosevelt will again pitch his hat into the ring, and some people believe that the democrats can't find a man to beat him. The Times is of the opinion, though, that before the campaign begins, the people of the United States will have realized that level-headedness is an infinitely greater asset than pyrotechnics, and when the question of selecting a democratic nominee is considered we predict that the name of Newton D. Baker will be among those given most careful consideration.

THE BAYONET

CAMP LEE, VA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1917.

Camp Lee's Honored Guest on Wednesday



SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D. BAKER.

SECRETARY OF WAR PAYS HIS INITIAL VISIT TO CAMP LEE

Reviews Every Regiment and Separate Unit, With Exception of the 317th Infantry, Kept Away by Quarantine. Guest Greatly Pleased With Appearance of Men.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker paid his initial visit to Camp Lee Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by his chief of staff, Major-General Biddle, and with the Eightieth Division's new commanding officer, Brigadier-General Brett, and staff, reviewed on the 319th Infantry drill grounds every regiment and separate unit in training here, with the exception of the 317th Infantry Regiment, forced to remain away on account of the measles quarantine.

The Secretary of War arrived in camp shortly before 3 o'clock from Petersburg, where he arrived with his chief of staff, Major-General Biddle, on the 2:40 train direct from Camp Jackson, at Charlotte, N. C. At the Norfolk and Western station in Petersburg, the secretary and General Biddle were met by Brigadier-General Brett, recently placed in command at Camp Lee in the absence of Major-General Cronkhite, and staff, composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Waldron, chief of staff; Major Lynch, assistant chief of staff, and Captains Dobie and Terry, aids.

A large gathering of curious onlookers pressed around the waiting automobiles at the station, where the military police were busily engaged keeping them back from the official automobiles. The distinguished guests proceeded through the streets of Petersburg and then via the concrete road to camp. On the journey the secretary was particularly interested in the many disabled jitneys which line the road, and took a little interest, too, in the able ones, which flew by always with the narrowest margin between cars.

At Division Headquarters.

It was 3 o'clock on the dot when the distinguished guests and escorting party arrived in front of Division Headquarters, where the Second Battalion of the 318th Infantry, under command of Major Charles Sweeney, formed a bodyguard about the White House. The secretary and General Biddle left their car here, and, accompanied by Brigadier-General Brett and staff, proceeded to the Division Headquarters office, where the party of high military officials remained behind closed doors for a short time.

In the meantime, great preparation had been made for all troops in the camp to pass in review before the secretary and visiting general on the 319th Infantry drill grounds. From every direction of the outlying sections of the camp could be heard the strains of martial music as the troops quartered in those parts marched towards this central drill field for the first review and inspection of the entire division.

Ten minutes after the secretary's arrival, he was escorted by General Brett, with staff, to the drill grounds, where the movement of troops was immediately begun. General Brett's brigade, the 160th, was the first to pass in review, with the 319th Infantry leading, followed by the 320th Infantry and finally the 314th Machine-Gun Battalion. As the first troops passed with bayonets glistening in the bright sunlight, which made the day ideal for military parade, the secretary nodded his head in approval, and no doubt the conviction which he has been gathering on his trip of inspection to the various cantonments, that the manhood of America is fully alive to the situation, was strengthened.

The 159th Brigade, depleted by the absence of the 317th Infantry, with General Heiner in command, came next, the 318th Infantry showing the way, with the 313th Machine-Gun battalion following. The Artillery Brigade was next in order, with General Farnsworth in command, and in the following order the field artillery units paraded: 313th, 314th and 315th. The 305th Engineers, Divisional Trains and other commands preceded the Depot Brigade, which followed in command of General Hall.

Review Lasts Two Hours.

The review occupied two hours, and, with the last Depot Brigade company passed, Secretary Baker complimented General Brett on the general efficiency and military appearance of the troops. In the reviewing party were Major J. K. Dunlop, of the British army, and Captain Toujon, of the French army, recent arrivals here, to assist as instructors in the divisional school of arms.

With the passing of the last company of men from the Depot Brigade, accoutered in their very sky-blue denims, there was handshaking all around, and at 4:50 the secretary and General Biddle climbed into a headquarters car and, accompanied by Captains Dobie and Terry, returned to Petersburg in time to catch a late afternoon train to Richmond, where the secretary spoke at a patriotic meeting in the City Auditorium that night.

TO FIGHT WAS OUR ONLY CHOICE DECLARES BAKER

Secretary of War Brings Message of Good Cheer From Center of Federal Government

Holds Great Audience Spellbound

"High and low, rich and poor, conspicuous and obscure, captain of industry and artisan, organization of capital and organization of labor, unorganized capital, unorganized labor—our people in all of their capacities and interests have joined in a consolidated and confederated mass in order to assert our national strength, our man power, our industrial power and our financial power to put an end to this abomination."



The Secretary in Action
—Haydon Jones, Herald.

This was the message of good cheer brought from the heart of the Federal Government by the Secretary of War to the great assembly of business men at the Chamber's Annual Dinner. With an eloquence unsurpassed by any man who has ever spoken at a Chamber meeting, Newton D. Baker, appearing in Boston for the first time in his official capacity, thus described the war spirit of America, painting a most vivid picture of the part this country is taking in the great European conflict, telling why this country entered that conflict, and what it seeks to gain through the victory which it must and will obtain.

"Our entrance into that war," he said, "necessarily imposed upon our country an entirely unaccustomed task. We felt that we had set up an experiment in government over here which was sufficiently isolated to make it completely protected . . . But when the war came, and the country addressed itself to the burden of preparation, its response was magnificent.

"The things which have been done in this country are spectacular in the extreme," said Mr. Baker, and to mention some of the things which have been accomplished, he pointed to the American army, at the outbreak of the war no larger than the metropolitan police force of the city of London, and now numbering a million; he cited the remarkable speed and ease with which the country raised and trained the new corps of officers; he recalled the wise plan of adopting selective conscription as the means for raising an army and the resulting democratic system of selection; he told of the Liberty Loan and of the response which has met it; and turning to the subject of our industrial and commercial mobilization, he showed how American industry has jumped into war's harness and has lifted the burden which war has provided. Here he spoke of the remarkable dispatch with which the army cantonments have been erected, of the speed with which the army is being equipped and transported, and of the tremendous problems of organization which the Government has had to face and solve. In this connection he declared:

Organization Problems.

"I am speaking to business men. There is not a man in this audience who does not realize what the making of an organization is, how long it takes to do it—an effective working organization in an industrial enterprise. Perhaps I can sum the whole thing up by saying to you that the ordinary expenses of this Government in times of peace, a little over a billion dollars a year, have been multiplied by something like fifteen or sixteen, and one division in the War Department—one division of one department—is called upon to provide the manufacturing facilities, to provide the plans, the supervision for the expenditure in the space of a single year of more than three thousand million dollars. And yet I am telling this not merely to show the size of the task to which the Government has had to address itself, but in order that I may tell you how competent American industry is, because the answer to that problem has been that American industry has sprung into the harness and accomplished its apparently hopeless task.—And tonight the War Department is able to announce to the people of America that the business side of this war is progressing as rapidly as the more obvious progress which they can see in the multiplied uniforms which dot our country everywhere!"

The War Itself.

Turning from the subject of preparation to the war itself, the Secretary went back over the past three years and showed how our war consciousness has developed, from the time of the barbarous invasion of little Belgium, to that dark moment when Germany announced to the world her intention to prosecute an unrestricted submarine warfare.

"And then," he said, "the notice was served on us that we might not sail the seas except upon certain lanes—these great seas, the highways of mankind, the common possession of all people, upon which nobody, however mad with ambition or drunk with self-conceit, had ever laid claim

(Continued on Page 12.)

Stories Of Big Men

New Orleans Daily Picayune 12-3-17

N. D. Baker, War Secretary.

IT IS just possible that Secretary of War Baker will be able to stop from his vast labors long enough today to remember that it is his birthday. If he doesn't, someone is sure to remind him that he was born just forty-six years ago, and if that happens no doubt our busy War Secretary will say to his informant: "Oh, yes, that's true. I will consult the General Staff."

Secretary Baker has the distinction of having under his control the greatest military establishment the United States has ever had, which, for a former pacifist, is certainly "going some." No one would ever have thought such a thing possible who had seen Newton Diehl Baker as a student at Johns Hopkins, where he was known as a "grind" and a "highbrow." It almost seems as if he was born with a book in his hand, in which attitude you will find him even today if he has a moment to spare.

Secretary Baker's father was a physician, and the young man once assisted his father in the amputation of a patient's leg. That was enough for him. He shook the dust of Martinsburg, W. Va., from his feet and went to study law at Washington and Lee University. In 1896 he became private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson. At the close of the Cleveland administration he returned to Martinsburg and began the practice of law. Contrary to his expectations, there was no great rush of clients, so Mr. Baker decided to take a trip abroad, where he might possibly find a few books he hadn't read. On his return he decided to settle in Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1899 he became the junior partner in a Cleveland legal firm.

Here Mr. Baker made the acquaintance of Tom L. Johnson, and became one of the trusted lieutenants of that practical idealist. In 1905, and twice thereafter, Mr. Baker was elected city solicitor of Cleveland. In 1911 he was elected mayor of the Ohio metropolis, and was re-elected in 1913, but refused to run a third time. He entered President Wilson's cabinet as Secretary of War in March, 1916, following the resignation of Lindley M. Garrison.

Today's Anniversaries

Secretary of Navy.

THE first Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of an American president was George Cabot, who was born in Salem, Mass., 166 years ago today, December 3, 1761.

He had been a United States senator before he was made the first Secretary of the Navy in 1798. He held the office but a short time, and in most lists of cabinet members Benjamin Stoddert is the first name given.

Cabot and Stoddert, the latter a cavalry leader in the revolution, were, like most of their successors, almost wholly ignorant of naval affairs and the ways of the sea, at least, at the beginning of their tenure of the post. A majority of the heads of Uncle Sam's navy have been lawyers, although Secretary Daniels, the present encumbent, is a newspaper editor and publisher. Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, was one of the few practical naval men to hold the post.

Our Very Human Secretary of War

By Mary E. McDowell

Superintendent of the University of Chicago Settlement House.

"I CAN say that no American soldier wears or will wear a uniform made in a sweatshop," was one of the remarkable extracts of a remarkable address delivered in Baltimore last week to the National Consumers' League by the Secretary of War, Mr. Newton D. Baker.

It came as the last chapter to a story that I had heard a few days before, while in New York City. In the early days of our coming into the war, soldiers' uniforms were found in a tenement house with the sign "Diphtheria Here" on the door. An investigation brought to the Secretary of War the facts, showing that by contracts and subcontracts soldiers' uniforms were being made in overcrowded homes—violating the New York tenement house laws.

It was also found that women were paid only 12½ cents for the finishing of an army overcoat. This can happen no longer, for the order has gone out that henceforth state laws must be obeyed by the United States government, and that 25 cents shall be paid for finishing an overcoat.

✣ ✣ ✣

MR. BAKER, in the address I had the satisfaction of hearing, showed that he was untiring in the creation of an army he believed to be of the "best sort," regarding this army as "material warriors in a spiritual warfare."

Yet in the midst of an awful war, this man with graver responsibilities than any of our former Secretaries of War had time and inclination to give thought to what he believed to be a vital part of this great democratic struggle. In referring to the urgency of securing the necessary output from the factories, he said he did not believe we could secure it by using up the vitality of the working women and their children.

"We cannot afford when losing boys in France to lose children at home," he said. "It will do no good to send our sons to France to fight for our political rights if while they are doing that we surrender our social and industrial rights." "The government has advanced rather than relaxed the standards for the protection of workers since the war started," was one of the encouraging things he told the audience of people who were present to plan for the protection of women and children in industry.

✣ ✣ ✣

EVERY word from the Secretary of War is made doubly forceful after reading the reports from England and after listening to the missions sent over to help us to see our duty toward our allies. It was found that in England the output was hindered by sickness and accidents caused by weariness from long hours and lack of good food. It ought to be humiliating to the citizens of this third greatest industrial state of the Union that we are compelled to record that the WAR industrial standards of England are higher than the PEACE industrial standards of Illinois. Our women may work ten hours night or day and they may work legally seventy hours a week without any Sunday rest.

✣ ✣ ✣

ALL real patriots will accept, I am sure, the following safety measures for the protection of women in wartime:

No tenement house work.

No setting aside of child labor laws.

A man's wage to the woman who takes his place and does his work.

An eight-hour day.

No night work for women.

These standards have been proven by the industrial experience of Europe and America to be safeguards to workers and a good method of securing output.

When the President of the United States and the Secretary of War both announce that industrial standards should not abrogated unless under the stress of great emergency—surely to lovers of democracy this should become a test of patriotism in every state of the Union.

Chicago Examiner Editorial Page

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1917.

THE EVENING JOURNAL

Thursday, December 6, 1917

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Single copy 2c
By carrier, weekly 10c

BY MAIL (COUNTRY):

One year $4.00
Six months 2.00
One month ..... .40

Published every afternoon except Sunday by THE JOURNAL COMPANY at No. 400 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

E. T. CLOVER ..... President and Editor

Telephone ..... Randolph 6000

Foreign advertising representatives: N. M. Sheffield Special Agency, Tribune Building, New York City; Heyworth Building, Chicago.

Entered at the Richmond postoffice as second-class matter.

WAR SECRETARY'S INSPIRATIONAL ADVENT

SECRETARY BAKER had no occasion to question the warmth of his welcome to Richmond, either in the street demonstrations or in the vast assemblage that gathered to hear him last night. The secretary of war is an impressive speaker, and he had his audience with him from the outset. His epigrammatic sentences and ringing sentiments are characteristic of the former mayor of Cleveland, but it must not be forgotten that the war secretary is a West Virginian by birth, a native of Martinsburg. Mr. Baker need hardly have gone back so far as Frederick the Great to find the origin of this war, although, of course, the disregard of treaties and state covenants, which was a feature of the so-called "great" Frederick's career, has left its bad impress on his Prussian descendants. Also, even as the royal disciple of Voltaire had only contempt for and suspicion of his fellow creatures, relying not on the love of the nation, but on his army and purse, so, in later years, his great grandson, William II, has evinced similar traits, the might of the sword being his paramount doctrine. Like Frederick II, he allows no consideration of humanity to stand in the way of military operations, as Secretary Baker stated; the gospel of frightfulness is his alpha and omega. By this means he aimed to force the smaller nations into submission. But, instead, his repugnant practices, notably in Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, northern France and in the Zeppelin bombing of unfortified cities—resulting in the killing of women and children—and the submarine assassinations, all reflect the spirit of the "great" Frederick, and incite the Christian nations to lasting opposition of such barbarism. Germany's violation of the fundamental principles of international law and of the laws of humanity, Secretary Baker graphically depicted, his earnestness finding reflection in the enthusiasm of his hearers. What Frederick II was able to do in his day, William II, however, finds is not possible one hundred and sixty years later, when the allied peoples, whose love of liberty and freedom is immutable, are prepared to resist his autocratic power to the end. This is why America has enlisted in the great war; not for self-interest, not for commercial gains, but to keep the lamp of liberty burning for all time. Secretary Baker's advent is a pleasing incident, to be remembered along with that of Secretary Balfour, whose splendid exposition of the aims of Great Britain was both educat[illegible] and inspirational.

Secretary of War Speaks Here To-Night



NEWTON D. BAKER.

PARADE IN HONOR OF WAR SECRETARY

Local Volunteer Units to Escort Baker to City Auditorium.

GREAT PATRIOTIC RALLY

Congressman Johnston, Recently From War Zone, Speaks in Place of McCormick.

Richmond is expected to do her best to give the Secretary of War and a distinguished party a warm welcome when they come to this city to-day to start a patriotic drive in Virginia.

Governor Stuart returned late last night from Alabama, and will greet Secretary Baker and his party when they come over from Camp Lee this afternoon. Congressman-at-Large Medill McCormick, of Illinois, had expected to come with the secretary, but pressing congressional business of an unexpected nature will detain him in Washington, according to a message that reached the Council of Defense last night from the Council of National Defense, Washington. Congressman McCormick's place will be taken by Representative Albert Johnston, of the State of Washington, a brilliant orator and one of the leading members of Congress from the West. He has just returned from a visit to the trenches in France.

It is planned to have the exercises at the City Auditorium start about 8:15 o'clock to-night. There will be a band, patriotic songs and other features.

RICHMOND, VA., TIMES-DISPATCH: DECEMBER 5, 1917.

Citizens of Richmond—men, women and children—are urged to turn out to cheer the Secretary of War and give evidence of the patriotic spirit that is never failing on proper occasion in this city.

CONFERENCE IS HELD TO PERFECT PARADE DETAILS

A conference was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Adjutant-General, at which Colonel Jo Lane Stern presided, to work out details for the military features. In addition to Colonel Stern those at the conference were Captain Hugh Stockdell, of the Howitzers; Captain Thomas B. McDowell, of the Blues; Lewis H. Machen, director of the Legislative Reference Bureau and of the speakers' bureau of the Virginia Council of Defense; Major Clarence Wyatt, of the Blues; Captain F. W. Tucker, Jr., of the Hanover Grays, and Colonel W. M. Hunley, secretary of the Council of Defense.

A conference was later held with President F. W. Boatwright, of Richmond College; Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, Superintendent of Schools; Major John Randolph Tucker, of the Richmond College training corps, and Charles L. Weaver, Boy Scout executive, after which announcement as to the military features was made as follows:

The military escort for the Secretary of War will form as follows:

The Blues, in command of Captain Thomas B. McDowell, in Capitol Square, on the north side of the Capitol, facing north.

The Howitzers, in command of Captain Hugh Stockdell, on the south side of the Washington Monument, facing north.

The Richmond College training corps, in command of Major John Randolph Tucker, on the South side of Grace Street, right resting at Ninth Street.

The John Marshall High School cadets, in command of Captain Marshall G. Munce, on the south side of Grace Street, right resting at Eighth Street.

The Hanover Grays, in command of Captain F. W. Tucker, Jr., on the south side of Grace Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, facing north.

The whole military escort will be in command of Major Clarence Wyatt.

REVIEW TROOPS FROM EXECUTIVE MANSION STEPS

The Secretary of War, the Governor and their party will review the troops from the steps of the Executive Mansion at 7:30 o'clock.

The line of march will be as follows: Grace Street to Fifth, to Franklin, to Laurel, to Floyd Avenue, to Linden Street to the Auditorium. The Secretary of War will pass between the troops, and the latter will then be dismissed.

Governor Stuart will preside at the Auditorium, and will introduce Secretary Baker and Congressman Johnston.

The Boy Scouts will serve as ushers in the hall, and are planning a novel demonstration along the line of march from the Governor's Mansion. Mayor Ainslie took steps yesterday to have the proper police arrangements made.

This visit of Secretary Baker will mark the opening in Virginia of a patriotic drive that will result, it is hoped, in arousing the whole State to a full realization of the momentous issues with which this government is now wrestling, and to an appreciation of the need for every man, woman and child to serve in whatever way that the government may direct.

FOLLOW-UP MEETING AT CAPITOL TO-MORROW

This proposed campaign of patriotic education will be fully discussed at a follow-up meeting at the Capitol to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at which General E. W. Nichols, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, and chairman of the Virginia Council of Defense, will preside. General Nichols will give a short address, and he will then introduce Henry J. Allen, editor of the Wichita (Kans.) Beacon, and George F. Porter, director of the committee on co-operation with States of the Council of National Defense, Washington.

Men and women from every part of Virginia will attend this meeting. They will, after the set speeches, confer as informally as possible about conditions, especially in the outlying sections, and they will try to formulate plans for reaching the people of every community with a "war message."

The campaign will be conducted from the speakers' bureau of the Council of Defense, of which Mr. Machen is director, as a central headquarters. Every agency in the State, official and otherwise, will be used as far as they can be for this "drive."

Christmas in Camp.

Soldiers of the national army and the national guard will spend their Christmas in camp this year. There will be no general furlough, as many of them had hoped, to enable them to visit their homes during the holidays. Secretary of War Baker states that it is not practicable to give a general leave of absence to the men, and a study of conditions sustains this decision, even thought it may be disappointing to thousands of families.

Secretary Baker points out that many of the men in the training camps are stationed far from their homes. To send them home for Christmas would involve a greater financial outlay than they are able to stand. Another point is that a general furlough would break up the system of training through which the men are now going in preparation for the real work abroad. But the chief objection, and the one that will have the most weight with thinking people, is that it would impose a burden upon the railroads greater than they could bear. With traffic already heavier than the roads can handle, it would be impossible to transport hundreds of thousands of soldiers to their homes and back within a period of a few days without hopelessly disarranging the transportation facilities of the country.

Consequently the boys will have to celebrate the Yuletide in camp. They will be the recipients of gifts and good things to eat, and many of them will receive visits from their relatives and friends. The camp commissary no doubt will be adapted to the holiday season, and every effort will be made to inject the Christmas spirit into camp life. They will find that they have by no means been forgotten.

THE WASHINGTON POST: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1917.

BAKER READY TO TAKE ALL WAR BLAME

Assumes Full Responsibility After Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, Puts It Upon Him.

DEFENDS GUN MAKING

Says Full Capacity of Country is Now Under Contract.

BY BEN F. ALLEN.

Plain Dealer Bureau.
38 Post Building.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

In revealing before the senate military affairs committee today that months of valuable time had been lost in supplying the army with machine guns, rifles and other vitally essential equipment, Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, disclaimed personal responsibility. Secretary of War Baker tonight assumed it.

The testimony of Gen. Crozier, disclosing what every member of the investigating committee characterized on its surface as bureaucratic red tape sadly interfering with war preparations, came in connecting with his description of the efforts the United States has taken to get the tens of thousands of machine guns that are needed to arm the United States forces.

Gen. Crozier, who, among other things, disclosed that it was ten months after congress appropriated the money to get machine guns, four months after the break in relations with Germany and two months after the declaration of war before the department adopted its machine gun model, passed responsibility to Secretary Baker while he was the target for a fusillade of questions.

He did so hesitatingly and pronounced the name of the secretary of war in a low whisper.

After getting out from in under by naming the Cleveland cabinet member, Gen. Crozier, clearing his throat and talking in a firm tone, said that the pre-war and machine gun program was not that of his department, but was directed by Secretary Baker, who personally had "interested himself" in the problem.

Won't Act Quickly.

Fixed in the purpose to probe the disclosures to the bottom the inves-

Continued on 5th Page, 4th Column

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

tigating committee, however, will not be quick to fasten responsibility. It seems to recognize that "passing the buck" is the commonest of all practices in Washington.

Ordinarily no official will accept responsibility for anything he can pass on to someone else. Secretary Baker, however, in general terms tonight accepted full responsibility, saying that as head of the war department he, of course, was responsible.

"I am responsible for everything that goes on in the war department," Mr. Baker said.

He added that he had been especially interested in the machine gun situation and had called a special board to investigate the subject.

"But there is no need for defense," the secretary insisted. "The full capacity of this country for manufacture of machine guns has been placed under contract. The war department is utilizing the entire capacity of every machine gun plant in the country."

Secretary Baker explained that while the Browning gun had been adopted as the official type for the United States army this did not mean that it was to be used to the exclusion of other makes.

"It is not the intention to concentrate on Browning guns," said Mr. Baker. "It is the intention of the department to buy every machine gun it can get."

Secretary Baker would not give any actual figures as to the number of guns under contract or the number to be purchased.

"The department cannot state what it ought not to state because somebody expresses a confused view of it. The military safety of the country forbids it."

The "confused view" phrase referred to interpretations placed on Gen. Crozier's testimony rather than to the testimony itself.

The inference from Secretary Baker's statement was that the machine gun situation could be placed before the public in a better light if military considerations did not dictate silence as to accomplishments. All that could be said on this score, the secretary added, was that "large progress had been made."

If Secretary Baker felt chagrined at the testimony of Gen. Crozier before the committee he did not express it.

"The senate committee wants to know if there has been any slowness in supply and what the slowing features are," said Mr. Baker. "Gen. Crozier's duty is to give all the information he can. I have no doubt Gen. Crozier will make every explanation the senate asks him to make."

In some quarters there is the emphatic disposition to urge a shake-up in the war department. There was no intimation of any such purpose on the part of President Wilson, but rather evidence to the contrary.

By coincidence possibly, but by way of what is generally believed to be the direct intention of President Wilson to show satisfaction with the way the war department has been conducting the war making preparations, the White House sent to the senate for confirmation for reappointment as chief of ordnance, Gen. Crozier's name.

It reached the senate during the high spots of Gen. Crozier's testimony revealing how there had been a serious "fall-down" on the machine gun problem.

Tihs act was regarded in many quarters as the government's answer to the criticism that had been directed already at the way the war department was handling its big job.

From the outset of war department officials, from the president down, have not relished any criticism of the conduct of the war. This decision to ask reconfirmation of Gen. Crozier indicates the purpose of the president and war secretary to stand pat on the present organization unless pressure from congress should force a change.

The senate, it is certain, will not act upon Gen. Crozier's name until it has gone more deeply into the investigation it has under way.

Members of the committee, Democrats and Republicans alike, by questions they directed at Gen. Crozier today indicated very pointedly they were far from satisfied with the way he had conducted his department and the big problem it had thrust on it by war, and unless far more satisfactory reasons for delays be given than have been offered as yet, would oppose his reconfirmation to the munitions post.

The fact that Crozier's reappointment is before the senate at this time for action means that the entire munitions problem and the manner in which it has been handled will be peered into with the most minute care.

Either congress will acquiesce in everything that has been done and give the war department a clean bill of health or exert pressure for a general shake-up.

Already, from the facts ascertained in the hearing, strong sentiment has developed in the senate for the creation of a separate munitions and supplies board to handle the production problem apart from the war office, or exactly the organization England was forced to resort to early in war to get results.

Why U.S. Fails to Have Guns Ready to Use

Plain Dealer Bureau.
38 Post Building.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

Here are the reasons why the United States must depend upon France for machine guns until next spring and summer or later:

1—Trouble on border finds army so short of machine guns government is compelled to purchase 300 Lewis guns from England and send them with English ammunition to the border.

2—August, 1916, congress appropriates $12,000,000 for machine guns. This sum, it was testified today, should obtain between 10,000 and 12,000.

3—War department orders some Vickers, the heavy type of machine gun used in emplacements. Orders no light machine guns of which, it is testified, army will need more than 40,000 to arm the first million of troops. Sets May, 1917, for tests to determine what type of gun the United States will adopt.

4—War declared April 6, 1917. At this time, there is not a single machine gun being turned out for American use.

5—June, 1917, ordnance board adopts light Browning as official model. It is a new gun never used in battle. Orders are given for it on an extensive scale during summer and fall, but factories have to be built and machinery and tools made. Six large gun works have extensive contracts to manufacture it, but they still are working on tools and gun machinery. April 1, 1918, it is expected first deliveries will be made.

Who is responsible for the fact no real steps were taken from August, 1916, until June, 1917, to get the light machine guns congress had ordered? Maj. Gen. Crozier says Secretary Baker.

Secretary Baker accepts responsibility. Says every available ounce of machine gun production in country is at work. Will not discuss guns in terms of numbers. Claims questions of national defense cannot be discussed publicly as could a question of domestic policy.

BAKER DEFENDS NATION'S WAR PROGRESS; MEN AT THE FRONT GET THE FIRST GUNS; CROZIER TELLS OF ORDNANCE DELAYS

SEES DEMOCRACY VICTOR

War Secretary in Eloquent Address Predicts Triumph Over Teuton Foes.

PRAISES THE DRAFT ARMY

Declares Cantonments Present a Cross Section of a United America.

DANIELS WANTS NO GLOOM

Assails Pessimists and Says America Will Fight Until War Lords Are Deposed.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, speaking last night at the annual dinner of the New York Southern Society at the Waldorf-Astoria, defended America's military preparation, decried the work of spies and seditionists, the preaching of pessimism, and asserted that thte war work of the country had evoked the admiration of the experts of the nations who for three years longer than America knew what modern war preparations were.

Secretary Daniels declared that there was no news of loss or defeat which had not been given to the American people, and that as long as the war lasted the Government would speak frankly to the people of how the war was going.

Secretary Baker said that no nation had done so well in nine months as the United States, and that there was no possible conclusion to the war other than that the Kaiser should be taught that "the wages of sin is death."

Both Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels dwelt upon after-war duties of the nation. Secretary Baker said that the work of bettering mankind would offer still other duties after autocracy had been crushed, Secretary Daniels promised an efficient American contribution to an international fleet to police the world and prevent wars in the decades and centuries to come.

Baker Replies to Critics.

In his address, the eloquence of which at times brought his hearers to their feet, Secretary Baker pictured unselfish America as the "great war maker," when she had to be. Sacrifice in a common cause, he said, had made the nation more united than ever before, and from 1917 would always date the history of a really homogeneous nation. He replied to the critics who charge that there is a scarcity of rifles in training camps by saying that there wasn't a munition factory in the land that wasn't working overtime and that if there was a soldier in a training camp who didn't have a gun, it was because the Government has seen fit to equip first the men at the front. Referring to other criticism of the nation's war preparations, he said they were mere details such as any trouble-maker could find, and that looking at the nation's military progress broadly the country had every reason to be proud, because America had shown that a democracy, when called upon, could resort to defense in arms. Speaking of America's rôle in the war, he said:

"Somebody tells me that somebody else said that we are fighting some one else's war. That brings to my mind the thought—well, what if we are. Is it not nobler to save another's life than to save your own? To whom are monuments erected? To those who benefit themselves or those who aid their brothers?

"But in very truth, our nation is engaged in fighting its own battle. It is doing so from a material standpoint, but that doesn't count. It is fighting its own spiritual battle; it is fighting to save democracy.

"We are not fighting this battle alone. I am not ambitious that the glory of the final contest shall come to us alone. I would rather it came to the associated efort of democratic people everywhere. Then, after the war, neither they nor we can say that we own a monopoly of the democracy that has been won.

"When crude mediaevalism has gone, when the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg confront their doom before a victorious world democracy, when there is democracy in all the world, there will stil be heights to reach. There will still be left to achieve large benefits for mankind."

Then, touching upon his critics, Secretary Baker said:

"Here and there we hear criticism. There are two ways to look at this nation's war progress—what we have done, and what we have not done. One must comprehend that all the activities of the Government in the departments which are doing the war work had to be multiplied by three thousand fold. We had to undertake new problems on a colossal scale such as none ever knew before—a nation hating war and not used to it. Not only have we won the admiration of foreign visitors who are familar with such things, but we have reason to be proud of our accomplishments. These were things which the country was not prepared to do. If one goes about looking for things to find fault with, he will succeed—for usually

Continued on Page Two.

Continued from Page One.

it doesn't take much to satisfy such a person.

"We were a peace-loving people suddenly summoned to go back 500 years and deal with brute force, and see what we have done to adjust ourselves. You will see we have accomplished great things, but you will see what is more important, you will see a guarantee of civilization. You will see that unwillingness to fight does not mean inability to fight. You will see that a civilized and God-fearing nation, if it has to protect itself, can do it, and that there is in democracy that virtue which is sufficient in any contest to which it may be called.

"I will not take your time to recount in millions, of dollars or of blenkets, the things that have been done. This war requires three things—money, men, and morals. The Secretary of the Treasury deserves the thanks of the nation for the way he has mobilized the nation's dollars.

"There was a time, we recall, when we raised an army by getting out a fife and drum corps and an orator here and there. Individuals were called upon to raise regiments; sometimes an individual raised a division. But in this war it was the raising of a nation, and to have let the volunteer system solve that problem would have been to leave a weakened nation. And so Congress decided that it should be for the Government to say where each man's talents should be used."

Praises the National Army.

The Secretary of War praised the young men of the nation for their acceptance of the spirit of universal service involved in the draft.

"And if you do not believe they have accepted it," he said, "go to Yaphank or any one of the sixteen training camps. There you will see a cross-section of our population, rich and poor, bankers' sons and butchers' sons, all working together, and, what is more, all filled with the same thought—it comes to me from all parts of the nation—it is, How soon can we get to France?"

Secretary Baker then lauded the big business men of the nation, who had gone to Washington to help the Government, and said:

"The imperial theme that governs every man's thought is service to the nation.

"While we are fighting for democracy," he continued, "we are giving a manifestation of democracy here. Equality is service for the good of all—that is democracy."

In telling how the whole nation was infused with one idea, he said:

"When men of my time of life meet a man in khaki on the street there is an irrepressible desire to say 'My son!' That's the way we feel, men. They are our sons, we are their fathers—all of them, every one of them. Rich or poor, no matter from what station of life, side by side they are the same. For on some moonlight nightmoonlight night, when a boy, his face upturned, lies on a field of France, having paid the supreme sacrifice, it does not matter who he was over here, he is just American there."

The Secretary of War then told of the other times in history when democracy had tried to embrace the world, but could not. He said it was not possible in the time of the French Revolution because of the "Allied Kings of Europe," it was not possible in 1849 because the Kings still retained their power, and it was not possible in 1870. But in 1917, he said, the dawn of democracy for all the world was here.

Partners of Great Nations.

"We are partners now," he said, "with great men and great nations. When the smoke of battle was cleared away there will arise a new world federation, when the sons and daughters of civilization will join hands to protect the sacred principles upon which the freedom of the world stands."

The Secretary then drew a vivid picture of the greatness of America fighting for no selfish object, but for the good of every man and woman who lives, and those who are to live, in the years to come.

"Our boys do not go to Europe, members of an army of conquest, to bring back a chariot with some one or other chained to its wheels and loaded with loot," he said. "They will come back with the glory of having won freedom for the world, for 'nemselves, and for all mankind."

"When you add righteousness of cause to the success of our preparations," Secretary Baker continued, "and think of the character of our army, we can see but one possible conclusion of the struggle."

The Secretary told of what had been done to protect the morals of the soldiers and said that all that was modern in the way of giving recreation for the soldiers had been provided.

"Not because of wisdom in any particular place has this been done," he said, "but because of a demand for it from the whole American people. America makes war as it was never done before."

Secretary Baker said that there would be two big results of the war.

"First," he said, "there will be military victory. But the greatest triumph, which will be brought home to us on he shields of our returning boys will be the vindication of the inviolate righteousness of treaties, and the proof that among nations, as well as among individuals, 'The wages of sin is death.'"

Secretary Baker's speech was taken stenographically for the society, but the stenographer refused to make a transcript when requested to do so by newspaper reporters.

Daniels Denounces German Spies.

Secretary Daniels brought the crowd to its feet by his denunciation of German spies acting as scandal-mongers. He said that the results of their work could be seen in Russia, and that they must be checked here.

"When a man comes o you," he says, "and whispers of some great loss we have had, you put him down as repeating the words of a German spy or as a lying ignoramus, who doesn't know what he is talking about." Paying his respects to the scandal mongers, Secretary Daniels said:

"We are sending men to Europe, the only men who ever went to war without hate of the people they intend to defeat for the good of mankind—and we are sending them every week. We are sending them, thank God, we are sending them without the loss of a man."

Like Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels saids that if there was a soldier who hasn't his full equipment, it was because America had chosen to equip first those in the field. There wasn't a factory in the land which could make munitions he said that was not working overtime.

Secretary Daniels's Speech.

"A few months ago there was a prevalent notion that American manhood had become soft and was dominated by materialism. We saw the young man immersed in business and pleasure, and we asked ourselves, 'Is the youth of our day made of the same stuff as the men of '76 and of the sixties?' There were many voices telling us of the moral flabbiness, physical unfitness, and spiritual death.

"They said the only motto of today with American young men is 'Get rich and have a good time,' and there was a measure of truth in this diagnosis, but the grim business of war has already taught us that we had accepted the life of the few as typical when it was the exception. Perhaps we would have always accepted this unfavorable view of the youth of our day, and thus wronged them, if there had not come a time of testing. But the time came to measure manhood. Is it soft or is it hard? Is it of the stern stuff that gave us Nathan Hale and Paul Revere? Or is it deleted Americanism that lacks virility and readiness to die for principle?

"War has given the answer. The accepted misconception of the youth of

today has been removed amid the perils of the deep and in the liquid fire of the trenches, where American youths have freely given their lives. American valor in 1917 is seen as well in the cantonments and training stations and on the ships, where a million men are undergoing the rigorous training to fit them to do the big task they will accomplish. Our sorrow over our earliest sacrifices in this war is assuaged by our pride that America possesses ten million valorous and chivalrous young men, and more, ready to fight until the world is freed of the monster of military autocracy which knows no law except

Let him take who has the power
And let him keep who can.

"We have entered this war with no passion, no envy, no prejudices, no desire for anything that belong to any other man or nation. No shibboleth of hate, or semblance of it, has been raised. When our ships have been ruthlessly sunk and men and women and children have been murdered, we have highly resolved to make the seas safe and never to rest until the men responsibl for these crimes are made impotent to repeat them; but in all America there is no flame of rage, no passion for vengeance, no hatred of the people of Germany who have been made the instruments of the bestial warfare.

"We have looked beyond the men under the sea, whose piratical acts shocked civilization, and we have seen that they were the pawns and agents of a juggernaut which compelled them to commit murder or to themselves face the death squad. A long-imposed, autocratic imperialism has made German soldiers efficient vassels of vengeance. Now and then, as when certain sailors threw their Captain overboard in the vain attempt to save their souls from under-sea slaugher of children, there has been an attempt to revolt against the most highly organized internal tyrranny the ingenuity of subsidized service could impose. But ingrained submission, trained skill in the use of weapons of war, and the certainty of cruel destruction by even the whisper of protest to the enforced barbarism have made the Kaiser's war machine a potent thing of evil.

America's Voice for Justice.

"We have seen this monster destroy small States, ravage peaceful territories, and seek to incite the whole world to sedition and murder. But, deep as is our determination that the world shall never be dominated by force, it is the glory of America that its voice is the voice of resolution and justice, and no tof hate and vengeance. May we not hope, should we not pray, that, no matter how great the provocation, the American people will ever keep out of their minds and out of their hearts any passion of hate toward those who war against the world's justice and the world's peace and the world's civilization? Is it expecting too much when hundreds of our men have been done to death by this merciless machine, that we shall preserve our souls in restraint and fredom from despising those who are now our enemies?

"If Americans can press thns war to vitcory—counting, nothing worth while except securing endurding peace—if we can do this without our own souls going down into the abyss of hate, our nation will have risen to a glory hitherto deemed impossible among men. Mind you, I counsel no smooth words in describing the murderous deeds conceived by the German autocrats. I favor no quarter for the men responsible for the world's war, though as to them our attitude should not be one of hatred.

"Napoleon coveted the earth. His personal ambition made Europe reek with blood. His fate must be the fate of those who make his bloody career their admiration, and who have followed in his footsteps. France, through travail, came to know and to embrace free government.

"We shall stay in this war until Germany shall see its war lords deposed, and we shall live to see that capable people freed from the master of militarism that has made every home a house of mourning. To this accomplishment, because until it is accomplished no people can be safe under their own vine and fig-tree, America has pledged its sacred honor, and to the pledge every man and every resource and every dollar are dedicated. I use the word 'dedicated' advisedly, because it is a holy consecration of all that it is and all that it has to which America is commitied. Can we permit passion and hate to mar our holy cause and our unselfish devotion?

"What must be the shibboleth of this war for America? Many suggestions have been made, some of them borrowing the spirit of vengeance that wars have always produced. Not long ago a great newspaper in the Middle West offered a prize to the person who would suggest the shibboleth that would inspire soldiers and sailors to fight until victory is won. There were many answers to the request, ranging all the way from the expression of bitter hate to the meaningless slogan of the mollycoddle. The judges finally awarded the prize to the one who proposed, 'Freedom for all, forever.' In those few words are summed up the whole spirit and purpose of every Democratic nation.

"We are fighting to preserve freedom. We know what that means. It was blood-bought, and can be preserved for no people except by eternal vigilance. We are fighting for freedom, not to otain it for a favored few or for a group of nations. It must embrace mankind; it is for all. There must be no metes and bounds set to it, no territorial limitations, no exclusion of any. But we go further. Freedom for all is not enough. This war may bring this blessing to those who fight for it, but in a decade other ambitious autocratic monsters might rise up and by military machines deprive some of the freedom our arms have helped to win for all.

"We must not only secure freedom for all—we must safeguard it; we must insure it; we must guarantee it; we must make it so safe that no power can ever place it in jeopardy. Whatever is required it must be perpetuated and made enduring. It must bless mankind forever. This shibboleth embraces our noble aims, our broad conception of the world's need, and commit us to such sacrifice as may be needed to preserve it without the possibility that it may be of uncertain duration.

Fighting for a Holy Cause.

"'Freedom, for all, forever' has no touch of hate of the foes of freedom. No greed tarnishes that shibboleth. Under that banner men will march to victory with a nobility of purpose and an inconquerable spirit. It will be a benediction, giving added strength and power to every man in arms, and he will fight in as holy a cause as inspired those who went in quest of the Holy Grail.

"The leading question on every tongue today is 'What can I do to help in this war?' Naturally, that question is addressed to those intrusted with the problems of the military arms of our Government. You eagerly hope that the way will be made clear to those eager and anxious to do their part in bringing this terrible confliet to a triumphant conclusion. I know that if I should ask every one of you sitting around me tonight what you would rather have me say above all things, your reply would not be words of praise of your society or general summaries of our military situation, or discourses on matters of high strategy, or elaborate dissertations on world politics, but you would ask me for a definite answer to the question that is uppermost in all your minds these days—Where lies my duty? How can I best serve in this day of need?

"I do not doubt you are all doing all that you can, all that you have been told, or all that you can think to do, and I know that what I wish to speak about particularly tonight is something which many of you already have realized or are already doing to the best of your ability at this moment, but there may arise a danger greater than that of submarines or cannon, more to be feared than the power of armies, a danger which will become no longer a danger when it is realized, but which is dangerous because, until too late, it may not be recognized as a real and great peril.

"I speak of the danger of pessimism, the danger of losing heart, the danger of growing discouraged, the danger of allowing oneself for one minute to doubt that right in this war will triumph or that democracy has not been born to suffer extinction at the hands of a German autocrat. It is part of the German propaganda. It is perhaps their most effective weapon to spread throughout the countries opposed to them tales of imaginary defeats, of fatal deficiencies in the military establishments which never existed, of superhuman resources of the German empire, and a thousand and one things all tending to shake that sane conviction of the impossibility of the wrong triumphing over the right, which we must retain if we are going to win this war.

The New York Times

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1917.

LET THE FACTS COME OUT.

The investigation by the Senate Military Affairs Committee to ascertain what is wrong in the equipment of the land forces and in the management of the camps, which includes care of the men, must be thorough and it must be open. The people, who are being taxed and are buying Liberty bonds to meet the expenses of the war, which they are resolved to win, will tolerate nothing else. Nothing must be permitted to hide the truth. The real conditions of unpreparedness are known by the enemy, it may be assumed. The people suspect but do not know them. There is, of course, no occasion for alarm, but there is occasion for concern.

That the investigation became necessary there can be no doubt. Senators had visited the camps and seen things for themselves. The commanding officers could not connive at concealment. It was for the good of the service that visiting members of Congress should be shown around and their questions answered. The Medical Department had made reports that were significant. Prominent men whose patriotism could not be challenged had made charges. It was more than common rumor that there were deficiencies in equipping the troops, not only with Winter clothing but with arms and weapons for training them, field pieces, machine guns, and rifles. Nothing could be gained by muddling along. In an investigation by Congress to bring out the facts was one hope of a remedy, and it has come none too soon.

There is assurance that the inquiry will be nonpartisan and made in entire good faith in the leadership of Chairman CHAMBERLAIN, a Democrat, and of Senator WADSWORTH, a Republican and the son of a distinguished civil war veteran. There is no more intelligent advocate of preparedness, no sincerer friend of the army than Senator CHAMBERLAIN, to whom the country owes much for his indefatigable labors in the cause of the national defense. Mr. WADSWORTH has visited five of the camps in his quest for information. He saw much to praise, and he is frank to say that the deficiencies he could not shut his eyes to gave him concern.

There is no reason to believe that officers of the War Department have not been working early and late to equip and supply the Guard and national army and to look after the health of the troops in cantonments. The causes for deficiencies, for shortcomings, for mistakes, are to be found, to a great extent, in the necessity of having to do things in a hurry and to deal with unorganized agencies of supply. Major Gen. CROZIER, Chief of Ordnance, who appeared before the committee yesterday, declared that the Government had been trying to do in one year what the National Defense act of 1916, when war was not imminent, had planned to have done in five years. With inadequate appropriations it became necessary to make contracts with manufacturers practically on promises to pay, and they were not willing to make deliveries except on the basis of "cost plus 10 per cent." There were also labor difficulties.

It is reassuring to know that General CROZIER could answer for the equipment of our troops in France, but he admitted that on this side the men in training would not have the "most important things," that is to say arms and guns (and with the assistance of England and France) until next Summer. Obviously there is a good deal to come out not pleasant to read in this important investigation, but it should lead to coordination, unselfish duty, and effort by all concerned, and dispatch. Let all the facts come out and the responsibility be fixed, even if some officials have to retire in the interest of efficiency and capacity.

48

The Des Moines Register

DECEMBER 14, 1917.

OUR ONE FAILURE.

General Crozier might as well stop trying to explain the unexplainable.

Congress had appropriated the money for ordnance and equipment. It was up to the chief of the ordnance bureau to spend it. There is of course merit in his plea that it takes two years to make some kinds of ordnance. There is no merit whatever in the claim that bureau regulations make it impossible to begin work for a year or more after the money is appropriated.

The effort to fasten responsibility for slowness in machine gun manufacture upon Secretary Baker is particularly inept. Secretary Baker only took over the supervision of machine gun tests because of a nationwide protest that General Crozier had turned down the Lewis gun after it had established its supremacy in Europe.

Furthermore, General Crozier in 1915 ordered the equipment of the Springfield arsenal for the manufacture of machine guns, after money had been appropriated by congress for that purpose, and then countermanded the order, on the ground that private facilities were sufficient to provide a supply in case of war.

The private facilities were for the manufacture of Lewis machine guns, yet it was after this decision regarding the Springfield arsenal that the Lewis gun controversy arose, and Secretary Baker was called upon to intervene and make a fair test.

The ordnance bureau is the one branch of the war department which has failed to meet responsibilities. It could not break down in so many particulars if something were not wrong with its chief.

And while the senate is investigating General Crozier, it might find out for certainty whether it is true that a gun carriage which was invented by General Crozier in government workshops has been offered for sale to Germany and other nations, under an arrangement by which General Crozier was to receive a royalty of $1,500 to $2,500 for each one sold, as has been charged by Congressman Tavenner.

The New York Times

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1917.

SECRETARY BAKER'S SPEECH.

President WILSON is doubtless fortunate in having in his Cabinet a man like Secretary BAKER who can go out from the occupations of his office and make an address of occasion that will arrest and hold the attention of the country. The President cannot do all the talking, he has many duties. But Mr. BAKER can talk, and talk well, indeed extraordinarily well, as he showed in his address at the dinner of the Southern Society on Wednesday evening. The greater part of the Secretary's countrymen were quite unaware that he possessed the gift of public utterance in this high degree. His address evoked the enthusiastic praise of the guests of the society, and proof of its unusual quality is to be found in the fact that these experienced listeners to good talk, in searching their memory for comparison, placed Mr. BAKER'S speech among the best they had ever heard.

If it be said that Secretary BAKER dwelt at greater length upon the themes of lofty idealism than upon practical matters, it is to be urged in reply that his venture into the realm of ideals was at least justified by the quality of the performance. He did stir the emotions of his auditors, he moved them deeply by his picture of the nation at war, by his tribute to the spirit, the courage, the determination and the unity of purpose it shows. He did not altogether neglect the practical side. And there it is just that those who criticise, as well as those who praise and those who observe the swift course of events without either praise or criticism, should be reminded, as Mr. BAKER pointed out, that "practically every activity of the Gov-"ernment associated in this business "[the business of war] has been re-"quired in a very short space of time "to expand 3,000 per cent." Continuing, he declared that we not only find a sound ground for pride in the strength, capacity, and greatness of our own people, but that "we have "won the admiring commendation of "visitors from all over the world who "are familiar with what they have "done and are still amazed at our "progress." Defects there have been, errors and failures due largely to the lack of co-ordination in our efforts, more largely perhaps to the absolute impossibility of diverting the working forces of a great nation from the industries of peace to those of war without encountering some failures, some defects, in the hoped-for results. The nature and the causes of these failures in our work of preparation are now under inquiry at Washington. It is the hope and the expectation of the country that the truth will be made known, to the end that remedies may be applied where mistakes are disclosed. That end will be attained profitably in proportion as the Committee of Inquiry puts out of its mind all thoughts of partisanship, of getting the better of anybody, or of making points against any department or an officer of any department merely for the sake of making them. The committee will be wisely guided and the fruits of its work will be most useful if it holds firmly to the purpose of promoting effectiveness in our preparation for the war and puts everything else aside.

Mr. BAKER tells how we were awakened from our dream of peace, turned aside from our "intense devotion to "the working out of finer adjust-"ments for human happiness and for "the recognition of the rights of the "individual" and "summoned to go "back 500 years and deal with a re-"crudescence of brute force, unillumi-"nated by any sort of morality or "humanitarian consideration." We have done much since that awakening. Our present perplexities and the anxiety that we all feel at this moment spring from the deplorable fact that we did not begin our work earlier, at the very moment when we awoke and saw that the clock had been turned back 500 years. The responsibility for that fatal delay is too widely distributed to be satisfactorily fixed. Two years ago, Secretary GARRISON had a plan of national defense, a plan for a continental army. It went to pieces in Congress and the utterly impossible and worthless Hay act was the result. Even before Mr. GARRISON had applied his organizing mind to the problem, the people of the country had had it thundered into their ears that for our national defense and security a system of universal training and liability to military service must be established. The need was plain, the danger was in full view. Within six months after the beginning of the war we had warnings which should have moved the country to a swift beginning in the work of preparation for defense; and after the sinking of the Lusitania it required no gift of prophetic insight to perceive the very great probability, certainly the imminent danger, that we would be involved in the war.

The people gave little heed to the voice of warning, Congress still less. And now we see ourselves forced to multiply our activities in war preparations by 3,000 per cent., and even with that prodigious acceleration, we are so far behind in our work of getting ready that what is possibly the war's most critical moment finds us unprepared to take our place at the front.

The Evening Sun.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1917.

Secretary Baker's Responsibility.

Secretary of War BAKER was dragged into the centre of the screen yesterday as a principal if not the principal obstruction to rapid preparation for active participancy in the war. This early sensation of the Senate's investigation cannot be disposed of as political or malicious. The charge was made by a high officer of the army, General CROZIER, himself more or less under fire. It was made quite unsensationally in point of tone as a result of severe questioning and apparently with reluctance as an inescapable climax to a progression of very serious revelations.

Of course nobody is going to pass judgment, offhand, upon Mr. BAKER, or to confound an accusation with a conviction. It is hinted, indeed, that Mr. BAKER has a more than adequate defence at least in the matter of rapid fire guns, and will satisfy the Senate committee that his slow beginning was the true way to secure ultimate volume of product. The exact situation is just this, that in at least seven particulars the management of the War Department to date seems to have been slow and faulty. Unexplained delay and apparent blundering make up the record. The public have a right to demand and will exact from Mr. BAKER and all concerned adequate explanations.

Underlying the whole situation, both in fact and in the public mind, is a point of psychology. When Mr. BAKER was made Secretary of War he was of pacifistic instincts and tendencies. This we believe is a matter of common knowledge. He was not a pacifist in the most offensive sense of the term, but an enemy of war, a sceptic as to the likelihood of the United States being drawn into the present war, a small army man, an opponent of large expenditures for military purposes and of the evolution of a programme of preparedness for war or even for defence by our Government. We do not think there is any injustice in saying that his personal policy was to retard all schemes of military expansion, down to the very eve of the President's appeal to Congress to declare war.

Now nobody is inclined to question Mr. BAKER'S patriotism, loyalty or zeal. Unquestionably since the country entered the war he has done his best according to his lights to make the army as speedily as possible the formidable fighting machine that it ought to be and can become. But the doubt, or at least the question, must persist in the public mind as to whether a temperamental hater of war, a theoretic opponent of a great army, can by any possibility be the right man to erect a skeleton fighting machine into a force of superlative striking power and fulminating initiative. There seems to be a natural contradiction involved. It is impossible for citizens not to wonder whether Mr. BAKER'S plan of putting low price above speedy and abundant product is not an exemplification of the working of the pacifist mind, which naturally holds the economic rather than the belligerent viewpoint.

It is well that the Senate is going into this matter. Let us hope it will go deep. Are there others in the Cabinet or elsewhere in the Administration who are biassed in their conduct by the pacifistic spirit and kindred impulses? Are there some persons who are more bent on forcing economic experiments upon the country than upon winning the war? Has this drift any share in causing the various scarcities with which the citizens are so grievously afflicted to-day? We hope much attention will be paid by the appropriate committee to the accusations made in the Senate yesterday by Senator WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH of Michigan against the coal administration.

The Sun
AND NEW YORK PRESS.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1917.

The Responsibility for Unpreparedness.

The neglect of preparation for war goes back further than any conflict of responsibility on which the statements of either General CROZIER or Secretary BAKER can throw much light. It goes back to a state of mind in the White House which was accurately indicated in these remarks in the message of President WOODROW WILSON to the Congress on December 8, 1914, four months after the world war had begun:

"It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we never shall be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in time of peace."

"We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of."

"The subject is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited."

"Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defence. We have not been unmindful of the great responsibilities resting upon us."

This state of mind lasted long after the date specified above. It lasted long and operated disastrously. We are not bringing up the old, undeniable, inescapable fact for the purpose of criticising President WILSON or reproaching him. He thought he was right, but he was wrong. Many patriotic Americans knew he was wrong at the very time when he thought himself right. THEODORE ROOSEVELT knew the President was wrong, and was accused of partisan politics and personal ambition for saying so plainly. LEONARD WOOD knew it, and did what he could to prevent the dire consequences of the mistake. LINDLEY M. GARRISON, in Mr. WILSON'S own Cabinet, knew his chief was wrong, and NEWTON D. BAKER, who did not know it then but knows it now, sits in GARRISON'S place.

It is profitless to speculate about what might have resulted from an earlier perception in the highest quarters at Washington of that which is now clearly perceived in every quarter. The main fact for national congratulation is that when the great light came to the country, when the delusion of security that evaded and postponed and procrastinated so long had given place to a universal recognition of the urgent, immediate need of preparations for war and to most energetic measures of preparedness, the President's own eyes were not blind or his head and hands idle.

The country had *not* been misinformed. We *had* been negligent of national defence. And it is to Mr. WILSON'S everlasting credit that whatever may have been his ideas on the subject in December of 1914, he is foremost three years later in the practical if belated effort to make preparedness complete.

PUBLIC LEDGER—PHILADELPHIA,
DECEMBER 15, 1917

UNIVERSAL SERVICE OPPOSED BY BAKER

Hope Expressed in Report That Future Will Be Devoid of Conflicts

WAR WORK REVIEWED

Problems Confronting Department Discussed in Annual Summary to President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Secretary Baker's annual report for the War Department, made public today, constitutes only a brief historical review of the year, and so that it may be devoid of information for the enemy shows no recommendations, no detailed information of the transportation of the army to France or any army plans for the future.

Secretary Baker does say, however, that he does not favor universal military training as a regular national policy.

"The department has not sought and does not now seek legislation on the subject," he says, "chiefly for the reason that the formation of a permanent military policy will inevitably be affected by the arrangements consequent upon the termination of the present war. Civilized men must hope that the future has in store a relief from the burden of armament and the destruction and waste of war."

As to the exptditionary force in France, Secretary Baker says it would be unwise to disclose details, and therefore contents himself with telling of the sending of General Pershing, followed by a full division of regular troops and a contingent of marines as the first units. He describes also the organization of the Rainbow National Guard division. The purpose of this organization, he says, was to distribute the honor of early participation in the war over a wide area and thus to satisfy in some part the eagerness of these State forces to be permitted to serve in Europe.

Work of Navy Praised

High tribute is paid to the "splendid co-operation of the navy, by means of which these expeditionary forces have been safely transported and have been enabled to traverse without loss the so-called danger zone infested by the submarine navy of the enemy."

It became necessary, Mr. Baker says, to build up an elaborate transport system for the expeditionary force with great terminal facilities both in this country and in France and to gather a large surplus of supplies on the other side as a safeguard.

"This placed an added burden upon the supply divisions of the department," he says, "and explains in part some of the shortages, notably those of clothing, which have temporarily embarrassed mobilization of troops at home, embarrassments now happily passed."

The arrangements made have resulted, Mr. Baker continues, "in the transporting of an army to France fully equipped, with adequate reserves of equipment and subsistence, and with those large quantities of transportation appliances, motor vehicles, railroad construction supplies and animals, all of which are necessary for the maintenance of effective operations of the force."

Mr. Baker expains the method by which the army was placed on a war footing. He shows that under its full authorized strength the regular army includes 18,000 officers and 470,000 enlisted men and that the war strength contemplated by the national defense act for the National Guard was 13,000 officers and 456,000 men. With the million additional troops of the selected draft army added, these figures furnish the army of 2,000,000 men upon which all original war estimates were based.

Officers' Training Camps

The report touches briefly upon the officers' training camps, the construction of cantonments, with the problems encountered and solved through the co-operation of the civilian agencies created by the Council of National Defense and goes into some detail with various phases of the cantonment question to show the enormous size of the task.

The aviation program is touched upon briefly and no additional information is given. The engineer department and the part it played in rushing technical aid to the Allies is outlined, and Secretary Baker renews his recommendation for a more adequate engineer school, with a suggestion that Congress plan for both engineer and ordnance education in a broad and generous spirit in order to create scientific agencies of value in peace or war.

Taking up the quartermaster problems with the outbreak of the war, Mr. Baker cites a few items of what it was found necessary to supply. They include 20,000,000 pairs of shoes, 17,000,000 blankets, 33,000,000 yards of flannel shirting, 50,000,000 yards of tenting. The work is being done through the co-operation of civiliar agencies, the Secretary said.

"The problems of supply are not yet solved," says the Secretary in conclusion, "but they are in the course of solution. Sound beginnings have been made, and as the military effort of the country grows the arrangements perfected and organizations created will expand to meet it."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1917

New War Council Not a Shake-up, Baker Explains

Goethals Will Not Succeed Sharpe as Quartermaster General, Says Secretary

Chiefs to Go Abroad

Berths Likely To Be Provided for Generals Recalled From Europe

[*Staff Correspondence*]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Emphatic denial that the new War Council announced Saturday by Secretary of War Baker was one of the results of the Senate Military Affairs Committee's inquiry was made to-day by the War Secretary.

He declared, also, that Major General George W. Goethals was not to be appointed quartermaster general to succeed Major General Sharpe.

The War Council, Mr. Baker said, consisting now of Secretary Baker, Assistant Secretary of War Crowell and Major Generals Sharpe, Weaver, Crozier and Crowder, will from time to time be increased as general officers return to this country from the theatre of war. The results of their experience abroad, Secretary Baker said, would be utilized for the benefit of the United States in carrying out America's share in the war.

Likewise, the original members of the council, excepting Secretary Baker and Assistant Secretary Crowell, are to go abroad for observation and conferences with the chiefs of departments similar to those over which they are the directing heads in the American war establishment.

Acting Chiefs To Be Named

The Secretary explained that Generals Sharpe, Weaver, Crozier and Crowder would remain as chiefs of their various bureaus, but that acting chiefs would be named to handle the administrative work of the bureaus in their absence.

Brigadier General John D. Barrette, of the Coast Artillery Corps, recently at Camp Upton, has been selected for acting chief of coast artillery, relieving General Weaver.

The purpose of the War Council, Mr. Baker said, was to oversee and coördinate all work incident to the supply and maintenance of troops in the field and the military relations of the armies in the field and the War Department. He said the council did not take over the duties of any other branch of the department, but supplied an organization distinctly necessary to more expeditiously handle the volume of work occasioned by the participation of America in the war.

To Use Data Obtained Abroad

While Secretary Baker specifically cited General Bliss, chief of staff, as possessing information of value to be laid before the Council, it is the intention of the council to procure from all returning general officers now at the front such information and data as they have been able to collect.

The admission of the Secretary that additional members will be added to the council was taken to indicate that those generals now assigned to forces abroad who fail to stand up under the strain of trench life will find War Council posts awaiting them upon their return.

Secretary Baker said that the War Council would not determine the matter of strategy.

BAKER THINKS FOE WILL FAIL IN WEST

Doubts if Increased Strength of Germans Will Give Them Any Advantage.

CALLS IT A PEACE DRIVE

Declares Berlin Is Eager for Us to Believe That a German Victory Is Near.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—While in no way attempting to disguise the importance of the situation along the western battlefront, where Germany is massing troops drawn from the Russian front, Secretary Baker, in his weekly review of the war, issued tonight, is more optimistic than he was in his statement of a week ago.

He asserts that there is no element in the military situation that "should lead us to conclude that the initiative in the west has passed from the Allies to the enemy," and that while the German military leaders are seeking to obtain peace through victory by threatening to break through the French front and roll back the allied forces on a broad scale, it is not the American official military belief that the Germans will succeed.

Secretary Baker says that "the enemy is apparently very eager to have us believe that he is about to win such a victory," and that the "bold advertising of an imposing offensive on the part of the enemy, which, while in the realm of possibility and therefore should not be neglected or overlooked, must in no wise be interpreted to mean that the increased strength of the hostile forces will result in any permanent strategic advantage to the Germans."

The German Offensive.

Here is Secretary Baker's statement:

"During the period of the review the general military situation in the west has remained unchanged.

"Rumors of great preparations on the part of the Germans, with a view to achieving some major strategic success in the west, continue to reach us.

"Reports of massed hostile concentrations in those sectors where the enemy proposes to break through the French front and roll back the allied line on a broad scale are numerous.

"The German higher command seeks peace through victory. The enemy is apparently very eager to have us believe that he is about to win such a victory.

"No element in the military situation should lead us to conclude that the initiative in the west has passed from the Allies to the enemy.

"For the last two years the Germans have been on the defensive in the west. The bold advertising of an imposing offensive on the part of the enemy, which, while in the realm of possibility and therefore should not be neglected or overlooked, must in no wise be interpreted to mean that the increased strength of the hostile forces will result in any permanent strategic advantage to the Germans.

"Surveying the outlines of the general war strategy on all fronts, we find

Continued from Page One.

that both belligerents have been on the offensive during the last six months.

"The Central Powers have taken the initiative in the eastern and Italian theatres; the Allies along the major front in the west, in Palestine, Mesopotamia, and East Africa.

"The enemy has confined his efforts to advancing his lines along the Russian front, resulting in the capture of Riga, and then by a well-conducted offensive in Italy, with the assistance of an intensive political drive, gained a marked strategic success in this sector.

"The Allies in the principal theatre of operations, the west, have been able to record an almost uninterrupted series of tactical advantages, and in spite of the concentration of a preponderant majority of the most efficient German divisions, have gained considerable terrain and taken a large quota of prisoners.

"In the outlying areas of Mesopotamia and Palestine the British have driven the enemy before them, and their offensive culminated during the week in the capture of Jerusalem.

"Though the capture of the Holy City cannot be held a principal military objective of the campaign so vigorously pursued by General Allenby in this theatre, the conquest of Jerusalem will have a wide influence throughout the Turkish Empire.

"The Turkish forces have been unable to check the victorious advance of the British and Jerusalem fell into their hands after a brief encounter.

"The results achieved by the British forces in Palestine are of significant importance and will go far toward reaffirming the prestige of the allied powers throughout the Orient.

"Germany realizes the danger attendant upon the waning of her influence in the East, and will, therefore, be more anxious than ever to conclude a speedy peace before the 'war map' becomes less favorable.

"In the west engagements of increasing scope and intensity took place. Fighting of a local character occurred in the Cambrai area and the enemy made several raids in the neighborhood of La Bassée and Ypres. A successful reconnoitring thrust in the Cambrai salient was carried out by a British detachment and resulted in the capture of an enemy outpost east of Boursies.

New Stroke Near Cambrai.

"A hostile attack in force was launched between Bullecourt and Queant, northwest of Cambrai, and succeeded in penetrating British positions. Fighting continues furious east of Bullecourt. The persistence and increasing violence of the German destructive fire apparently indicate that a further offensive is contemplated in this area.

"Hostile artillery fire of a demonstrative character was noted northeast of Ypres, more especially in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

"Southeast of Polygon Wood the enemy developed a strong reconnoissance assault in the vicinity of Polderhoek Château. He succeeded in gaining a foothold in certain British advance positions on a front of approximately 300 yards.

"Along the French front numerous patrol encounters took place, and the

fic they were compelled in a number of States to get the assent of the State commissions before they could take off trains.

It has been suggested that this country follow the example of England in increasing passenger fares 50 per cent. in order to discourage passenger travel. This is an instance in which State Commissions could cause difficulties. The Supreme Court has rather consistently held of late that the national authorities were supreme in matters affecting the railroads, but it is contended that with a Government dictator the roads could effect war changes much more expeditiously.

Most railroad officials do not share the belief held by some economists that "Government control" is a step toward Government ownership. They believe that with the unification of the roads under the War Board, with a Government director, the roads will be able to accomplish the utmost maximum, and they believe that President Wilson shares that belief. They are quite confident that the President intends to take no step toward Government ownership.

OPEN LETTER TO MR. STANWOOD MENKIN.

S. Stanwood Menkin,
President National Security League,
New York.

Sir—On Saturday, Dec. 15, you addressed a communication to Secretary of War Baker in the course of which you used, according to the New York Times, the following language:

> I know that some years ago you believed that war could not come to this country. I find you again revert to the possibility of universal peace. I would respectfully suggest that, while that should be the aspiration of all, experience has proved the error of that idealism. The present difficulties in Washington are due to two things—the absence of a citizenry trained to arms and the total disregard of the demands for preparedness which were manifest to us all from the day of the outbreak of the European war. The great struggle of your department has been to overcome in six months the neglect of three years, and if the policy of universal obligatory military training is not adopted at the present time you are paving the way for a repetition of existing conditions of strain and danger at a time when we may not have the benefit of the same patriotic leadership as that of Mr. Wilson.

You are yellow, Mr. Menkin. You lack the element of common courage. Else you would not, in the last phrase of the above, by referring to the "same patriotic leadership as that of Mr. Wilson," have attempted to ameliorate your responsibility for the fundamental change brought a moment before.

You allege that all our troubles are due to the absence of a trained citizenry and THE TOTAL DISREGARD OF THE DEMANDS FOR PREPAREDNESS WHICH WERE MANIFEST TO ALL from the day of the European war's beginning.

You know as well as anybody that, if there was indeed inexcusible disregard for the demands for preparedness, President Wilson's administration shared with congress and the people, in the exact ratio of that administration's influence, the responsibility for the unpreparedness. You intended to convey that impression in your letter. Yet you become frightened at your own temerity and run squealing to cover in your last sentence, after you have thrown your stone.

You know that the condition of unpreparedness of which you complain is not the growth of the last three or four years. You know that, of all times since '65, the period between the opening of hostilities in Europe and our own entrance into the war was the one in which it was least of all possible for America to sharpen her sword. You know that whatever hope there was of remaining out of the war with honor depended on this country's maintaining her position of unarmed rectitude; that, having no adequate military system in existence, she could not have proceeded to the building of one without instantly, thereby serving notice that she became a party to the strife.

You profess to speak for a patriotic organization. And every time you speak it is in terms of iconoclastic criticism. The record of your public utterances as head of the National Security League is a long succession of captious fault findings, interlarded by an occasional fawning compliment like that in your letter of yesterday.

What constructive thing have you done, Mr. Menkin, to help the United States win the war? What single performance have you to your credit to equal the usefulness of that of any single boy who has picked up a rifle and become a private in the ranks of the American army?

What words of helpfulness have you uttered? What have you done that is not, in degree, of the same effect as deliberate German propaganda, in that its tendency is to undermine the confidence of the people in the intelligence and capacity of the men whose job it is to run this war?

You are of little help, Mr. Menkin, and your National Security League will be of little help to the great cause until either it removes you from the place which you occupy so incongruously or you cease playing the game of the politicians whose axes you are grinding.

But though you may not have it in you to be useful or genuinely patriotic, you can perhaps be less than utterly disgusting if you will refrain from publicly kissing the hand that you delight in biting.

EDITOR, TELEGRAPH.

New London Telegraph

WINTER CLOTHING IS NOW AT CAMPS

Baker Reports All But One of Gorgas's Recommendations Complied With.

ACTION PRECEDED REPORTS

Health Conditions Improved at National Guard, but Not National Army, Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Inquiry and criticism that reached the War Department today concerning the lack of Winter clothing and overcoats in army camps during the cold spell, as disclosed in Surgeon General Gorgas's reports of his inspection of three National Guard camps and one national army cantonment, brought from the Secretary of War tonight a detailed statement of the present condition of the clothing supply for soldiers. General Gorgas indicated that the pneumonia in the camps was partly due to the fact that soldiers were without overcoats and were wearing Summer khaki in Winter weather.

According to tabulated figures furnished by Secretary Baker, the Winter clothing supply of three of the four camps upon which the Surgeon General reported, "is reckoned as of a time considerably antedating the report of the Surgeon General."

The three now declared to have Winter uniforms and overcoats for all the men at them are Camps Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., and Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas. Camp Sevier, near Greenville, S. C., is the exception. The Surgeon General's reports were dated Nov. 29 for Camp Sevier, Dec. 3 for Camp Bowie, Dec. 8 for Camp Funston, and Dec. 17 for Camp Doniphan. All covered visits made to these camps by General Gorgas prior to the dates of the reports.

Warmly Clad at Camp Meade.

Before he issued his statement Secretary Baker said in answer to questions from newspaper men that Winter uniforms for all the troops were already delivered to camps and cantonments or en route to them. He had been invited, he said, to visit Camp Meade, Md., tomorrow, and was told that if he went he would see every soldier in Winter uniforms and overcoats. Mr. Baker said also that he had received personal reports today from men who had visited Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., and Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., and these told that as far as Winter clothing was concerned every soldier was fully equipped.

Mr. Baker said that immediate steps had been taken to overcome the conditions compalined of by Surgeon General Gorgas, and that all but one of the recommendations of the Medical Department had been complied with immediately. The exception was General Gorgas's recommendation that new men should not be admitted to camps and cantonments in large numbers until they had passed a period of observation in segregation camps. Mr. Baker said that this question was not immediate, as no large numbers of men would be sent to camps for some time, and action had been deferred until it could be decided whether to establish observation camps near each camp and cantonment or have [illegible] few large observation camps.

The Secretary indicated that contractors were not responsible for the failure to complete camp hospitals, but was inclined to attribute the delay to prevailing conditions affecting construction work.

Antedates Gorgas Reports.

In the statement he issued tonight Secretary Baker made known that inquiries had come to the War Department today concerning the lack of Winter clothing at Camps Doniphan, Funston, Bowie, and Sevier. The four statements listing the number of articles of clothing at these camps were preceded by the following:

"A number of inquiries have come to the War Department during the day relative to the supply of clothing at the camps for which reports on sanitary conditions from the Surgeon General were made public by this office yesterday.

"That all the facts may be readily available I have had compiled sufficiently detailed statements showing the clothing situation at the camps concerned. It will be seen that, except in the case of Camp Sevier, the clothing supply is reckoned as of a time considerably antedating the report of the Surgeon General."

The figures furnished by the Secretary of War follow:

Camp Doniphan.

Strength, 25,665.

Bedsacks on hand Nov. 30, 32,548; shipped from St. Louis, Nov. 27, 4,502; total, 37,050.

Blankets on hand Nov. 30, 96,109; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Nov. 1, 35,035; total, 131,144.

Comforters on hand Nov. 30, 11,292; en route, 16,300; total, 27,592.

Breeches, (wool,) on hand Nov. 30, 39,935; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Dec. 1, 5,000; total, 44,933.

Coats, (wool,) on hand Nov. 30, 18,671; shipped from Philadelphia Nov. 20, 486; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Nov. 22, 3,500; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Nov. 22, 5,282; total, 27,939.

Drawers, (winter,) on hand Nov. 30, 38,572; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Nov. 19, 54,000; total, 92,372.

Leggings on hand Nov. 30, 47,628; shipped from St. Louis Nov. 15, 1,000; total, 48,628.

Hats on hand Nov. 30, 766. Overcoats on hand Nov. 30, 22,691; en route, 2,833; shipped from New York Dec. 10, 5,000; total, 30,524.

Shirts, flannel, on hand Nov. 30, 104,907; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Dec. 1, 500; total, 109,907.

Shoes on hand Nov. 30, 153,803; shipped from St. Louis Nov. 27, 20; total, 153,823.

Stockings, light wool, on hand Nov. 30, 88,369; shipped from Chicago Nov. 22, 27,000; total, 115,369.

Undershirts, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 66,963; ordered shipped from St. Louis Nov. 29, 27,000; total, 93,963.

Camp Funston.

Strength after draft, 40,000.

Bedsacks on hand Nov. 30, 50,607; ordered shipped from Jeffersonville depot Dec. 6, 38,000; total, 88,607.

Blankets on hand Nov. 30, 122,628; comforters on hand Nov. 30, 35,907; breeches, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 26,292; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 28, 500; Nov. 30, 4,500; Dec. 1, 19,120; Dec. 5, 10,000; total, 60,412.

Coats, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 27,087; ordered shipped from New York depot Dec. 11, 10,000; total, 37,087.

Drawers, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 119,416; shipped from St. Louis Nov. 21, 8,300; total, 127,716.

Hats on hand Nov. 30, 46,313; shipped from Jeffersonville Nov. 28, 5,000; ordered shipped from Boston depot Dec. 1, 5,000; total, 56,313.

Leggins on hand Nov. 30, 41,021; shipped St. Louis Nov. 16, 3,880; Nov. 10, 1,500; Nov. 12, 1,316. Total—47,708.

Overcoats on hand Nov. 30, 26,976; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 30, 5,000; Dec. 1, 12,700. Total—44,576.

Flannel shirts on hand Nov. 30, 63,788; shipped St. Louis Nov. 17, 3,920; Nov. 24, 15,990; Nov. 27, 10. Total—65,708.

Shoes on hand Nov. 30, 85,174; shipped since Nov. 20, St. Louis, 25,373. Total—110,547.

Light wool stockings on hand Nov. 30, 107,401125,131.

Winter undershirts on hand Nov. 30, 107,401 shipped from St. Louis depot Dec. 4, 2,000; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Dec. 2, 10,800. Total—120,201.

Camp Sevier.

Strength, 26,475.

Bed sacks on hand Nov. 30, 42,056; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Dec. 6, 19,000; total, 61,056.

Blankets on hand Nov. 30, 71,438; shipped from Atlanta Dec. 13, 5,000; total, 76,438.

Comforters on hand Nov. 30, 24,976.

Breeches, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 1,729; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 13, 24,000; shipped from Philadelphia Dec. 3, 4,900; total, 30,129.

Coats, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 1,510; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 13, 24,240; total, 25,750.

Drawers, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 41,806; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 22, 27,000; shipped from Atltna depot Nov. 21, 6,000; Nov. 24, 4,126; Dec. 12, 10,955; Dec. 14, 15,092; total, 104,979.

Hats on hand Nov. 30, 30,522; ordered shipped Dec. 1, 5,000; total, 35,522.

Leggings on hand Nov. 30, 40,827.

Overcoats on hand Nov. 30, 27,990; shipped from New York Dec. 14, 4,000; total, 31,990.

Shirts, flannel, on hand Nov. 30, 54,386; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Dec. 1, 5,000; shipped from Atlanta Nov. 30, 80; total, 59,466.

Shoes on hand Nov. 30, 69,311; shipped from Atlanta Dec. 13, 1,000; total, 74,311.

Stockings, light wool, on hand Nov. 30, 55,031; shipped from Atlanta Dec. 12, 15,000; Dec. 14, 15,000. Total, 85,031.

Stockings, wool, heavy, on hand Nov. 30, 20,240.

Undershirts, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 57,136; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 22, 27,000; shipped from Atlanta Nov. 24, 15,105; Dec. 14, 15,121. Total, 114,352.

Camp Bowie.

Strength, 25,281.

Blankets (1)—Depot Quartermaster, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, wired on Nov. 25 that Camp Bowie reported sufficient blankets or comforters on hand to suply each man in camp with three blankets or two blankets and one comforter each; (2) Camp Quartermaster in his report of Dec. 1, 1917, shows 24,518 on hand, i. e., not issued.

Breeches, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 25,778; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Dec. 1, 4,000. Total, 29,778.

Coats, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 26,204.

Drawers, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 75,425.

Hats, on hand Nov. 30, 36,448; ordered shipped from Boston depot Dec. 1, 5,000. Total, 41,448.

Leggings on hand Nov. 30, 45,508.

Overcoats on hand Nov. 30, 8,854; received Dec. 10, 21,684; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Dec. 1, 4,000; total, 34,538.

Shirts, flannel, on hand Nov. 30, 96,195.

Shoes on hand Nov. 30, 59,619.

Stockings, light wool, on hand Nov. 30, 148,710.

Undershirts, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 64,062.

The newly created War Council of the War Department met today for the first time, but did nothing more than inspect possible quarters in the State, War, and Navy Building. Considerable space will be necessary to accommodate the big staff of officers and clerks needed to carry on the work of the council, and one of the bureaus now in the War Building probably will be moved to one of the many temporary structures used by the departments.

The formation of the council's machinery had not been begun today so far as was announced.

WASHINGTON POST:

DECEMBER 19, 1917.

HASTENS WAR COUNCIL

Baker Shifts Duties of Three Generals to New Tasks.

PLANS COORDINATE ACTION

Gen. Goethals' Recall to Active Duty Releases Gen. Sharpe for Work in Hand—Gen. Barrette Relieves Gen. Weaver and Gen. Wheeler Takes Gen. Crozier's Place.

Secretary Baker yesterday moved forward the organization of his newly created war council by relieving from their present duties three of the five officers assigned to that body. This will leave them free to devote all their time to the council's task of coordinating all War Department activities.

Mr. Baker announced that Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals had been recalled to active duty and would become acting quartermaster general, releasing Maj. Gen. Sharpe for service with the council. Maj. Gen. Weaver will be relieved by Brig. Gen. Barrette, who becomes acting chief of coast artillery, and Maj. Gen. William Crozier by Brig. Gen. Charles Wheeler, who becomes acting chief of ordnance.

Gen. Bliss and Maj. Gen. Crowder, the other officers of the council, will retain their present positions, the former as chief of staff and the latter as judge advocate general and provost marshal general. Gen. Bliss retires December 31 for age, but probably will continue on the council.

Offices in War Building.

Mr. Baker decided that officers of the council must be in the War Department building itself, and offices now occupied by Gen. Crozier as chief of ordnance probably will be used, the ordnance bureau being transferred to another building.

Mr. Baker indicated in his last war review that the Russian armistice has made it necessary for the United States to accelerate its war preparations.

Members of the House mission which participated in the war conference in Paris are believed to have brought back a similar message.

Will Strive to Keep Pledges.

The new council probably will undertake to make certain the delivery of whatever military strength was pledged to the allies at the conference.

Secretary Baker would not discuss yesterday Gen. Bliss' successor as chief of staff. Among officers mentioned for chief of staff have been Maj. Gens. Hunter Liggett, John Morrison, Clarence Edwards, John Biddle, the present assistant chief; Joseph E. Kuhn, Leonard Wood and other divisional commanders. Recently the possibility was suggested that Gen. Crowder might be considered.

THE SUN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1917.

BAKER SAYS ARMY RULES BAR CASTE

Officers Must Preserve Self-Respect of Enlisted Men He Tells Senate.

DISCIPLINE PARAMOUNT

Secretary of War Says Superior Enjoy Files' Sympathy and Confiednce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In response to a Senate resolution asking whether there are War Department rules and regulations to prevent social intercourse between officers and men of the army, Secretary Baker to-day wrote Vice-President Marshall that distinctions of rank in the army imply no special distinction and are solely in the interest of military discipline.

Frequently in a country like this, the Secretary said, the advantage of education and culture is in favor of the soldier. Nevertheless, he added, safety demands that the soldier and officer acquire by continuous and unvarying practice the habit of instant obedience to his superior. Secretary Baker's letter follows:

Text of Mr. Baker's Reply.

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a resolution in the Senate of the United States under date of December 11, 1917, directing me to inform the United States Senate 'what, if any, rules or regulations there are of the War Department which prevent officers from having intercourse with privates and mingling with them in social intercourse, or which tend to cast distinction between enlisted men and commissioned officers when they are off duty.'

"In response thereto I submit for the information of the Senate of the United States the following paragraph of army regulations in regard to the relationship between officers and enlisted men as the only rule or regulation now existing relative to this matter:

"'Superiors are forbidden to injure those under their authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct or by abusive language. While maintaining discipline and the thorough and prompt performance of military duty all officers, in dealing with enlisted men, will bear in mind the absolute necessity of so treating them so as to preserve their self-respect.

"'Officers will keep in as close touch as possible with the men under their command, will strive to build up such relations of confidence and sympathy as will insure the free approach of their men to them for counsel and assistance. This relationship may be gained and maintained without relaxation on the bonds of discipline and with great benefit to the service as a whole.'

Obliterating Caste Feeling.

"In this paragraph will be seen an endeavor to arrive at a true balance in the proper relationship between officers and enlisted men on the one hand to encourage and exchange confidence and cooperation between the officer and the soldier, and on the other to avoid personal intimacies between an officer and any particular soldier or soldiers, which might have a tendency to lead to favoritism or the suspicion of favoritism in assignments for duties or cause discontent on the part of those not selected for special intimacy by the officer in question.

"All officers are expected so to exercise their judgment under this regulation as at all times to enjoy the sympathy, confidence and respect of the soldiers, and it has always been a part of the instructions given young officers by their superiors to exert themselves to promote this relationship.

"Distinctions of rank in the army are solely in the interests of military discipline. They imply no social distinction; indeed, in a country like ours the advantage of education and culture very frequently will be found in favor of the soldier, and yet it is necessary that the soldier should acquire by continuous and unvarying practice the habit of instant obedience to his superior. This is as true of officers as it is of men.

Shows Value of Discipline.

"In the emergency of battle, when every condition tends to distract men's attention and peril is on every side safety for a command frequently lies only in its organized and coordinated activity, and this can proceed from one inspiration alone—the instant unquestioning compliance by all with the voice of authority.

"There is no time to debate, no opportunity to consider; the men must have acquired their rule of action—attention and obedience to command. This habit cannot be created in emergency and forgotten under other circumstances, but must result from practice which tolerates no exceptions either of persons or occasions.

"The relationship between officers and men, therefore, must be so arranged as to lead to this indispensable result; but this is entirely consistent with respect, sympathy and mutual consideration, and the best officers are those who have most completely won the affection of their men. Military annals are filled with splendid stories of men imperilling their lives outside of the necessities of military action in order to save the life of a beloved captain.

"The War Department, therefore, has endeavored and is endeavoring by every means within its power to impress upon officers the military value of this cordial relationship—to have them understand that as is the officer so is the command, that their spirit and their actions constitute the example upon which the spirited actions of the men are moulded.

"While here and there instances undoubtedly occur of thoughtless and inconsiderate conduct on the part of officers and of unreasoning complaint on the part of the men who have failed to understand the just obligations of this disciplinary relationship, I am still persuaded that in the great army we now have in the field and in training there is a growing realization that it is both possible and useful to be faithful to military discipline and at the same time to the democratic ideals of our country."

THE WASHINGTON POST:
DECEMBER 19, 1917.

DISCIPLINE ONLY RULE, SAYS BAKER

No Social Distinction in Army, Declares War Secretary.

In response to a Senate resolution asking whether there are War Department rules and regulations to prevent social intercourse between officers and men of the army, Secretary Baker yesterday wrote Vice President Marshall that distinctions of rank in the army imply no social distinction and are solely in the interest of military discipline.

Frequently in a country like this, the Secretary said, the advantage of education and culture is in favor of the soldier. Nevertheless, he added, safety demands that the soldier and officer acquire by continuous and unvarying practice the habit of instant obedience to his superior.

In concluding his letter, the Secretary says:

"The War Department has endeavored and is endeavoring by every means within its power to impress upon officers the military value of cordial relationship—to have them understand that as is the officer so is the command; that their spirit and their actions constitute the example upon which the spirited actions of the men are molded. While here and there instances undoubtedly occur of thoughtless and inconsiderate conduct on the part of officers and of unreasoning complaint on the part of the men who have failed to understand the just obligations of this disciplinary relationship, I am still persuaded that in the great army we now have in the field and in training there is a growing realization that it is both possible and useful to be faithful to military discipline and at the same time to the democratic ideals of our country."

GOETHALS IS NAMED TO SUCCEED SHARPE

Four Important Changes Are Made in War Department.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In directing Major-Gen. Bliss, Chief of Staff, to call the first meeting of the newly created War Council, Secretary Baker to-night made public important changes in administrative duties at the War Department.

Major-Gen. William Crozier, chief of the bureau of ordnance, and now under fire before the Senate investigating committee, will be relieved by Brig.-Gen. Wheeler, who will be "acting chief of ordnance" so long as Major-Gen. Crozier remains detailed to the War Council.

Major-Gen. Sharpe, Quartermaster-General, will be relieved by Major-Gen. Goethals, who is to be recalled to active service and made "acting Quartermaster-General."

Major-Gen. Weaver, chief of coast artillery, will be succeeded in the management of his bureau by Brig.-Gen. Barrett.

The fact that Major-Gen. Crozier is relieved of his present duties while under fire is merely a coincidence, according to Secretary Baker, who says that the creation of the War Council has no connection with investigations by Congress.

The Senate, before adjourning for the holidays to-day, indefinitely postponed action on the nomination of Gen. Crozier for reappointment. The nomination was brought up by Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee, which had unanimously recommended his confirmation. Several Senators, including committee members, objected to immediate action, sharply criticising Gen. Crozier. Senator Chamberlain agreed that it was advisable to postpone action until the results of the investigation were fixed.

AN ANSWER IS DEMANDED.

Elsewhere in THE SUN today will be found an article on "The War Department and the War," by William Hard, written from a point of view held by a daily increasing number of Americans. This article complains bitterly of a lack of efficient organization in the War Department. It places the responsibility for this lack of organization directly upon Secretary Baker. It calls upon the Secretary either to resign or rebuild his department. It should be answered by the Secretary.

The various investigations now in progress or recently conducted at Washington have left the people with certain definite impressions. Generally speaking, they have not vindicated the prophets of evil. The navy seems to be all right. The Food Administrator has shown that he knows infinitely more about the food situation than any of his critics and that he has acted aggressively and wisely. There have been no faults found with the Fuel Administration which the changed policy with reference to the railroads is not likely to remedy. With regard to the Shipping Board the essential fact necessary to demonstrate its efficiency or inefficiency —that is, the actual progress of the work of building ships—has been withheld from the public on the ground that it might give information to the enemy, but the details have been given privately to the members of the investigating committee, it has been shown that certain faults of organization have been corrected, and in general the members of the board gave a good account of themselves on the witness stand.

The War Department investigation however, has produced many disquieting thoughts. The lack of machine guns, the delay in deciding upon the type of machine gun to be used, the troubles about clothing—these things are symptomatic of a defective organization. And a defective organization of the War Department in time of war is not to be tolerated. The cost would be too tremendous. If there is anything wrong, it must be set right. If there is not anything wrong, the people must be convinced of that fact. The War Department needs the support of the people. It cannot do its most effective work without that support.

Secretary Baker is an able man. He has proved himself in various lines of work. The War Department has had and has a task of tremendous magnitude before it, a task immeasurably greater than that of the Navy or any other department of the Government. It has accomplished much—in the registration, assembling and training of the selected men, in the building of cantonments, in the transportation of troops overseas. In forming any fair judgment of its methods or of its officials these things must be considered. But the vital question now is not whether it has done well, but whether it has done the best that can be done, and whether its organization is such as to guarantee the best results in the future. Enough has been brought out in the Washington investigation to cast doubt upon this question. That doubt must be resolved.

Under the circumstances we think a frank and fair answer from the Secretary of War on the points dealt with in Mr. Hard's article is demanded.

From R. S. Henderson
364 Madison St
Gary
Nice Little
Republican
Sheet
Indiana

PAGE TWELVE

THE GARY TRIBUNE

THE OLDEST PAPER PRINTED IN GARY.

Published at Gary, Indiana, by the Gary Tribune Company, 100 W. 5th Ave.

President.....HOMER J. CARR
Secretary.....GEORGE R. SCOTT
Managing Editor.....CARL O. DENNEWITZ

Entered as second class mail matter at the postoffice at Gary, Indiana, Sept. 14, 1908, under the Act of Congress, March 8, 1879.

Terms of Subscription

Single copy ..... 2c | By mail, per month.....35c
By carrier, per week .....12c | By mail, per year in advance....$4.00

Telephones:

All Departments .....Gary 100

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Associated Press is exclusivly entitled to the use for republication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

Points Straight at Secretary Baker

It must be admitted that the testimony before the senate inquiry into the causes of the delay in providing arms for American troops leaves a bad taste in the mouth.

We can see the bureaucrat having charge of arms for the American troops, sitting back in grand style and saying, "I am not interested," when makers of machine guns pleaded with him to place orders to be prepared.

Mind you, at that time diplomatic relations with Germany had been broken off under circumstances that could lead only to war. "But we are not going to have a war," said the bureaucrat as he dismissed the makers of machine guns.

Result: No machine guns for American troops in France. Our men are being supplied by England and France.

This bureaucrat, who struts for an hour upon the stage at Washington, is under Secretary Baker. What was Baker doing? In America, we hold the heads of departments responsible for what happens in those departments. One begins to suspect that Mr. Baker will be marked for early slaughter. We have yet to see a single trait of foresight or real ability in the Secretary of War.

Any man in the United States, who can read and write, who did not realize that war was inevitable after the break in diplomatic relations last winter, is not fit to hold any position having to do with war. He is a pro-German at heart, his mind warped by worship of Teutonic methods. He is a believer of the strong against the weak, a devotee of the utterly black code that might makes right. The nation wants to get rid of all such at the earliest possible time.

THE EVENING SU

Published Every Week-Day
by The A. S. Abell Company.

Entered at the Postoffice at Baltimore, as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

CITY AND SUBURBS BY CARRIER.
Morning, Evening and Sunday, 13 cents a week; two weeks for a quarter.

SINGLE COPIES AT NEWS STANDS IN BALTIMORE AND SUBURBS.
Morning, 1c. Evening, 1c. Sunday, 5c.

ELSEWHERE.
Morning, 1c. Evening, 1c. Sunday, 5c.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES BY MAIL.
Payable in advance.

	Morning.	Evening.	Sunday.
1 month.....	50c.	40c	25c.
6 months	$2.75	$2.25	$1.25
1 year.....	$5.00	$4.50	$2.50

OUT-OF-TOWN OFFICES.
Washington..... .....716 14th stree
New York.....Times Building
Chicago.....Tribune Building
Detroit.....Ford Building
Buenos Aires, Argentina... .....Lavalle 3

Circulation of THE SUN in Novembe
(Average Net Paid Daily.)

	1917.	1916.	
Morning.....	100,433	104,455	4,022 Los
Evening.....	73,780	62,936	10,844 Gai
Sunday.....	106,729	97,561	9,168 Gai

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1

"What Am I Doing?"

Sometimes, in the evenings, when I realize the comfort and luxury in which we live and then think of those boys, standing, sleeping, working, fighting, suffering, dying in the trenches, my heart cries out:
"Oh, my God, what am I doing?"

Thus spoke former Governor Goldsborough at a Red Cross meeting at the Emerson on Saturday, and his question is one which every good American should put to himself.

Many, including Governor Goldsborough, are doing a great deal and millions more are striving to do what they can, but what practically all of us can and should do is to become members of the Red Cross, that greatest of the world's agencies of mercy, of healing, of rescue and reconstruction—the Good Samaritan of this wicked old earth.

Who among us but can spare $1 a year to become enrolled for such work? The plan is to have a league of 15,000,000 Americans personally and financially interested in the most Christ-like of all war activities, binding up the wounds, easing the agonies and rescuing the children and the helpless. The membership should be twice that number. Surely one American in every five ought to join this week.

In the same address Governor Goldsborough pointed out the path of patriotism in another respect when he declared:

> Whatever may have been lacking in preparation before the war—and it must be remembered that America has not been a nation of military thought and purpose—certainly there has been no lack of splendid and patriotic service since last April. I am tired of the captious, the faultfinding, and, in some cases, the treasonable criticism. . . . I want every loyal American to put forth his strength and his energies behind Woodrow Wilson, the noblest American of them all. And I want those who will not be loyal to the flag stood up against a wall.

All his life a Republican partisan, Governor Goldsborough seems to have forgotten since the war began how to be anything except straight American.

BAKER SHOULD GO!

K.C. Star

Are the fatal words, "Too late," to be written over our war program, as Lloyd George once said they had been written over the war program of our Allies?

It was on September 21 that The Star first called attention to the lack of clothing and blankets, as well as of rifles, at Camp Funston. That same week Colonel Roosevelt took up the matter in an address made in Kansas City and publicly asked The Star to get details on equipment. September 25 a dispatch from Camp Funston was printed, giving these details; showing, for instance, that only a few thousand woolen breeches were on hand, that there was a serious shortage on overcoats and that the men were drilling with wooden guns.

This dispatch was telegraphed to Washington for submission to the Secretary of War. The next day his comment on it was received from The Star's Washington correspondent. He said:

> "I am informed by the quartermaster general's department that all the essential equipment for the men in their first few weeks in camp has been supplied and it is only a question of the ability of the railroads to get it to the camps."

In this statement Secretary Baker put all the blame for the shortage on the railroads. But evidently the trouble lay further back than the railroads. For now, December 19, comes the report of the surgeon general that "lack of warm garments in the cold weather of the late fall is believed to have contributed largely to the spread of pneumonia."

At the same time it is announced from Washington that the quartermaster general has been removed from office and "promoted" to membership in the war council.

But he is removed after the damage due to his inefficiency is already done.

Early in October Colonel Roosevelt began his assault on "broomstick preparedness." It was then amply pointed out that the ordnance bureau had allowed the Nation to get into war without a rifle program, without a machine gun program, without a heavy artillery program. It was further disclosed that it was months after the war started before detailed plans had been put in the hands of the manufacturers.

General Crozier's defense is still fresh in mind. Virtually it is an admission of facts, with the blame placed on red tape. In extenuation he urges that we are getting artillery for our force in France from our Allies who have much more than they need and are abundantly able to spare it.

But Congressman McCormick, fresh from talking with General Petain and other important commanders, says they assured him that the Allies were themselves deficient in guns.

General Crozier's name is once more sent to the Senate for confirmation for another term as chief of ordnance, but the general himself is relieved from his duties in the ordnance office.

But once more, a good share of the damage has been done. We evidently have lost months in getting ordnance at a time when every day was precious. It is plain truth that these delays have put the outcome of the war in jeopardy.

The Star does not see how it is possible for the head of the War Department to escape responsibility for this demonstrated inefficiency on the part of his subordinates.

An experienced executive would have kept tab on things. He would have found out early what departments were falling short, where the delays were occurring, and where new men were required. It has been one of the criticisms of Secretary Baker by those who have worked with him that he has not this faculty to keep things moving. He has accepted general statements in the place of calling for concrete results. His methods have been lax where precision was called for; soft, where driving force was needed.

The head of the War Department at a time like this ought to be one of the country's biggest executives, chosen for his ability to handle a big job, not for his views on the tariff. He ought to be a man of the type, say, of Davison, who is now handling the Red Cross, or of Schwab or Gary—a man who will put into this vital work for the government the vast energy and initiative that have built up such institutions as J. P. Morgan & Co., Bethlehem, United States Steel.

Perhaps President Wilson could find a place for Mr. Baker in some other sphere of the government's activities, if he values his counsel. But a real executive is needed to manage the War Department if we are to win the war in the shortest possible time and with the least possible loss of men.

SYRACUSE JOURNAL

THE CROZIER EXPOSURE CALLS FOR SECRETARY BAKER'S RETIREMENT.

The amazing recital of gross inadequacies in army ordnance, presented to the Senate War Investigating Committee by Major General Crozier, chief of ordnance, and the extraordinary continuity of atrociously bad judgment he portrays fastens the responsibility for the abominable blundering upon Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. That official should retire from the post that demands better administration than he has shown he possesses, as the record now stands.

Making all due allowances for the tremendously big and perplexing task this able Ohio politician has had to work out, one cannot bring oneself to believe that far better progress should not have been make than has been.

A new type of machine gun experimented with and adopted but not yet given a field trial, in the face of the existence of the wonderful Lewis gun long in use by the British, constitutes in itself a brand of misjudgment that is inexcusable. And yet that stupendous blunder is but one of many.

Lack of funds cannot be offered in extenuation. Congress voted the President a lump appropriation of $100,000,000 without any restrictions after the declaration of war in April. And General Crozier emphasized the degree of woeful and long continued bad judgment and mismanagement by carefully explaining that his bureau did not call for any part of that monster war fund until four months after the declaration of war and later returned it unused!

"There was a tremendous start made", explains the chief of army ordnance; but it would appear that the effort mainly ended there. It didn't get off. It arrived nowhere, so to speak, and hence to-day the American people are chagrined over the official expose that corroborates most of the apprehensions that have filled every breast.

General Crozier says the secretary of war is to blame. Of course he is. The President may support him. The executive has shown remarkable loyalty in the past to the weak material in the cabinet and this may prove no exception. But the verdict of the American people has been rendered. If the War Department is to be directed in the future by Mr. Baker it will be without the confidence of the people.

Does the deplorable condition in the ordnance branch of the army find duplication in other branches of the war service? Even if existing in lesser degree, they would be of immense gravity. Have other bureau chiefs in the War Department been spending four months in planning, in revising, in chasing pet theories hither and yon, but failing to make good in the way that is expected of them?

The American people are not looking for perfection in war administration. They understand the obstacles in the way. They do not seek the unattainable, even when measured by the ordinary standard of governmental inefficiency. But they do expect and will demand that what would be done by the ordinary man of business in a few weeks must be done by War Department officials and other war officials in less time than a large fraction of a year.

The Senate Investigating Committee is rendering valuable service in requiring a specific report of the stewardship of the unparalleled trust the Congress has reposed in the executive. That is the proper source to ask for official information, and it is the only tribunal that is entitled to recognition in probing war administration. Providing the sinews of war, it is entitled to as full a knowledge of what has and what has not been done as is consistent with the public interest.

We are astonished over the shortcomings already disclosed, with the probing just begun.

National Magazine

Secy. Baker and the Auto - "Smokes"

Delegation

Secy. Baker at Ft. Myer, Va.

The New Republic Dec. 15. 17.

Secy. Baker Down the river

see the slightest reason why they should not have the same representation in Senate and House and in the Electoral College as any state, proportioned to population."

Secretary Baker and the Anti-"smokes" Delegation

ON his desk rested a corncob pipe; in his desk were several of them. Permeating the air was an aroma of Ohio tobacco that might have suggested a war council of the Indian chiefs. The pipe belonged to Secretary of War Baker, and the above was the setting when callers were ushered into his office. It was a delegation to protest against sending tobacco to the soldiers in France. There was sniffing a-plenty, but the Secretary calmly fired his cob pipe and smoked thoughtfully while he listened to the case against tobacco.

They cited statistics by the yard to prove why the "poison" should not be spread among the soldiers. Later on Secretary Lansing dropped in, puffing his pipe, and Secretary Daniels also entered, looking good-natured enough to be a smoker. Then came Champ Clark who insisted upon Missouri meerschaums for the soldiers, so, altogether, it was rather an unpropitious situation for the delegation. Before they left, Secretary Baker had, in his quiet way, convinced his visitors that the great question before the country is to win the war in the smoke of battle—not to worry so much about the smokes, or fags, as they are called in the trenches—in the camps.

Someone was daring enough to recall the remark of Lincoln when Grant's enemies complained of the "Silent Commander's" excessive use of stimulants. Lincoln inquired the brand, insisting that it worked so well with Grant that he wanted to try it on some of the other generals. Anyway, the popular opinion is that now is no time to deny the soldiers their "smokes"—the important thing is to smoke out the enemy and stop the smoke of devastation and ruin that follow in the wake of the Hun invaders.

A Lincolnesque Figure Heads the War Department

NATIONAL crises breed understanding, and the war has tended to dissipate many barriers engendering hate among Americans. Old-time political enmities are forgotten, as Democrat and Republican work together for a common country. Even the I. W. W. work hand in hand with their "enemies" in cantonment construction. The labor agitator is finding fewer and fewer listeners—altogether the prospect is encouraging for a better understanding among all peoples of the earth.

In the War Department I found evidences of increasing faith and confidence in governmental endeavor, due, in large measure, to the humanness of Secretary Baker in his official life. One of the most rabid of the country's Socialists wrote a friend: "You have strengthened my faith in mankind, for my experience in Washington was one of the richest and most surprising of my life. The air of democracy is there. The demons have been dehorned, and Baker at the War Department seems like Lincoln in his home—without austerity, severity, or formality—like a big brother."

The old rock-ribbed Republican *Ohio State Journal* recently carried an editorial paying glowing tribute to the Secretary of War. In the pitiless X-ray of war times, the real qualities of men in public life are brought into prominence.



Copyright, Harris & Ewing
HON. NEWTON D. BAKER
Secretary of War

Peanuts, Popcorn and Liberty Bonds

STEVE, the peanut-roaster man, who has occupied the conspicuous corner between the White House and the Treasury Department building, pushes his little hand wagon into place promptly at nine o'clock each morning. Steve proudly tells of serving many of the most prominent people of the capital with his fresh roasted delicacy—and for those who do not care for peanuts, he has fresh buttered popcorn to tempt the palate of the passerby. Steve has been on this particular corner for the past eight or nine years. He is a Greek, but his patriotism for America was shown when he subscribed to a hundred-dollar Liberty bond.

Know Your Neighbor!

ETERNAL vigilance still remains the price of liberty. And vigilance today means keeping the eyes and ears open for plots and counterplots aimed at destruction of supplies for the boys overseas. Lord Northcliffe insists that the Germans' efforts are not directed toward the troops being transported overseas, but toward munitions and food for the soldiers after they are separated by the great ocean from the home base of supply. And information is going direct to Germany of the movement of troops and vessels, with emphasis on the places where supplies are being assembled.

In the Interior Department, Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines, has control of the sale of all explosives. Any person in the United States found with explosives in his possession, who does not have a license issued by the federal government showing the purpose for which the explosives are to be used, may be arrested and fined a maximum of five thousand dollars, or sent to prison for one year.

Francis S. Peabody, of Chicago, has been appointed by Secretary Lane to look after the rigid enforcement of this law. Thoro investigation is being made of all explosions and incendiary fires in factories and warehouses, with complete reports to the Director of the Bureau for tracing the explosives used. Every purchaser must have a permit issued by the authorities in each county, and only citizens of the United States and countries friendly to the Allied cause may obtain such license. The lines

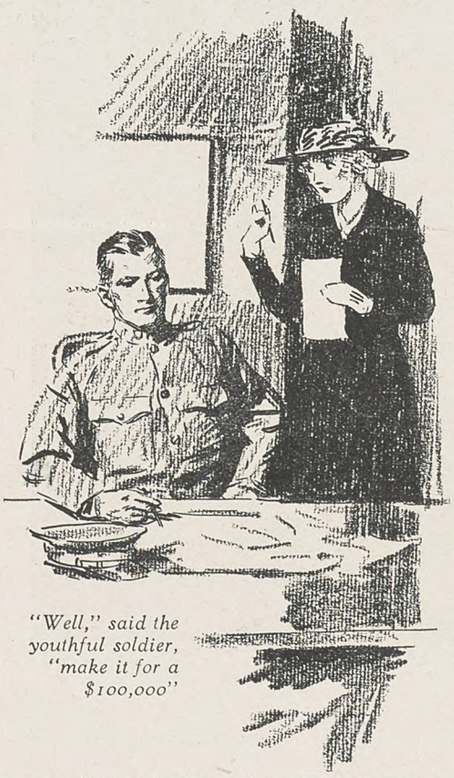


Copyright, Harris & Ewing
"STEVE," A PATRIOTIC GRECO-AMERICAN

are being drawn tighter on the abuse of citizenship or residence in this country.

"Things Are Not What They Seem"

MANY amusing stories are told of the second Liberty bond canvass in Washington, when every department was combed by a bevy of earnest young women intent upon rolling up a big volume in the national capital.



"Well," said the youthful soldier, "make it for a $100,000"

One young miss mounted the stone steps of the War Department and began on a trim-looking enlisted man who occupied an inconspicuous desk near the door.

"Can I put you down for a Liberty bond?" she asked demurely.

"Yes, I think so," he answered thoughtfully.

"That's good—how much—and do you want it on installments?" she asked, getting out her application blank.

"Well," said the youthful soldier, "make it for $100,000."

The young lady gasped, and he added, "Oh, if you have any doubt about it, telegraph my bankers," and he gave the name in another city. She didn't say so, but she regarded the incident as a joke contingent to the work of canvassing, but on returning to headquarters she decided to wire to the bankers just for the fun of it. The answer came back, "He's good for five millions." The young lady hastened back to the modest desk boy in khaki and said his subscription had been accepted with many thanks.

Why Not a Maximum Rent Law for Washington?

WASHINGTON is continually drafting men and women from the outside for work in its already overburdened departments. These people come to Washington and the first thing they have to do is to look up a boarding house. With Washington already overcrowded, this is some task. The prices are—well, they are—that's all. A young friend of mine toured some of the outlying streets for a boarding place. He saw a sign and mounted the steps. He was met at the door by a gracious landlady who would be glad to show him thru the house. The first room she let him peek into was the front one. "I get three hundred dollars per month for this," she said nonchalantly. My friend grasped the door sill to steady himself. She then led him into the dining room, and as they crossed the threshold she waved her graceful arm towards the table. "Mahogany—cost five hundred dollars," she said in a stage whisper. My friend mentally observed that he couldn't eat the table, only to be roused by another declaration in a hushed, subdued voice: "This sideboard is an exact duplicate of the one in the White House." There was nothing to do but gasp at the pleasure of meeting such a distinguished piece of furniture.

When the ordeal was over, he escaped with a murmured promise to think it over, and once on the open street again, wiped his perspiring brow.



"I get three hundred dollars a month for this"

Germans Barred from District of Columbia

THE capital is beginning to put its house in order in the matter of protection from German spies.



Pro-German government employe—"Your services are no longer desired"

President Wilson's order banning all German males from the District of Columbia for the term of the war was felt to be a most necessary step. Not only were the German citizens banished, but arrangements were made to rid the government service of a large number of persons, male and female, who were not regarded as suitable to hold positions of trust while the nation is at war.

Each of the department and bureau heads was supplied with a carefully compiled list of their subordinates who have been found by investigation to be pro-German or anti-war in their words or acts, or who, by reason of their associations, are looked upon with suspicion. This weeding-out process was applied thruout the country, but its effect is especially observable in Washington. No exceptions were allowed, even in cases of employes who are highly trained and expert in some of the technical branches of the government service.

Military Training in Foreign Lands

IN the outer room of the Secretary of War, I was privileged to "look on" while a party of men in the uniforms of five different nations, waited to pay their respects to the secretary. Here, thought I, is the result of military training in foreign countries. While Great Britain has not resorted to conscription, training of all boys of school age, is carried on thru private agencies. In Australia, the military training of boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen, is compulsory; in New Zealand, all boys who have reached the age of fourteen must learn to serve their country. Canadian military instruction of the youth is carried on thru volunteer cadet corps.

The French soldier shrugged his shoulders when asked about military training in France, where they begin rifle practice at ten years of age under special instructors. Military exercises are obligatory during the school age in Switzerland, and in Italy, the national colleges and private agencies supply military training for young

boys. In Russia, military gymnastics are prescribed for all schools. Greece has intensive military gymnastics, which are given with drills in the public schools as a part of the physical course. In all the schools of Japan, military training begins in the primary grades. Obligatory military training, under special instructors, has recently been adopted in the secondary schools of Argentina.

A Stoic in the Executive Chair

HERE'S a little story of Woodrow Wilson told me by a friend. He was talking with the President shortly after the Lusitania outrage, and, speaking of the panic that must have possessed the passengers, asked, "What would you have done?"

"I know what I would have done," said the President. And he described the scenes when an ocean liner on which he was crossing struck an iceberg. All on board felt it would soon go down, and every second counted as the waters rushed into the great hold of the ship. The President said that he felt perfectly calm and normal as he prepared for the worst. In this instance, as in others, he faced death with the stoical calmness which has served him well as chief executive of the nation at the time when war excitement is rife.

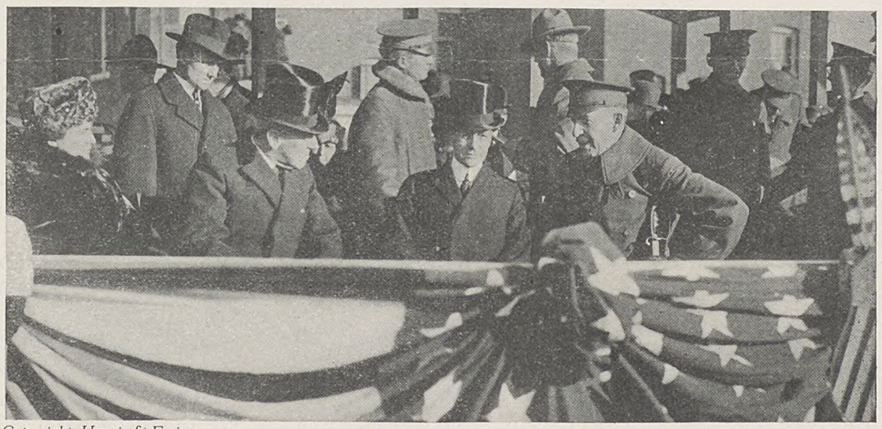
The President has never seemed in better health or looked more fit than at present. When he appears in public, his vigor is remarked by those who knew him in the early days. His golf and exercise hours are religiously observed, and he has excluded himself from seeing people, so far as possible, on the theory of "conservation"—for his idea is that this war is a serious business and not a matter of sentiment; it is a time for clear thinking and cool-headed, concerted effort to make every movement and energy count for victory.

As an instructor, Woodrow Wilson insisted upon concentration as a most important faculty to be developed. Students were urged to focus attention on one thing, with the idea of centralization. The President's executive power is not based upon faith in political advisors. Perhaps that is why Colonel E. M. House and others not identified as partisan leaders have the executive ear.

Practical Preparedness in Treasury Department

ADVANCE preparations for the third Liberty Loan are already in evidence in the Bureau of Publicity of the Treasury Department. Ralph Waldo Emerson, who has charge of the advertising details, took me to a top room of the Treasury Building, where at least five hundred posters by eminent artists are displayed for the final selection of Secretary McAdoo. The walls, the tables, the chairs are filled with colorful arguments for financial help and support to the nation in its time of peril.

Among the names represented are those of the biggest illustrators in the country: Howard Chandler Christy, Haskell Coffin, James Montgomery Flagg, and others who have gladly given their best to their country. If the Treasury Department had paid for these sketches, it would have represented many thousands of dollars. Just when the third Liberty Loan will be launched is not decided, but this much is true, the Publicity Bureau of the Treasury is in the trenches with big guns loaded, ready to shoot the message across the country with the forceful strength that aroused the people in the two successful Liberty Loan campaigns.



Copyright, Harris & Ewing

PRESIDENT WILSON AND SECRETARY BAKER AT FORT MEYER

The President and Mrs. Wilson witnessed the presentation of diplomas presented to the nine hundred men graduated from the last officers' training camps. From left to right are Mrs. Wilson, the President, Secretary of War Baker and Col. Charles W. Fenton

Launching of the "U-Buy-a-Bond" Boat

I MET Guy Emerson in one of the office buildings which have been commandeered by the Treasury Department to take care of its over-flow work. I wanted to hear from him first hand, regarding the greatest publicity exploit ever "put across"—as we say in the parlance of our profession—the fetching of a captured German U-boat, a battle-scared British Tank, and the world's largest flying machine, as "news creators" for the second Liberty Loan drive in New York City.

"The one idea in mind," said Mr. Emerson, "was to bring home to the people the fact that we are at war. In terms of business we had to sell the war to the people by arousing their emotions and enthusiasm."

Mr. Emerson is the type of young man to whom nothing seems impossible. With the help of Lord Northcliffe he obtained the captured submarine from the British Admiralty.

The transporting of the submarine across the Atlantic was a complicated engineering task. It was cut into three sections, each weighing seventy tons, and loaded onto a returning ship. When landed upon the dock in New York, fifty horses were used to draw the different sections in the famous Liberty Bond parade, and afterwards it was set up in Central Park, where, after speeches by Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Rear Admiral Usher, it was re-christened by Mrs. Guy Emerson as "U-Buy-a-Bond." A liberty bond booth nearby issued to every subscriber to liberty bonds a pass to go into the submarine. It was later turned over to



Copyright, Harris & Ewing

TEMPORARY QUARTERS FOR THE WAR ORDNANCE BUREAU

The Washington Moument and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are in the background of the photograph

the Red Cross for the same purpose. Word of the tremendous enthusiasm which the submarine had aroused in the campaign for the second Liberty Loan attracted the attention of Canada, and Lord Shaughnessy asked for the captured submarine to help in the big Victory Loan now being launched there.

The U-boat was again taken to the wharves and loaded upon three canal boats, the tops of which were first removed to make room, and it was conveyed up the Hudson, thru the Erie Canal to the great lakes, and from there to Montreal, where it is today a tremendous and appealing argument for financial support of the people in the war.

With the British tank, the Caproni flying machine (the largest aeroplane in the world), and the submarine, representing the three principal fields of war activity, Mr. Emerson visualized the war for the nation.

The Gentleman from West Virginia

STUART F. REED, founder of the Association of American Secretaries of State, was serving his second term as Secretary of State of West Virginia when he was elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress.

Mr. Reed was a farmer boy who made his way upward successively as school teacher, editor, state senator, premier of his state and member of Congress. His election at Cincinnati in 1915 as president of the Association of American Secretaries of State, and his forceful advocacy of uniformity of state laws and procedure, brought him into national prominence. His address as retiring president of the association at the convention recently held at Topeka, Kansas, was a strong appeal for coordinating legislative machinery for the common welfare.

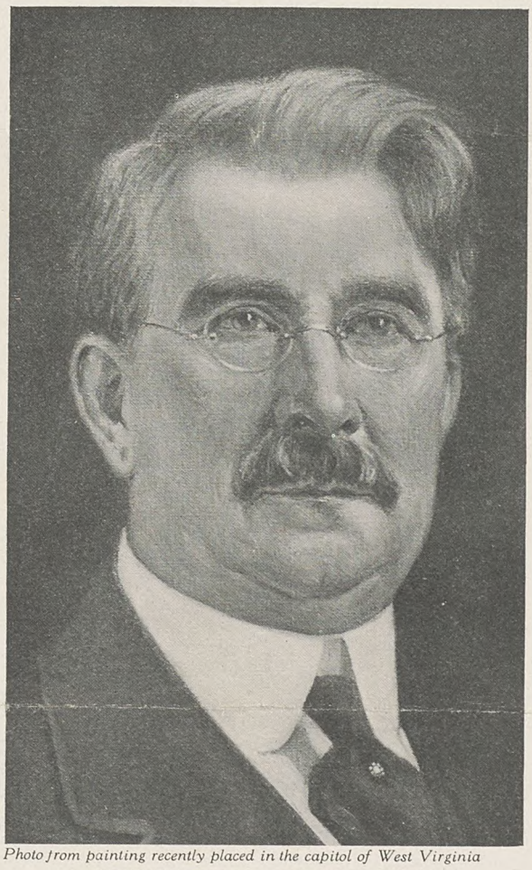


Photo from painting recently placed in the capitol of West Virginia
REPRESENTATIVE STUART F. REED
Founder of the Association of American Secretaries of State

Representative Reed is a member of the Committee of the District of Columbia, and believes Washington should be the "model city" of the world. A fluent speaker, studious, well-read, of wide experience, Stuart Reed gives promise of a congressional career in harmony with past achievements.

Gentlemen: Our Medal of Honor!

THE question was asked me: "Has the United States a decoration for valor similar to the English Victoria Cross?" I decided then and there to look it up on my next trip to Washington.

Yes, we have a Medal of Honor, the most coveted decoration of our country given for conspicuous bravery. It was first given at the time of the Civil War. In all, about fifteen hundred were presented at that time. It is a five-pointed star, with a medallion in the center bearing the head of Minerva, and around it "United States of America" in relief. On each ray of the star is an oak leaf and the points themselves are trefoil shaped. A laurel wreath in green enamel encircles the whole, and this wreath is surmounted by "Valor," which, in turn, is surmounted by an eagle that attaches the decoration to its ribbon.

A Discovery of Value and Importance

SOME of the Government departments at Washington have developed into research bureaus. In one room I found Joseph E. Pogue, who has been working wonders in the department of Mineral Technology. Thru the use of apparatus developed by practical inventors, he contends that within a few years the United States will obtain ample supply of nitrogen from the air, and we will not be dependent upon Chili for sodium nitrate. This nitrogen comes from the atmosphere and from coal—a by-product that will add untold wealth to the nation.

This discovery will naturally expand the use of coke for fuel and power purposes, as the recovery of nitrogen is chiefly made from coke ovens. With these vapors, the very air itself will become a wealth-producing resource never dreamed of in years past. Mr. Pogue says we are moving swiftly these days, and, as coal supplanted wood, and oil supplanted coal, the processes continue from bulk to liquid and now to vapor itself.

Every Citizen a Vigilance Committee of One

PLACARDS bearing the legend "Beware of spies! Secrecy means safety," are now prominently posted on the walls of the corridors of the State, War and Navy building, as a constant reminder to those who have to do with government business. In addition, these placards have been posted in all naval training stations, government manufacturing plants and on board ships. It is a suggestive warning that every man can best serve his country by keeping his mouth shut—to use the vernacular of the street.

"To Market, to Market, to Buy a ——"

IF you have forgotten what the old family market basket looks like, you have only to go out on the broad streets of Washington on a Saturday night. They appear at every turn and corner. It looks like a parade. And it is not the poverty-pinched who carry them; it is the well-to-do middle class, who realize the advantage of going to market in the good old-fashioned way.

One thing I like about Washington is that atmosphere of good, solid, thrifty living. Most of the government employes receive moderate salaries, enough to live simply and comfortably, but not extravagantly. With a fixed income that neither increases nor diminishes, they cannot speculate on the future, or discount it. Only the newcomers try to live beyond their means. According to a grocery clerk I met, it takes about one year for a new family to absorb the Washington market basket idea, and "get onto themselves."

Necessity is the Mother of Suspension

THE only man who can cut red tape in Washington is President Wilson. He has been using the scissors more and more as the exigencies of the situation arise. His latest order was a suspension of the civil service examination in the matter of employes for food and fuel offices, because these departments are created only for the duration of the war, and because of the difficulty in obtaining sufficient eligibles thru civil service examination.

John N. Willys' Highly-energized Organization

ONE busy bright spot in Washington during the days of the War Camp Community campaign was at 1210 G Street. A long loft was filled with clicking typewriters, frequently exceeding even the government's speed limit. The working day was evidently not under governmental regulation, for all seemed to feel like "slackers" if they left their work before nine or ten o'clock at night. This hurricane follow-up, directed

let the government lay hands upon purchasing power by taxation or bond issues, by fiat money or by physical confiscation, if need be.

But if the bond issues were a failure, would not the government be driven to resort to taxation? Yes, but time would be lost, and we have no time to lose. It is vital to the national honor and safety that our soldiers, when they reach the firing line, shall be equipped and munitioned according to the highest known standards. It is not less vital that they shall reach the firing line at the earliest possible date. In war, time is always to be reckoned with as an ally of the enemy. The money needed now to equip our armies and convey them to the front is to be had only through loans. Therefore we, together with all other Americans who give their unqualified support to the war policy of our government are bound to give the war loans unqualified support. We should owe such support even if we believed that the ultimate social effects of a loan policy were irremediably evil.

But The New Republic does not believe in irremediable evils. Democracy may be forced back many leagues, but sooner or later it reaches a position where it can make a stand, and eventually administer defeat to the enemy. Democracy was beaten on the war revenue bill, but not so thoroughly as might have been anticipated. The war tax on incomes remained too low, but it was placed at a level higher than any income tax in the world before the war. Even today it is surpassed only by the British tax. The excess profits tax was placed too low. But nobody dreamed, two years ago, of so high a tax as the one now actually in force. The power of democracy, in the contest over the war revenue bill, proved so great that its ultimate victory can be safely predicted, provided that it develops the necessary endurance.

If the war had been financed through taxation alone, the financial burden would of necessity have fallen chiefly upon the more fortunate classes. The general tendency of such a financial policy would have been to reduce the inequalities of fortune that give rise to grave concern among all friends of democracy. If the war had been financed wholly through loans, the chief burden would have fallen upon the poor. At the close of the war much the greater proportion of the bonds would have been held by the wealthier classes, and their claim to interest would have been met by taxes of general incidence, falling mainly upon the poor. For the rich, if they had been able in war to resist the imposition of income and profits taxation, would certainly have been able to resist such taxation in peace.

The democracy has accepted the principle of a great national war debt; and, however widely the bonds may be held, it is inevitable that after the war the greater part will be found in the hands of the wealthy. But the democracy has also succeeded in imposing taxes falling directly upon the wealthy, which are quite capable of yielding revenues sufficient to pay interest on the debt and gradually to sink it altogether. Herein lies democracy's opportunity to wipe out its original defeat. Let it insist that the income and profits taxes be retained on the statute books until the war debt is extinguished.

Most of the war debt will be an asset of the wealthy classes after the war. Very well; the taxes that pay interest and amortization on the war debt will be liabilities of the wealthy classes if the democracy is resolute in its purposes.

It is not to be denied that arduous efforts will be required of the democracy to keep the burden of the war debt upon those classes that would have borne the chief burden of taxation if we had adopted a more democratic policy of financing the war. Upon the return of peace we may anticipate a powerful movement to reduce the income and profits taxes. Our imports will again assume an imposing volume, and persistent efforts will be made to levy such heavy customs duties—in the imaginary interest of American production—that our treasury will not need the produce of the direct taxes. But the recent struggle over the income and profits taxes shows that the democracy is alive to its interests in the fiscal field. Can it be enlisted for the long campaign for the extinction of the debt through income and profits taxation? We believe that it can, and that at the present time it is much wiser for the friends of democracy to make preparations for that campaign than to work against the tide for a reopening at the present Congress of the question of taxation.

The New
REPUBLIC
A Journal of Opinion

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND COPYRIGHT, 1917, IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY THE REPUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., 421 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. HERBERT CROLY, PRESIDENT, ROBERT HALLOWELL, TREASURER.

EDITORS

HERBERT CROLY FRANCIS HACKETT
PHILIP LITTELL ALVIN JOHNSON
GEORGE SOULE—Assistant Editor
CHARLES MERZ, Washington Representative

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, FOUR DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS. CANADIAN SUBSCRIPTION FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR COUNTRIES IN THE POSTAL UNION, FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE: REMITTANCE TO BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL POSTAL MONEY ORDER.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, NOVEMBER 6, 1914, AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK, N. Y., UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

"Down the River"

THE War College building in Washington is three miles "down the river" from the War Department building. This apparently insignificant fact is really one of the large facts in the conduct of the war. It has consequences, daily, of a most far-reaching sort. And its largeness and importance would be generally recognized and discussed if we were in the habit of following that highly technical enterprise, war, with one-tenth of the general popular interest and intelligence with which we follow that other highly technical enterprise, baseball.

One reason, and a great reason, why baseball is well played in this country is that every distinguished player, as he steps up to bat or throws to first, knows that millions of eyes are turned toward him in what the President calls a "grave scrutiny." He knows that success will bring applause and that a strike-out or a wild throw will be noted and severely reprobated at supper in every hamlet between New York and San Francisco. He knows, too, that every tiniest technical trick of his, in deluding a pitcher or in trapping a runner on bases, has the instant technical appreciation of, at a modest computation, ten million highly trained fans. The result is that he is up on his toes every minute. Every minute is glory or disgrace. From this standpoint the people who gather in the streets in front of newspaper offices and watch the scores getting chalked up or flashed out are a very considerable part of the efficiency of the national game. They might not be able to stop a grounder but they help grounders to be stopped.

In such a spirit, a spirit of great humility, I approach the subject of the War Department. The gentlemen who play out the great game of war in that department are inadequately appreciated and, on occasion, inadequately credited with strike-outs and errors; because their organization, among themselves, and their various responsibilities have not usually found any genuinely responsive interest in the minds of those of us who are onlookers. They have lived in an obscurity which for Ty Cobb would have been very depressing, and more than depressing, slackening.

Now, with war, a great change has come, or will come, must come. The ideal would be if General Sharpe, on opening his newspaper in the morning, should see himself in a box-score credited with one error and three hits. He is bound to make errors. Napoleon himself, as Quartermaster General of the United States Army, would make errors. This article, and ensuing articles, dealing with organization in the War Department, are written in full realization of that fact. But they are also written in full realization of a certain other fact: namely,—that personal responsibility has to be located somewhere, and that some people are standing up under it, and other people are not standing up under it, and that it is extremely unjust to throw a blanket of equal unconcern and of equal praise over good work and bad work together, and that it is no loyalty to our government but, on the contrary, a form of really cowardly and criminal disloyalty, to stand at applause in the face of things that may mean a horrible prolongation of the war and a horrible unnecessary sacrifice of life.

In one of the battles on the British front, in the beginning of the war, two divisions were shot to shreds because, simply, an error had been made, a slight error, in the highly complicated and extraordinarily difficult technical task of issuing clear orders from headquarters. It was a case of "bad staff work." The British have been compelled to get good staff work and they have been compelled to get a good General Staff at home and they have now reached the point of being able to compete on even terms with the German General Staff, and they have done it under the pressure of a public opinion outspoken to a degree which no American can realize unless he is an habitual reader of the British newspapers and magazines.

The point of departure, the point of start, in an appreciation of the War Department is clearly the General Staff, of which the War College is a part. And here it is most gratifying to be able to begin by saying that, in this matter, in the matter of preserving the powers and the possibilities of the General Staff, which has to be the army's calculating brain, Mr. Newton D. Baker has performed an act entitling him to thunders of applause, which, however, because of our general lack of interest in the essentials of war, he has not generally got. That act of his has passed very widely unregarded. But it should always be remembered for him. It was a great act, really worthy to be called historic.

Congress, in the National Defense law of last year, used language which might easily have been construed, and which was by many people actually construed, to cripple the General Staff. Congress, by nature, is inclined toward a strengthening of the various non-staff bureaus of the War Department, such as the Quartermaster General's

office, the Adjutant General's office, the Judge Advocate General's office, the Ordnance office, the Inspector General's office, the Signal Corps office, the Engineer's office, and so on; and it is by nature inclined to weaken the General Staff or, at any rate, to push it to one side. There is a good reason. The bureaus, many of them, deal with things in which Congress is vastly interested, such as the placing of people and the placing of contracts. The severely intellectual pursuits of the General Staff do not thrill Congress and, moreover, they tend to bring a new impersonal technical influence to bear upon established personal bureau routine. Certain bureau chiefs in the past have known very well how to charm Congress with the bureau idea and how to leave it lukewarm about the staff idea.

There was once an Adjutant General who was magnificent at this sort of politics. He was a busy man, but if Congressman Smith wanted to know did his great-great-great-grandfather fight at the Battle of Bennington, nothing interfered with finding that out. The inquirer, if he was a Congressman or a Senator, was always put, by orders, straight on the General's phone and "*I*," said the General, "*I* will find out." A clerk laboriously did. And then, a few days later, the Congressman, back on the phone, heard the General say: "*I* have found out that your great-great-great-grandfather did indeed fight at the Battle of Bennington, most heroically. You are indeed a Son of the American Revolution. And I am sending you all the papers myself." Decades of such amenities, decades of acquaintanceships and favors, built up for the bureaus a tremendous Congressional strength, which still, largely, continues. And therefore, even in the National Defense act, in the course of ostensibly, and, in many respects, actually, improving our military organization. Congress made for itself an opportunity to strike at the General Staff and it did so most particularly in a section containing the words "Hereafter members of the General Staff Corps shall not be permitted to assume or engage in work of an administrative nature that pertains to established Bureaus."

This section at once became the theme of a very able legal opinion by General Crowder, Judge Advocate General. If his views had been accepted by Mr. Baker (and he is Mr. Baker's legal military adviser), we should now have only the phantom of a General Staff. General Crowder held that the General Staff could indeed give itself to the "study of military problems" and to "the preparation of plans for the national defense" and to "investigating and reporting upon the efficiency and state of preparedness of the military forces of the United States for service in peace or war." But the original General Staff law of 1903, passed under the influence of Elihu Root, had also said that the officers of the General Staff should "render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War" and should act as his "agents" in the delicate but most necessary task of "informing and coördinating the action of all the different officers who are subject, under the terms of this act, to the supervision of the Chief of Staff." And who were those officers? The law of 1903 named them in defining the powers of the Chief of Staff. It said:

"The Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President or of the Secretary of War, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps." The Chief of Staff was to have "supervision" of all of them. But what is "supervision"? What is "supervision" when Congress, subsequently, in the National Defense law, has said that the officers of the General Staff, of whom the Chief of Staff is one, shall not, in supervising, do any administering?

General Crowder was quite clear about it. He said:

"Unmistakably Congress has sought to preserve *untouched* the special jurisdiction of each of the several bureaus." "It is the effect of the language, and must therefore have been the purpose, of the act, to *re-establish* the relation of the several bureau chiefs as special aids and advisers to the Secretary of War, on matters which fall within their special jurisdiction, *uninterfered with by any outside agency*." "In all matters falling within the special jurisdiction of the several bureaus, Congress has said in effect that the views of the particular bureau chiefs shall govern the Secretary, so far as his own judgment is to be advised." And if there should be any "zones of uncertainty" between the powers of the bureaus and the powers of the General Staff, "the statute establishes for us a guiding rule, which is that *in case of doubt the presumption is conclusive against the General Staff*." Such was the spirit of General Crowder's opinion, the spirit of an unusually able and highly sincere and hardworking and patriotic bureau chief.

Nevertheless the experience of the whole world in this war turns out to be that it is necessary to have a strong and really powerful General Staff. Mr. Baker essentially over-ruled General Crowder's opinion. There are times, one sees, when it is not a bad thing at all to have a lawyer for Secretary of War. A layman might have been paralyzed by the spectacle of the vivid wording of the Na-

tional Defense law and of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. Mr. Baker looked at that torrent, observed sundry cakes of floating ice on it, and leaped on them lightly from shore to shore with the General Staff safe in his arms. It was an agile performance.

Mr. Baker reviewed the origin of the General Staff. He found that it was the intent of Elihu Root, "one of the great Secretaries of War of modern times," to give to the Chief of Staff a power of supervision really effective. He found that Elihu Root had said that he was providing for a control to be exercised over the whole military arm of the government "through a single military expert of high rank." He found that such also was the legislative intent of the words that Congress was brought to use in the law of 1903. And the National Defense law of 1916 did not expressly repeal the law of 1903. Therefore all that remained was to define the word "administrative." Congress seemed to wish to prevent the General Staff from becoming too "administrative." Well, Elihu Root himself, strong as he was for a strong General Staff, never wanted the General Staff to be "administrative" at all. He said so, expressly. The General Staff is to "inform" and "coördinate" and "supervise." That is all. But that is enough. For how can it "inform" and "coördinate" and "supervise" the bureaus unless it goes into them deeply enough to equip itself with the "qualifying information"? (A splendid point that.) And therefore "it is my opinion that it is not only appropriate but necessary for the Chief of the General Staff *to pursue, with as great detail as his judgment dictates, the execution of policies throughout the several bureaus.*" And, in short, "the policy of the War Department will remain as before."

By that decision Mr. Baker took us into the war with a General Staff still capable, by law, in principle, of being a General Staff, fully. It was an act of superb insight and courage, comparable to the act performed by Lloyd George when he over-ruled the gun-policy of the British War Office, and bought bigger guns and more guns than the War Office wanted, and was, by present military consent, utterly right.

So the principle stands. But the practice is a rather different thing. Here the first fact is that stretch of three miles between the War Department and the War College, between the body of the army and the bulk of its "informing" and "coördinating" and "supervising" brain. The results are strange.

The Chief of Staff, to begin with, is separated from most of his staff. He sits in the War Department. Four of the six committees into which the General Staff is divided are resident in the War College. The picture of the Chief of Staff sitting in the midst of his staff devising great plans is an imaginary picture. It does not happen. In fact, the Chief of Staff may express an opinion on a certain highly important matter and shortly afterwards be handed an opinion from his own War College in the directly contrary sense.

The next result is that the task of doing any effective personal friendly "supervising" of the execution of policies recommended from the War College becomes peculiarly difficult. The War College man who has recommended something, after studying it, cannot readily follow it, after its acceptance, into the bureau which is operating it and make friends there and help it along with fresh suggestions out of his studies. It may be working well. It may be working badly. His faculties for knowing, and for helping, become very poor.

The third result is more serious still. Officers in the War Department in their several bureaus are every day deciding things which they know ought, in principle, to be studied by the General Staff, but "Send it 'down the river'? Never. How do we know when we'd get it back? It's a beastly out-of-the-way place, and it's two miles by carrier-pigeon, and we haven't any carrier-pigeons, and it's three miles by trolley and foot, and it takes too long, and this stuff would go to some fellow we don't know, and he might sit on it for weeks, and let's do it ourselves right here." And they do it themselves right there. They talk about "down the river" as if it were a morgue.

And the officers "down the river" have behaved as if they more or less agreed with them. When the war broke out, they made a sort of mass rush to try to get into the field. General Kuhn, who was head of the War College, and in whose mind, if anywhere, the totality of our war plans might be assumed to lie, went as soon as possible and took command of an individual training-camp. Of the forty-two officers who were his colleagues on the General Staff on April 24th of this year, twenty-eight have now vanished. Being "the brain of the army" seemed to them to be a good job to leave—a point of view that might provide considerable astonishment to Ludendorff. The German General Staff is a terrifically immediate thing in its impact on the war. Our General Staff is still regarded by our own officers as a remote thing. And the distance from the War Department to the War College is a symbol of that remoteness.

Out of such a situation, in practice, one might expect great delays in comprehensive planning and great delays also in really comprehensive executing. Subsequent articles will show that we get them.

WILLIAM HARD.

12 12-17-17

THE DULUTH HERALD

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

COMMON SENSE.

Secretary Newton D. Baker of the war department does not, in his annual report, ask for legislation adopting a permanent policy of compulsory universal military service.

On the contrary, he declares his opposition to this plan, and while his stand will subject him to the abuse of the militarism fanatics who see in enforced military service an end of all strikes and labor difficulties and all assertions of their rights by workers, it is plain common sense with which ninety per cent of the American people are in hearty accord.

"The department has not sought and does not seek legislation on this subject," he says, "chiefly for the reason that the formation of a permanent military policy will inevitably be affected by the arrangement consequent upon the termination of the present war. Civilized man must hope that the future has in store a relief from the burden of armament and the destruction and waste of war. However vain that hope may appear in the midst of the most devastating and destructive war in the history of the race, it persists—perhaps because we are encouraged by the analagous substitution of courts for force in the settlement of private controversies, perhaps because all the perfections of nature teach us that they are the product of processes which have eliminated waste and substituted constructive for destructive principles.

"When a permanent military policy, therefore, comes to be adopted, it will doubtless be conceived in a spirit which will be adequate to preserve against any possible attack those vital principles of liberty upon which democratic institutions are based, and yet be so restrained as in no event to foster the growth of mere militarist ambitions or to excite the apprehension of nations with whom it is our first desire to live in harmonious and just accord."

There are two viewpoints on military affairs: that of those who look upon an elaborate military equipment as a desirable thing for its own sake, and that of those who look upon it as an evil thing except when it is necessary and an essential thing when it is necessary.

The first viewpoint favors compulsory universal military service at all hazards and at any price; the second viewpoint opposes it unless it becomes necessary. It will not become necessary unless Germany wins this war; and Germany is not going to win it.

For America to adopt such a permanent policy now would be to bring her into the post-bellum peace councils advocating peace but jingling with military trappings from head to foot; not to speak of cluttering up our necessary military preparations to fight this war with unnecessary military preparations to fight some imaginary future war. Nothing more fantastic and absurd and untimely could be conceived at this time.

THE HOUSTON DAILY POST

—BY THE—

Houston, Wednesday, December 19, 1917.

WAR DEPARTMENT BLUNDERS.

The Post realizes how prone the public is to find fault and to offer criticism upon insufficient information, even in a time of peace. In time of war this tendency is greatly accentuated by anxiety, impatience and dissatisfaction that are not always warranted.

For this reason The Post has hesitated to complain about the management of the nation's war activities, although constantly hearing of incidents and conditions that proclaim incompetency, extravagance, lack of diligence and a superabundance of bureaucratic pomposity, which are in no sense needed at this time.

Moreover, The Post felt sure from the beginning that in the first excitement of the war, for which the country was in no sense prepared, there would be much excitement, many blunders, incalculable waste, and not a little sad experience from which our needed lessons were to be drawn. Such has been the nation's experience from the beginning, and we suppose it will continue so to the end of the world.

But it seems to The Post that the war has been in progress long enough to enable the government at Washington to get its machine in good working order, and if it is not in good working order now then the people can not be blamed for fearing that there are some defects that need attention.

The testimony given by General Crozier before the senate committee does not read well among the people.

The pneumonia epidemics which have ravaged the army camps are shown to have been caused by lack of suitable clothing and blankets. The bodies of soldier boys returning to bereaved homes from these camps are not creating a favorable impression of the war administration among the people who knew the victims.

Now we are told that the Illinois soldiers in Camp Logan of this city must surrender their reserve uniforms, and that the commanding officer's protest has met with the customary bureaucratic disregard.

We are told that Secretary Baker thinks these uniforms are needed more elsewhere and that the soldiers here can do without them without hardship.

There's the trouble—surely President Wilson ought to be able to see it.

As between General Bell and young Mr. Baker, whose opinion would you take upon any matter affecting the welfare of Camp Logan?

The Post has no antipathy to Mr. Baker. It has regarded him a nice young man, amiable, and anxious to serve, but this country is at war now and the people whose sons are in the camps are not going to stand much foolishness.

The president ought to look into the war administration. The people are looking to him, for they haven't any too much faith in the wisdom, efficiency and judgment of some of his counsellors.

The governor of Illinois and the two senators and twenty-seven representatives from that State ought to build a hot fire under some coattails in the war department if the winter clothing of the Illinois soldiers in camp in Texas be taken away from them at this time of the year.

The Dispatch

Pittsburg's Greatest Newspaper.

Two Notable Addresses

As one of the most eloquent and most impressive expositions of America's war aims, The Dispatch believes its readers will welcome the publication this morning of the fullest report of the remarkable addresses delivered before the New York Southern Society at the Waldorf Astoria by Secretary of War Baker and Secretary Daniels of the Department of the Navy. Wire trouble due to weather conditions made it impracticable to publish more than a telegraphic summary at the time.

It can well be believed that these utterances repeatedly brought the assemblage to its feet. It is impossible to read them without being stirred to the depths. But aside from their eloquence and appeal to the patriotic emotion they are the essence of hard-headed fact and common sense. They react on both heart and head. As a statement of American attitude they are convincing, comprehensive and conclusive. They voice the view of the Nation.

Mr Baker was no more happy in summarizing American sentiment than in drawing his conclusions. This sacrifice in a common cause which all are freely making has, as he says, united the American people as never before, "from 1917 will date the history of a really homogeneous Nation." These men who have gone out from among us, culled from all the racial stocks in the melting pot, will come back Americans. Those left at home who have given their loved ones to their country, who have given freely and unselfishly to the common cause, whether in Liberty bonds, war stamps, Red Cross, Y M C A, Knights of Columbus, Y M H A or recreation and tobacco funds, or any form of service or sacrifice, have been touched to the quick by the spirit of national brotherhood and united by interwoven ties that can never be sundered. More than that for us and for the work democracy has become a creed rather than a political dogma. What, asks Mr Baker, if we are fighting some one else's war? Is it is not nobler to save another's life than your own? But it is also our battle, peculiarly our battle, because it is being fought for the principle of popular government, for which above all others America stands. Once again the American people are confronted with the fact that humanity cannot exist half slave and half free.

And while we are fighting for democracy we are, Mr Baker points out, giving the world the finest demonstration of democracy. Perhaps there is nothing finer in his address than his declaration that "when men of my time of life meet a man in khaki on the street, there is an irrepressible desire to say, 'my son.' They are our sons, we are their father's, all of them, every one of them. Rich or poor, side by side, they are the same. Having paid the supreme sacrifice it does not matter what he was over here; he is just American over there."

Mr Daniels aptly epitomized his address in the slogan, "Freedom, for all, forever." That is what America is fighting for, not for conquest, for no selfish aim, but that all the world may share with us and we with them a democracy made safe and secure for all time to come.

12 12-17-17

THE DULUTH HERALD

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

...d every evening except Sunday by ...erald Company at Duluth, Minn. ... telephones—324.

...uluth postoffice under the

Secretary ... department does ... ask for legislation adop... policy of compulsory univ... service.

On the contrary, he decla... his o... tion to this plan, and while h... d will subject him to the abuse of the ...arism fanatics who see in enforced military service an end of all strikes and labor difficulties and all assertions of their rights by workers, it is plain common sense with which ninety per cent of the American people are in hearty accord.

"The department has not sought and does not seek legislation on this subject," he says, "chiefly for the reason that the formation of a permanent military policy will inevitably be affected by the arrangement consequent upon the termination of the present war. Civilized man must hope that the future has in store a relief from the burden of armament and the destruction and waste of war. However vain that hope may appear in the midst of the most devastating and destructive war in the history of the race, it persists—perhaps because we are encouraged by the analagous substitution of courts for force in the settlement of private controversies, perhaps because all the perfections of nature teach us that they are the product of processes which have eliminated waste and substituted constructive for destructive principles.

"When a permanent military policy, therefore, comes to be adopted, it will doubtless be conceived in a spirit which will be adequate to preserve against any possible attack those vital principles of liberty upon which democratic institutions are based, and yet be so restrained as in no event to foster the growth of mere militarist ambitions or to excite the apprehension of nations with whom it is our first desire to live in harmonious and just accord."

There are two viewpoints on military affairs: that of those who look upon an elaborate military equipment as a desirable thing for its own sake, and that of those who look upon it as an evil thing except when it is necessary and an essential thing when it is necessary.

The first viewpoint favors compulsory universal military service at all hazards and at any price; the second viewpoint opposes it unless it becomes necessary. It will not become necessary unless Germany wins this war; and Germany is not going to win it.

For America to adopt such a permanent policy now would be to bring her into the post-bellum peace councils advocating peace but jingling with military trappings from head to foot; not to speak of cluttering up our necessary military preparations to fight this war with unnecessary military preparations to fight some imaginary future war. Nothing more fantastic and absurd and untimely could be conceived at this time.

THE HOUSTON DAILY POST

BY THE

Houston, Wednesday, December 19, 1917.

WAR DEPARTMENT BLUNDERS.

The Post realizes how prone the public is to find fault and to offer criticism upon insufficient information, even in a time of peace. In time of war this tendency is greatly accentuated by anxiety, impatience and dissatisfaction that are not always warranted.

For this reason The Post has hesitated to complain about the management of the nation's war activities, although constantly hearing of incidents and conditions that proclaim incompetency, extravagance, lack of diligence and a superabundance of bureaucratic pomposity, which are in no sense needed at this time.

Moreover, The Post felt sure from the beginning that in the first excitement of the war, for which the country was in no sense prepared, there would be much excitement, many blunders, incalculable waste, and not a little sad experience from which our needed lessons were to be drawn. Such has been the nation's experience from the beginning, and we suppose it will continue so to the end of the world.

But it seems to The Post that the war has been in progress long enough to enable the government at Washington to get its machine in good working order, and if it is not in good working order now then the people can not be blamed for fearing that there are some defects that need attention.

The testimony given by General Crozier before the senate committee does not read well among the people.

The pneumonia epidemics which have ravaged the army camps are shown to have been caused by lack of suitable clothing and blankets. The bodies of soldier boys returning to bereaved homes from these camps are not creating a favorable impression of the war administration among the people who knew the victims.

Now we are told that the Illinois soldiers in Camp Logan of this city must surrender their reserve uniforms, and that the commanding officer's protest has met with the customary bureaucratic disregard.

We are told that Secretary Baker thinks these uniforms are needed more elsewhere and that the soldiers here can do without them without hardship.

There's the trouble—surely President Wilson ought to be able to see it.

As between General Bell and young Mr. Baker, whose opinion would you take upon any matter affecting the welfare of Camp Logan?

The Post has no antipathy to Mr. Baker. It has regarded him a nice young man, amiable, and anxious to serve, but this country is at war now and the people whose sons are in the camps are not going to stand much foolishness.

The president ought to look into the war administration. The people are looking to him, for they haven't any too much faith in the wisdom, efficiency and judgment of some of his counsellors.

The governor of Illinois and the two senators and twenty-seven representatives from that State ought to build a hot fire under some coattails in the war department if the winter clothing of the Illinois soldiers in camp in Texas be taken away from them at this time of the year.

The Dispatch

...Pittsburg's Greatest Newspaper.

Two Notable Addresses

As one of the most eloquent and most impressive expositions of America's war aims, The Dispatch believes its readers will welcome the publication this morning of the fullest report of the remarkable addresses delivered before the New York Southern Society at the Waldorf Astoria by Secretary of War Baker and Secretary Daniels of the Department of the Navy. Wire trouble due to weather conditions made it impracticable to publish more than a telegraphic summary at the time.

It can well be believed that these utterances repeatedly brought the assemblage to its feet. It is impossible to read them without being stirred to the depths. But aside from their eloquence and appeal to the patriotic emotion they are the essence of hard-headed fact and common sense. They react on both heart and head. As a statement of American attitude they are convincing, comprehensive and conclusive. They voice the view of the Nation.

Mr Baker was no more happy in summarizing American sentiment than in drawing his conclusions. This sacrifice in a common cause which all are freely making has, as he says, united the American people as never before, "from 1917 will date the history of a really homogeneous Nation." These men who have gone out from among us, culled from all the racial stocks in the melting pot, will come back Americans. Those left at home who have given their loved ones to their country, who have given freely and unselfishly to the common cause, whether in Liberty bonds, war stamps, Red Cross, Y M C A, Knights of Columbus, Y M H A or recreation and tobacco funds, or any form of service or sacrifice, have been touched to the quick by the spirit of national brotherhood and united by interwoven ties that can never be sundered. More than that for us and for the work democracy has become a creed rather than a political dogma. What, asks Mr Baker, if we are fighting some one else's war? Is it is not nobler to save another's life than your own? But it is also our battle, peculiarly our battle, because it is being fought for the principle of popular government, for which above all others America stands. Once again the American people are confronted with the fact that humanity cannot exist half slave and half free.

And while we are fighting for democracy we are, Mr Baker points out, giving the world the finest demonstration of democracy. Perhaps there is nothing finer in his address than his declaration that "when men of my time of life meet a man in khaki on the street, there is an irrepressible desire to say, 'my son.' They are our sons, we are their father's, all of them, every one of them. Rich or poor, side by side, they are the same. Having paid the supreme sacrifice it does not matter what he was over here; he is just American over there."

Mr Daniels aptly epitomized his address in the slogan, "Freedom, for all, forever." That is what America is fighting for, not for conquest, for no selfish aim, but that all the world may share with us and we with them a democracy made safe and secure for all time to come.

Dec. 20/17.

NATIONAL ARMY NEWS.

The Secretary of War Extends Christmas Greetings

To the Soldiers in the Camps, through the National Army News

Let me extend, through your columns, to the men of our forces, the greetings of the War Department and my own well wishes. Ours is a Nation which has greater love for the Prince of Peace than for the God of War and only to the attainment of a permanent, liberalized peace may our martial efforts be directed.

NEWTON D. BAKER

Charleston American
SOUTH CAROLINA'S UTMOST PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER
VOLUME II. DECEMBER 21, 1917. NUMBER 145.

Charleston

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL CHARLESTON

3

SICKNESS AT CAMPS.

Secretary Baker in promptly telegraphing instructions to the camps where disease and death seemed to be on the increase has earned special attention from all of our people. As was before stated he acted wisely in making public the true conditions. Within twenty-four hours thereafter the news came of effective measures being applied by order of Mr. Baker and it is said conditions are beginning to improve. Owing to the publicity given the matter the people have shown great interest. Because they have been taken into the confidence of the government they are now disposed to work and hope to bring about better conditions. The frank statements of the secretary of war has won for him the increased confidence of the people. Everything he has said has come straight from the shoulder, and everybody accepts his words as authority. The American people are inclined always to feel neglected when they are not given all information concerning matters in which they are deeply interested.

Because Mr. Baker acted as he did, his explanations and reasons for the slowness in furnishing woolen garments is sufficient. The country can be depended upon to give greater cooperation when it is allowed to do a share of the thinking in connection with every transaction in the conduct of the war. There is certain information which should be carefully guarded against becoming public property such as the movement of troops and a few others, but in all those matters where publicity can result in nothing but good the nation appreciates being told of it as was done by the secretary of war in the case of insanitary and unhealthy conditions at the camp. We believe that early future reports will show a marked improvement.

12/24/17

6

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Two Kinds of Fighters.

"A relentless inquiry into the war management is faced by Secretary Baker with pleasure," says a Washington dispatch, and those who know Baker at all intimately will believe it.

In appearance, conduct and outward disposition Mr. Baker is about the last man who would be picked out as a fighter. But there are at least two sorts of fighters. There is the fighter who is good with fist, gun or brickbat. There is also the fighter who is good with figures and details.

We wouldn't back Mr. Baker at odds of 1 to 100 against John L. Sullivan, aged 85 years and paralyzed with 90-proof alcohol, but for a fellow to unravel and train problems to suit the necessities, to study out, hunt down, tame and arrange in lock-step and march toward a final get-there elusive and refractory details, there's Newton D. Baker, and almighty few like him. He's a fighter of tough propositions. He likes them. He eats 'em alive, with pleasure.

President Wilson might have chosen a husky fire-eater for his War Secretary, and by now we might have a million of our young men over in Europe being murdered by Germany's veterans. Mr. Baker's aim has been to get as many men as possible across, as soon as possible, but only men who would be able to do things when once across. While a relentless inquiry will, beyond any question, show mistakes and a whole lot of things not done during the past eight months, it is bound to show mountains removed, seeming impossibilities overcome, and the most astonishing progress made, considering the original conditions. It may publicly disclose all that the quiet, little, digging and doing little Secretary of War has thought out, figured out and worked out, and we suspect that this is just exactly why Mr. Baker greets that inquiry "with pleasure." He is no man to stand on the dome of the Capitol and yell "I did it!" But if Congress discloses who did it, we believe that Newton will not be ill-pleased so you can notice it.

NY World
12-20-17

NO TIME FOR HYSTERIA.

This war will not be won by a Congress that goes hysterical or by a country that goes hysterical. That is the first thing to remember in connection with all the investigations that are now under way in Washington.

The Senate is investigating the War Department, the Food Administration and the Coal Administration, and has ordered an inquiry into the Shipping Board and the railroads.

The House is investigating the navy.

Senator Gallinger is in an acute state of excitement over the salary paid to George Creel and has introduced a resolution to investigate it. Representative Gillett, the substitute Republican leader of the House, is equally excited over the money that the Treasury Department spent in floating the Second Liberty Loan.

Although it was the French Government which insisted that the United States should use French artillery, Representative McCormick rushes home to say that the French have no artillery to spare and that we must make 25,000 cannon at once.

Secretary Baker has had to stop his work to explain to the Senate that military distinctions in rank are not necessarily social distinctions.

Every day we are assured that no politics has entered into these investigations and that no personal considerations are involved. Even Senator Reed, who tried to defeat the Food Administration Act, who bitterly assailed Mr. Hoover and tried to prevent his appointment, insists that he is seeking only to uncover the facts, although he has refused to permit Mr. Hoover to testify. Senator Harding, in offering his resolution for an investigation of the Shipping Board, practically apologized for being a Republican, and Senator Freylinghuysen's sensational statement about the "inconceivable blunders" committed was accompanied by a disclaimer of political motives.

Be that as it may, what has happened in Washington is that Congress has suddenly discovered that we are engaged in a great war, and that war is not quite so simple or placid as peace. When the comparatively modest Ordnance Department of the United States Army has to be expanded almost overnight to German proportions, there is confusion of counsel and delay in reaching a condition of 100 per cent. efficiency. When the Commissary Department of the little Regular Army is forced to become the greatest industrial and mercantile establishment in the country, greater than the Steel Trust or Standard Oil, mistakes are made in adjusting it to its new demands and it fails at the outset to function properly.

The blunders of delay are no greater perhaps than those of haste, and blunders there are bound to be. The unsatisfactory sanitary condition of certain camps, as revealed by Major Gen. Gorgas, is due to the haste of getting the troops into training; yet if the War Department had waited until every camp was fully equipped, the net results would have been far worse. Nobody has yet devised a way to take all the hardship and privation out of war; nobody ever will.

Congressional investigations are instituted for the purpose of disclosing what has been done badly, not what has been done well, and the country is now getting a glimpse of the seamy side of a wonderful achievement. It is just as well that it should, provided the American people keep their heads and refuse to allow every recorded mistake to shake their nerves.

It has been said apropos of military blunders that while the Germans wash their dirty linen in the cellar the French and British wash theirs in the city hall square. That is our way too. But wars are not won merely by washing dirty linen or by magnifying failures and shortcomings. They are won by confidence and courage and resolution. The American people may be very sure that Congress will not investigate the German Army out of its trenches and that Prussian autocracy will never be overthrown by Congressional nagging of soldiers and administrators who may be muddling but who are at least muddling in the right direction.

THE DRIVE FOR SPRING WHEAT

WASHINGTON POST:
DECEMBER 22, 1917.

59

U. S. Not Discourteous, Lack of Stenographers Delays Answering Mail

If the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, does not answer your letters promptly, don't get sore. Chances are he can't get a stenographer. Says an official announcement, apologizing:

"Frequently an executive must hold letters on his desk three or four days before the stenographers can take his reply. The government does not lack courtesy or good intentions, but it does lack stenographers, and a thousand or two would oil the war machinery considerably."

The Public
Dec. 21, 17.
Mr. Baker's Democracy

Boston Eve. Transcript
Dec. 22/17.
"Bakerism" The Country on
the Senate probe.

s Petroleum---
Producer or Pleasure Seeker?



Reason for the Scarcity of Gasolene

owanda, Kansas, Discharging 20,000 Barrels a Day, Much of It Spilled on the —But One Example of the Huge Loss in Careless Oil Production

New Rochelle, nor Cohasset and the Newburyport Turnpike, that was not happening all over the prosperous United States on any pleasant Sunday evening. The nation's gasolene was being burned up. Probably that particular Sunday accounted for from three to five million gallons. If we can afford it, well enough. Let us consider our resources.

They are mostly confined to our own country. Mexico, the only other considerable source open to us, is now partly demoralized for political reasons. Our oldest fields, in Pennsylvania and Illinois, were once great producers, but are now on the wane. Kansas, Oklahoma and northern Texas seemed a short time ago to be of unlimited richness. The entire oil district has been widely prospected. Rising to its greatest height in 1915, the returns for 1916 showed no increase, and the Bureau of Mines has predicted a decline in 1917. The Rocky Mountain States, with the exception of Wyoming, have also waned in production. Wyoming as a new field, has of course shown great activity--fabulous fortunes seem to have been made there lately. Yet figures from the Bureau of Mines show it still far in the wake of other oil fields, and no further increase is looked for this year. California is still the richest of our oil fields, owning one-third of the total output of the United States. These fields are now about at their climax. Seven-eighths of their product is used for fuel, owing to its cheapness and the scarcity of coal in California; owing also to a more significant fact, that because of the difficulty of laying oil pipes over the mountains much of California's output must be self-consumed. In addition to these sources, there are also the rich oil shales of Colorado and Utah, which will be profitably worked only when the price of gasolene is considerably advanced.

Our Output at Its Maximum

To sum up, by quoting from the careful report recently made by the California Council of Defence, "In the United States some of the oil fields are incurably on the decline, others near their climax, and still others on the ascent. As a whole, the production of oil in this country appears to have nearly or quite reached its maximum and to be just entering upon the period of its decline. At present, the tying up of a large acreage of oil lands in California and Wyoming by Federal suits, the inadequacy of transportation facilities in Wyoming, and in many other fields the difficulty of obtaining the necessary materials for drilling, are tending to obstruct the stimulation of production which otherwise might be effected. If these handicaps could be removed in the near future it would permit a considerable addition to the oil production of the country, probably more than enough to offset the normal decrease at least for the period of the war." In Mexico—"even under present conditions, the production of the existing wells is being restricted because there are not enough tank steamers and tank cars to transport the products to the market."

Where Germany Gets Off—and Walks

Opposed to these resources, what have the Central Powers? At present, it is true, only about 4 per cent of the world's supply. Germany in 1915 produced a little less than a million barrels of oil—or .25 per cent of one per cent of the world's total output for that year, in her own dominions. Besides this yield, likely to decrease rather than increase, since her fields are all old, scientifically worked lands, the Galician and Roumanian wells are within the battle lines of the Central Powers. In normal times their yield is respectively .98 per cent and 2.81 per cent of the world's annual supply. Altogether then, Germany is possessed of only 4 per cent to 65.72 per cent of the United States. But this does not tell the whole story. Germany's supply is within her lines—ours must be transported, encountering submarine difficulties. Our transportation shortage is still our greatest shortage. There can also be little doubt that Germany, with her machinery wearing out for want of lubricating oils, has done her best to obtain the maximum output from these Galician fields—which at the beginning yielded about 7,000,000 barrels a year. Still, Galicia has been many times fought over, and it is improbable that these wells fell into her hands unscathed. Roumania, too, before the rapid conquest of her lands by the enemy, had time to destroy her machinery, and plug and cement many of her oil wells so that complete redrilling would be necessary before they could be useful to the invaders, but how far Germany has gone toward restoring them cannot be learned. A recent photograph of the Kaiser was taken with Roumanian oil drills benignly in the background. As the two largest Roumanian companies are German owned, we may be sure at least that Germany is doing everything possible there.

Germany's Possible Rich Prize in Russia

Russia, the great interrogation point, will she in addition to furnishing Germany with millions of prisoners, give the Fatherland access to her oil stores, the richest fields in the world, after our own, and potentially the richest with no exception? In 1901 Russia led the world in her output of oil. Since then some of her fields have declined and others, promising untold wealth, lately discovered, have not been exploited. In 1915, when we were producing over 65 per cent of the world's petroleum, Russia produced slightly more than 16 per cent—more than doubling, however, the yield of Mexico, her next competitor. That she produced only 16 per cent is due no doubt to her crude methods of producing and transportation. The Ural province furnishes oil for the digging in bewildering richness, waiting for the magic touch of the promoter. On the shores of the Caspian Sea, west and north, are the best known fields—from Baku to Bibi-Eibat—in itself the most wonderful oil land in the world. The country oozes oil—drips oil. Primitive methods of transportation, enormous distances from the markets, Government graft and mismanagement combined to restrict the wonderful promise of Russia's petroleum yield. But the oil is there—and Germany needs oil. From the Caspian Sea to Black, thence to Germany, the lubricants for Germany's creaking machinery can be made to flow—how soon? That is the vital question. If the war lasts two years longer, our resources will have been used up. Will Germany's then only have begun to accumulate? Already the tragedy of war has shown us greater peripeties.

What the War Itself Calls for

One naturally asks why, with 96 per cent of the world's supply of petroleum in our own reservoirs, with the Cherokee Indians riding in their limousines, with Denver and Casper the scenes of as wild speculations as Wall Street ever witnessed, we should heed warnings to economize on our national joy-riding. The fact remains that only by the most active drilling are we holding our own. Three hundred million barrels yearly seems an inexhaustible amount. But from this we are furnishing not only our own fast increasing needs but those of our Allies. Also, the war itself, with its "war brides" is responsible for the increase of motor car users, whose call for gasolene is contested by the claims of the aeroplane, the "tank," the armored motor car, the ambulance and motor lorry, but chief of all, the battleships, which are enabled to move with far greater speed, and radius of action, to save inestimably in bunker room and in men by its use of fuel oil. A battleship consumes 90,000 barrels of oil yearly, and a destroyer 20,000. Transatlantic steamers using oil are enabled to carry approximately 1500 more tons of freight on each round trip, adding thereby $25,000 a voyage to their incomes, and incidentally saving $9000 in cost of coal, and $3000 in firemen's wages, not to mention the labor they release for other purposes. Clearly, such uses of our stock of oil are not only legitimate but vital, at least for the present purposes of the war.

Our war needs are 350,000,000 gallons a year,—or slightly more than a gallon from every barrel we produce, and about one gallon for every barrel we consume in this country. Obviously, with all but 4 per cent of the world's output in our own hands, the saving necessary for this amount must be effected by curtailing waste of our petroleum yield. Two ways of saving these necessary three hundred and fifty million gallons offer themselves,—one at the source, the other through the consumer.

Waste of Oil at the Well Itself

Common sense, realizing that less than half the oil contained in oil beds ever reaches the market, might lay stress on the former method. The time must surely come when the tremendous loss of oil will bring about more economical methods of production than we, careless in our abundance, have hitherto employed. The high price of gasolene has brought, and the rapid uncovering of new and rich oil fields, have caused indiscriminate drilling,—every owner putting down wells as fast as possible to get the advantage of the prices. Thus in the future, the inevitable advance in the price of gasolene will bring about a more rapid depletion of the country's reserve supply. The result has been, in the past, overproduction. In 1914 millions of barrels of oil were brought to the surface, which could not be disposed of. Consequently this oil was allowed to flow away in creeks and rivers,—sluggish streams which, if they could have been saved, might today be bridging the gap between production and consumption.

As may easily be seen, overproduction is not a condition which can be remedied at once. Producers cannot be forced to barrel and market their oil at a dead loss, neither would price fixing, still in the distance, solve the problems of labor, transportation, and the overproduction which results from independent and uncoördinated drilling. The real remedy will be in legislation—a slow and not always satisfactory process—and in coöperative drilling, by which owners of adjoining oil districts should pool their land, treat their areas as a unit, and be given their just share of the proceeds. Such an arrangement would mean an enormous reduction of expense in production and of waste, and is even now being tried on a small scale. But on the whole, this arrangement, too, will be a matter of slow adjusting of local conditions and individual owners to the nation's immediate need, and though a suggestion of great value for future conservation is not flexible enough to bear upon the question of how Uncle Sam can save 350,000,000 gallons next year.

Oklahoma's Lead in Stopping Drilling Losses

Oklahoma has already passed a law, taking effect last August, to prevent overproduction. It provides that before drilling, notice must in every case be filed before a corporation commission regulating oil production, giving location of each well, for which also a log must be kept. This law is shortly to be tested.

Heavy losses in production of oil occur from various other sources, one of the most heart-breaking, because usually preventable, being overflow. Devices have been developed which prevent the escape of oil and gas from wells. Only occasionally, when oil is struck suddenly, at enormous pressure, is the gushing of oil in immense quantities unpreventable. Such a case was that of the Lakeview Oil Company of southern California. After drilling to a depth of 232 feet, they unexpectedly struck out. Out of it came, at the rate first of 10,000 and later at 30,000 to 40,000 barrels daily. The operators were for some time helpless before the appalling waste. Cases as innocent of negligence as this, however, are unusual. Many barrels are wasted by leakage or gushing from abandoned wells, carelessly left unplugged. In some States a law has already been passed to prevent this occurrence. Indiana has the best law of the sort, while in other States the benefit of the law is doubtful, since it does not provide for the plugging being done under the supervision of an expert. Inefficient plugging too often results under such laws, and consequent wastage.

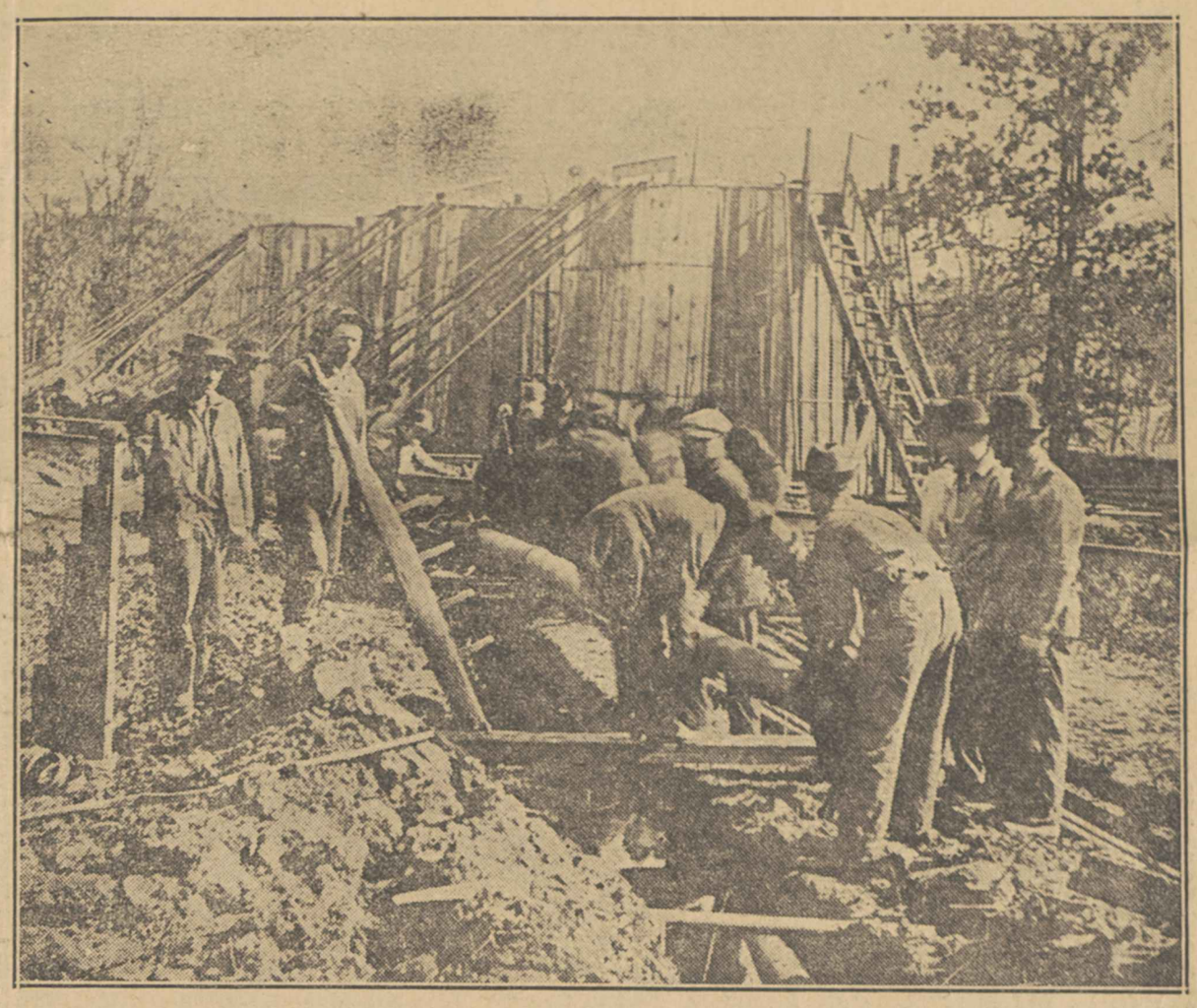
More Needless Loss from Fires

Fires started by lightning are the cause of some loss of oil. A device for protection against these losses is now being worked out by the Bureau of Mines. In addition are the losses from evaporation and seepage, a result of the oil being stored in open basins. In California, where this type of storage is popular, the loss from evaporation amounts to one-fourth of the petroleum obtained. Yet at the same time a serious shortage of labor and of oil is reported from California, which may bring the oil to a prohibitive price.

No less negligent are petroleum owners with its associative products. As yet, little or no attempt has been made to save the natural gas accompanying the oil, although in some instances it is so abundant that trees and derricks in the neighborhood of the well newly driven drip gasolene. It is not only possible but feasible to conserve the gasolene in this associated gas. Devices are in use which separate the "wet gas" from the oil. Already an industry has developed here, which in connection with the gasolene produced from natural or "dry" gas brought a revenue last year of over $12,000,000. Nevertheless, the extracting of "wet gas" alone is only in its infancy, and thousands on thousands of cubic feet of gas are being wasted at every oil field daily, which in most cases could be transformed into gasolene at a profit to the producer.

War to Stop Wastefulness in Production

Clearly these sources of waste mentioned above must eventually be eliminated, and undoubtedly will be when the economic pinch is more sharply felt, but most of these evils cannot be eradicated in a day or a year; depending as the remedies for them are on the pocketbook and conscience of the individual producer, they are not to be counted upon in the immediate question of oil conservation. Where, then, shall we turn in order to give our Navy and Army unrestrictedly the fuel they require? To the second method of saving—not, for the present, so much at the barrel as at the bung. Assuming that the number of motor cars for next year increases only half as much as they did last year, it is evident that an annual average saving in gasolene of only 100 gallons a car will insure our oil supply for the same length of time. Possibly one "gasless day" a week would more than accomplish the saving, or more definitely a restriction in amount of gasolene to be used per car. At twelve miles per gallon, these figures mean that you and I should drive 1200 miles less next year than we did this. Considering the mileage made by many cars in a year, such a patriotic curtailment would not be an insuperable hardship. And yet even this sacrifice is not demanded of us. A pamphlet recently issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the Council of National Defence and the Petroleum Division of the Bureau of Mines, graphically sets forth the ease with which this saving can be accomplished. In effect, it declares, "Let me adjust the carburetors of a nation and I care not who drills its oil wells."



One of the High Costs of "Gas"—$40,000 a Mile for Pipe Lines

Motorists Have Been Blamed for Waste—The Real Waste Is at the Source of Supply, in Faulty Production and Wasteful Distribution

Making the Carburetor Save Through Better Work

Leaky and poorly adjusted carburetors, motors running idle, waste in garages and tank wagons, and the needless use of passenger cars (to the extent of 1¼ pints per car daily) it is estimated will save 1,500,000 gallons a day. Two-thirds of this amount provides for our daily war needs. If for any reason this amount must be increased, there is still the utilitarian use of pleasure cars to be cut down—making at present 29.2 per cent of all the gasolene used daily. The figures are so striking that they are worth repeating, with the directions added to prevent waste.

The Bureau of Mines estimates that the following savings can be effected daily:

	Gallons
Tank-wagon losses	7,200
Leaky carburetors, average 1-17th of a pint per car	31,400
Poorly adjusted carburetors, ½ pint per car	240,000
Motors running idle, ¼ pint per car	150,000
Wasted in garages, 10 pints per day	67,000
Saved by using kerosene in garages	108,000
Needless use of passenger cars, 1¾ pints per car	897,400

This makes a total of 1,500,000 gallons a day, or 561,000,000 gallons a year, whereas our war needs are 350,000,000 gallons a year, or less than two-thirds of what may be considered as wasted at the present time. . . .

The following important suggestions for avoiding waste will not only save gasolene, but users of motor vehicles will be benefited personally and individually, through more efficient and more economical operation of cars:

1. Store gasolene in under-ground steel tanks. Use wheeled steel tanks with measuring pump and hose. They prevent loss by fire, evaporation and spilling.
2. Don't spill or expose gasolene to air—it evaporates rapidly and is dangerous.
3. Don't use gasolene for cleaning and washing—use other materials to cut grease.
4. Stop all gasolene leakages. Form habit of shutting off gas at tank or feed-pipe.
5. Adjust brake bands so they do not drag. See that all bearings run freely.
6. Don't let engine run when car is standing. It is good for starter battery to be used frequently.
7. Have carburetors adjusted at service stations of carburetor or automobile companies.
8. Keep needle valve clean and adjust carburetor (while engine is hot) to use as lean mixture as possible. A rich mixture fouls the engine and is wasteful.
9. Preheat air entering carburetor and keep radiator covered in cold weather—this will insure better vaporization.
10. See that spark is timed correctly with engine and drive with spark fully advanced—a late spark increases gas consumption.
11. Have a hot spark, keep plugs clean and spark points properly adjusted.
12. Avoid high speed. The average car is most economical at 15 to 25 miles an hour.
13. Don't accelerate and stop quickly—it wastes gas and wears out tires. Stop engine and coast long hills.
14. Cut down aimless and needless use of cars. Do a number of errands in one trip.
15. Know your mileage per gallon. Fill tank full and divide odometer mileage by gallons consumed.

The Christmas Bookstall a Century Ago

Funny "Gift" Books of a Hundred Years Ago—Some Specimens in the Huntington Collection

By George H. Sargent

WAR'S shadow hangs heavily over the holiday bookstalls. There are, indeed, plenty of books, gay with colored covers, resplendent in attire of gilt-tooled bindings, and fascinating in their illustrations. But the visitor to the Christmas and New Year bookstalls wonders whether, at the close of this century, we will find ourselves looking backward at the holiday books of today as we now look upon those of the early days of the last century. It is enough to make the bibliophile gnash his teeth and rail at fate to take up a holiday catalogue issued in this country in 1825 and note the wealth of colored plate books which then loaded the shelves and passed into the hands of joyful purchasers at prices which today seem beyond all belief.

The first quarter of the last century was notable in the publishing world, especially in England, for the production of a host of books with colored plates, many of which are famous, while others are now remembered by name only. The Cruikshanks, Alken, Rowlandson, Heath and other master illustrators, were literally working day and night to supply the demands of the public for works illustrated by them. England was recovering from the Napoleonic wars, and enterprising American publishers were large importers of the best books in the English market. How one would like to buy up the whole stock of a book importer of those early days. There was a great demand for sporting books, and especially those with colored plates. Henry Alken's work was as popular, in a more limited circle, in this country as it was in England. An announcement in this old catalogue reads:

To the admirers of the Chase, the Turf, the Stud, the Ring, &c. Now publishing, in Monthly Numbers, price $7.50 per annum, a new work entitled, "The Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette: a Magazine entirely appropriated to Sporting Subjects and Fancy Pursuits. . . . Accompanied with Striking Representations of the Various Subjects, drawn and engraved by eminent artists.

The plates for this work were made by Cruikshank, Alken and others, some of them being colored. Thirteen volumes were published between 1822 and 1828, containing 155 plates. Within a couple of years a copy of this has been sold in an auction in New York for $685. Then there is "Real Life in London," issued originally in fourteen parts, with thirty-eight humorous colored plates. The price was eight dollars, but the work did not sell, and the publishers worked it off in all sorts of ways, issuing weekly parts, monthly parts and bound volumes, to meet the orders of customers. Samuel Henry Osborne's copy of this was sold in New York last April for $275. But the bargain in this old catalogue is a work entitled:

A Real Book Bargain

The English Spy, Characteristic, Satirical, and Humorous; comprising Scenes and Portraits drawn from the Life, illustrative of the present Age; containing Anecdotes and Notices of Royal, Noble and Distinguished Living Characters, combined with the Eminent, the Eccentric and the Notorious; and embracing the peculiar Lingual Localisms and customs of Eton, Oxford, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Bath, Brighton, and London, in the higher and more polished scenes of life. By Bernard Blackmantle, M. A. The illustrations by Robert Cruikshank, consist of three coloured Plates, besides Numerous Wood Engravings to each part. Scenes in Real Life represented by Portraits of distinguished Eccentric and Notorious Living Persons in the Metropolis and other parts of England, actually drawn upon the spot. The Work has been printed and prepared for publication in a style of splendour worthy the present improved state of the Arts. 17 numbers at 88 cents each.

The book collector with only $14.96 in his pocket need not expect today to purchase Westmacott's "English Spy." In the sale of Henry E. Huntington's duplicates in 1916, a copy of this work was sold for $270. The "Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," the "Tour in Search of Consolation" and the "Tour in Search of a Wife," first editions, all are offered at the very reasonable price of two dollars each. The Osborne copies of these books brought at auction in New York in 1916 the tidy sum of $260.

Alken's "Real Life in Ireland," one of the most spirited productions of this famous artist, is catalogued at $2.50. The Osborne copy, at auction, brought exactly ten times that amount—the record price. One might go through the whole list of sporting books and find innumerable parallels.

Some "Lost" Holiday Books

One wonders what has become of the "Elegant Presents" which were advertised nearly a hundred years ago in the booksellers' catalogues. Here were "The Myrianthea or numberless Groups of changeable Flowers"; "The Hellenicorama" of Grecian views; "The Choriorama, or Youth's Instructor in the art of composing and drawing Landscape Scenery"; "The Myriorama, or Many Thousand Views"; the Arcorama, a View in Regent's Park," or the "Natuorama, or, Nature's Endless Transposition of Views on the Thames." The last-named consisted of eighteen views which separately formed correct views of towns or noble mansions, yet were so contrived as to produce, by transposition, a series of landscapes in infinite variety. The announcement states that one peculiar novelty in the management of the respective views is a movable scene of the Pope in his Grotto, by which is added a rich background of mechanical perspective: and is intended not only as an amusement, but also to assist students in drawing from Nature, and particularly to excite ingenuity and invention in the art." The price of this original "moving picture" was only $6.50, but it is safe to say that a copy in the auction-room today could not be purchased at that price. Then there was another work which was sold at the low price of $3. "Mimical Ladies and Gentlemen in a Case." Further details are not given, and as no copy has appeared in the auction room or in modern catalogues one is left to speculate whether the "case" was a divorce case or a legal case or simply a pasteboard affair.

Dissected maps were then very popular and there were all sorts of dissected prints and games of geography, history, etc., "calculated to promote improvement and amuse a friendly party or to impart information in the minds of both sexes." Things of a similar character there are today but those noted in the catalogue of a hundred years ago are lost to mortal ken.

The "Gift" Books

Christmas a hundred years ago saw the beginning of the craze for "elegant gift books" with which to decorate the centre table. The fever waxed, and many of these annual compilations went on for a number of years. As long ago as 1825 we find advertised the "Forget Me Not, being a present for the New Year," along with "Friendship's Offering." Later, at the time William D. Ticknor kept a bookstore on the corner of Washington and School streets, and issued a catalogue of holiday books, in 1842, we find a whole library of these sentimental volumes. "The Forget Me Not" still flourished, but along in the garden with it had grown up "The Violet," "The Amaranth," "The Dahlia," "The Rose" and "The Rose of Sharon," books which still come within the memory of our grandparents. But the chill winds of war's winter have struck these, and one today looks in vain over the book counters for a copy of "The Keepsake, edited by the Countess of Blessington, with beautiful embellishments and twelve acrographic vignettes, elegantly bound in crimson silk."

One wonders, too, what will be the fate of the books published today for the Christmas and New Year's special trade. Will any of the productions of our publishers turn out to be like Westmacott's "London Spy" or Egan's "Life in Ireland"? or will they be numbered, a century hence, among the "lost" books? Here is a chance for speculation, and the book-buyer at this Christmas time may be purchasing a volume which will be sold by his grandchildren for what now appears to be a fabulous price. Many of the old books have gone into a deserved desuetude, and it is matter for congratulation that our bookstores are not loaded down with the Rollo books and Jacob Abbott's "Jonas" series. We have changed from Mary J. to Oliver Wendell, and the change is all for the better. But oh! If we could only order today from that old catalogue of 1825!

---

of his people at the promised deliverance will be tempered by the sorrow that he did not live to behold it. Nothing could more reveal what he was to them. I. G.

STRENGTH FROM SACRIFICE

In a story called "Aunt Julia," in the January American Magazine, this passage occurs:

"'I thought you loved me so much that you wouldn't want me to go to Europe and get killed, and you be left alone, and all the Farringtons perish entirely,' replied the lad miserably. 'I thought—I thought—you loved me, grandmother.'

"'Love you?' cried the old lady. 'O dear father!' She choked back the emotion that swayed her voice and made it a cracked and ridiculous thing. 'Oh, laddie, you'll never know how I've loved you, as I loved two other boys and a man, a brave man, once long ago. But I am not so selfish in that love that I can't see things that are worse than getting shot on a battlefield. It's come to me that folks wonder why I've kept strong and smiling under lots of other folks' troubles since, laddie. And I'll tell you now, because any other time it'd sounded like bragging. It's because I sacrificed so much, once in the dear dead past. And I know the glory of such a sacrifice, the glory of unselfishness, the strength that comes from being brave enough to give what I have given. I love you, laddie, I love you as I loved those men back in '61. But I'd rather lose you nobly, honorably, a strong, brave man, obedient to our country that my other boys died to preserve, than have you spared to me—a coward. I want you to be brave and strong. I want you to face your duty. If the Farrington line's got to end, laddie, I want it to end in a young man who chooses agony and death on a battlefield to running away in order to live and keep up the family with one little blotch of dishonor on it anywhere."

FLOWERS OF PEACEFUL FIELDS

It is said that the flowers that come to bloom upon the battlefields of France are crimson, as though reflecting the encarmined brewing of the conflict itself. This is an old tradition found in many ages and in many literatures. What a sad thing it would be if the carnalities and strifes of life were so gravely to affect the bright blooms of the fields! It is not so; the flowers of the fields do not owe their color to the tragedies or the travesties or the comedies of human living. Here, however, is a field for the mind whose speculations run to unique reflections upon the kind of world this would be if human passion and human beneficence found reflex in the color tones of nature. It is enough for the present purpose to discard all this and to see the flowers of the springtime buds from which they will emerge with a glorified mass of bloom that will garnish the gardens and weight the air with bloom.

It is enough to point to the chrysanthemums that have followed hard upon the heels of the dahlias and are coloring the garden beds with their imbrications of beauty and of form. It is enough to see the world of change marked by the inimitable flowers of the late autumn.

What a little span between their flowering and the coming of the blooms from the bulbs that are planted now for the earliest spring glorification of the earth—those bulbs that will make the gardens radiant with tulips and hyacinths, and whose first representatives will be the tiny snowdrops. But there are other flowers coming between these. They are the flowers that are formed according to rigid geometric patterns. They are called crystals by the scientists. But they are as much flowers as are the anemones, of animal classification, blooms of the sea.

The crystal flowers of the snowflakes are not apparent as such; they need to be taken by separate flakes and studied in their wonderful diversity of floral forms. So the flowers bloom — the flowers of vegetation, the flowers of the skies; those bright scintillating minor stars of the cold winter firmament. So the flowers blossom, those flowers of the sea and of the snow. Everywhere the blossoms are seen whether they are readily recognized as such or not.

They are all flowers of the peaceful fields. The snowflake falls without malice, as do the petals of the rose. The stars shine in their floral beauty in the skies as do the lillies-of-the-valley. Yes, there are beauties of nature in floral form everywhere to be discovered and they are all symbols of beauty and of peace. [Baltimore American

TO LAUGH AT: A LOST HAT

One of the funniest sights in the world is a man whose hat has been knocked in or ruined by being blown off—provided, of course, it be the other fellow's hat! All the jokes in the world are based on a few elemental ideas, and this is one of them. The sight of other people in trouble is nearly always funny. This is human nature. If you will observe your own conduct whenever you see a friend falling down on the street, you will find that nine times out of ten your first impulse is to laugh and your second is to run and help him get up. To be polite you will dust off his clothes and ask him if he has hurt himself. But when it is all over you cannot resist telling him how funny he looked when he was falling. The man with the real sense of humor is the man who can put himself in the spectator's place and laugh at his own misfortunes. [Bert Williams, in the American Magazine

Have You Joined the Red Cross?

"BAKERISM": The Country on the Senate's Probe

THE solidarity of the support which the people through their press are giving to the determination of Congress to turn on the light in the War Department is not confined to one section, but traverses every section. The excerpts from the editorials that follow afford a good barometer of national sentiment from coast to coast which is crystallizing against the blight upon the Army that centres in the War Department and can be summed up in the one word—Bakerism.

Let the Government Practice the Spirit It Asks of the People

[From the New York Times]

MAKING General Crozier a scapegoat for the delays, omissions and futilities of the War Department is the wrong way to reform a bad business. He is only a cog in the machine which should function as fast and smoothly as a racing automobile, but actually lumbers along at the gait of a caterpillar tractor.

The Chief of Ordnance has done his best to defend the old order from which he derives his prestige, and it may be that he has fought a rear-guard action to save others whose responsibility is greater than his. But he has not made an admirable figure as an exponent of eleventh-hour preparedness.

It was a sorry rehearsal of things lamely done and not done at all. In the eight months between the making of the appropriation and the declaration of war no machine guns of any type had been added to the equipment of the Army.

An Unheeded Danger Signal

Yet nearly two years ago, on Jan. 27, General Wood, testifying before the House Military Affairs Committee, had once more urged the accumulation of "sufficient arms, equipment and reserve supplies for a million and a half men in addition to the supplies and arms required for the regular force and its reserve, and in addition to the arms and supplies required for the militia and its reserves, especially."

At the same time he declared that "you save men by putting in machine guns." It is significant that General Wood, with prophetic vision, observed that "you might put in machine guns as thick as there is room for them." That is what the combatants are doing on the western front.

Soldiers Only by Grace of English and French Guns

It was only after America entered the war, in fact, fifteen months from the time General Wood urged the equipment of regiments with at least twenty-four machine guns, that something was doing at the factories, a mere getting under way, as it were, as if the preparation were for a war of the future. And there was a pitiable deficiency of rifles, so alarming, indeed that the United States Government had to make the best of a bad situation and rechamber available Enfields, the British arm. And we found ourselves dependent upon our Allies in France for artillery of all calibres; that is to say, we could not, with all our steel works and factories, put soldiers wearing the American uniform in the line without the protection of British and French guns. It was an admission to make an American weep with impotent rage.

Gorgas's Testimony Recalls the Alger Scandals

But where shall the responsibility be put for the shocking conditions disclosed in General Gorgas's testimony as to the failure to supply warm clothing to our soldiers in the training camps? They are dying because of somebody's neglect, and the scandals of the Alger administration nineteen years ago are recalled by this testimony, which the American people will read with pained hearts and no patience.

The system is wrong, and even if it is readjusted—reconstruction can hardly be expected when expansion seems to be in favor in Washington—there will still be delays, omissions, evasions, obstruction, and blunder upon blunder until the war is conducted in the right spirit by the Government, that spirit it asks of the people when they are expected to sink self, make sacrifices, and coöperate to the last ounce of their strength and to the utmost of their mentality to win the war. That is what many of the leaders of industry and the ablest business men of the country are doing when they work for the Government without remuneration.

Small Hopes That Politics Will Be Forsaken for Patriotism

But it is to be feared that men high up in the Government sometimes think twice before they take a step or given an order upon which a political construction prejudicial to them may be put. The political effect of any act that is required for the prosecution of the war should not be considered for a moment. If equipment for the Army or Navy is to cost more than was calculated, let the contract be made and perilous delay be avoided. If it is necessary to defy the demagogues, whether they be politicians or labor agitators, let them be defied. Further, if any man, be he high or low, doesn't measure up to his job and gets in the way of the war machine, let him be scrapped.

The Price of "Millenarian Flubdub"

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel]

IF any one man in particular in the country should have become impressed with the folly of military unpreparedness, that man, one would think, is the gentleman who is now at the head of the War Department. The gist of the tale thus far unfolded in the investigation at Washington is the enormous difficulty of preparing for war after war has begun. Mr. Baker and the rest have been trying to provide in the rush and peril and immense pressure of actual war a thousand things that should have been ready to hand when the war was declared. The nation is simply paying the price of unpreparedness due in part to national inertia in this matter, and to long dwelling on the pacifist fools' paradise of fancied security from the chance of war.

A Triumvirate of False Prophets

Dr. Jordan mooned about war being an anachronism and a moral impossibility against which it were not only folly but wickedness to prepare. Mr. Bryan prattled about the needlessness of preparedness, since in our case the miracle would be wrought of "a million men springing to arms by sundown," or in twelve hours—the good man not being at all bothered by the practical consideration that there were no arms to spring to. Mr. La Follette took up his parable in his usual abusive way by denouncing the advocates of preparedness as paid tools of the munition makers.

More "Lamb and Lion" Fallacies

Under the circumstances and at this crisis, and particularly at the moment of investigation of delays in furnishing war supplies, it might be thought that the country would be spared any millenarian and pacifistic flubdub from the War Department about the disappearance of war as contingency to be prepared against. But it appears that Secretary Baker could not resist injecting into his annual report a homily on the forthcoming advent of the universal peace and lion beside the lamb era, and annexing thereto his entire disapproval of the proposed policy of universal military training.

Recantation or Retirement

In the midst of the worst and greatest war of all times Mr. Baker apparently thinks human nature is about at the stage when the possibility of war will be eliminated from human affairs and with it the prudential necessity of preparedness. Mr. Baker's attention may be invited to the view of General Ludendorff that the world is entering on "an era of war," and to the insistence of Prussian strategists on such "rectification of frontiers" as may make for Germany's advantage in "the next war." If experience in the War Department has not cured Mr. Baker of his pacifism, the War Department should be cured of Mr. Baker.

In a Pacifist "Wonderland"

[From the Chicago Daily News]

LITTLE short of exasperating is Secretary Baker's perverse misconception of the proposals for universal military training. He persistently evades the real issue. Even in his annual report he dismisses this vital question in a few superficial and utterly irrelevant sentences. The War Department, he says, is not seeking legislation establishing universal military training for young men "chiefly for the reason that the formation of a permanent military policy will inevitably be affected by the arrangements consequent upon the termination of the present war."

Curbing Military Ambitions of Imaginary Persons

In other words, Mr. Baker, "in the midst of the most devastating and destructive war in the history of the race"—to use his own words—opposes an indispensable measure of preparedness because he indulges the hope that "the future has in store a relief from the burden of armaments." No more topsy-turvy reasoning could be imagined in a pacifist wonderland—or bedlam. The end of the devastating war is not even in sight; unity and extraordinary activity and sacrifices are essential to victory over the most arrogant and aggressive of military Powers, yet Secretary Baker stops to speculate concerning future policies and the desirability of curbing militarist ambitions of imaginary persons. He fatuously adds that we must beware lest we "excite the apprehension of nations with whom it is our first desire to live in harmonious an just accord."

The Outrage of Reason and the Courting of Disaster

Surely the object lessons of our lack of preparedness, of the failure of the policy of easy-going pacifism, are obvious and painful enough. To oppose the immediate establishment of universal military training to provide for the national defence until the coming of the long-awaited pacifist millennium is to outrage reason and wilfully court disaster in obedience to a doctrinnaire notion or a blind prejudice.

Let No "Goat" Absolve the Guilty

The congressional investigation into military and naval affairs, now being prosecuted, must not be permitted to degenerate into this sort of goat hunt. If a goat is found—or invented—the situation may be camouflaged, but it will not be greatly improved if the proceedings stop at that point. The discovery of a convenient goat too often prevents true remedial action and the sacrificial beast is sacrificed in vain, because the vicarious punishment absolves those most guilty and does not compel reforms. There is unquestionably a woful snarl in our war rigging. If we must fix the blame before we proceed to remedy the situation, let us in justice place it fairly.

Military Preparedness Cannot Be Made Retroactive

General Crozier truly said the other day that the preparations for this war should have been undertaken many years before the war began. For the last quarter of a century, however, American sentiment has been strongly against any extensive preparations for military defenses. It is obvious that military preparedness cannot be made retroactive, nor can we remedy matters by punishing ten men for the fault of 100,000,000. The best thing we can do is to profit from our mistakes in the only way available, scrap all the antiquated governmental machinery in the shop and make the new plant a model of economy and effectiveness.

A Verbal Barrage No Bar to Germans

[From the Chicago Tribune]

IT is being revealed at Washington that the United States is not giving the material aid to our allies which it ought to be giving nine months after its entrance into the war. It is being revealed that our preparation to deliver the blow expected of us is seriously lagging.

This is an uncomfortable discovery, but it is less important than another. So far as we may judge from the public comment of Government officials we lack something more important than ships or guns. That something is the fighting spirit.

The Curse of "Complacency Incredible"

So far as the "dollar a year" men are concerned, there is plenty of fighting spirit and plenty of response to the urgency of the Allied needs. But when we turn to the Administration we find a complacency incredible in the light of conditions abroad. France, Italy, and England cry "make haste." Pershing says "we must give aid at the earliest possible moment." Congresman McCormick returns from the front with the same message from the highest authorities in the Allied Governments and armies. Indeed,, there would seem to be no need for such appeals. The terrific facts shout at us. The Russian collapse has released for use on the west front an equipped army of seasoned German and Austro-Hungarian veterans as large as any we can get to the front before 1919. The Bolsheviki negotiation with Germany promises a release to Germany and Austria of perhaps a million and a half more prisoners, all trained if not equipped. It also promises the opening to the enemy of Russia's supplies. At a blow Germany and Austria have just won back from Italy what it took two years of hard fighting and back breaking labor to win, and Italy stands today fighting desperately against invasion if not overthrow. Meanwhile in France and Flanders the German line has stiffened and is beginning to give back hard blows. The moment is critical; the conditions graver perhaps than at any stage of the war since the battle of the Marne.

Yet we find Mr. Baker in an attitude of serene complacency and inviting us to think only of what we have accomplished, as if war were an academic debate with unlimited time to talk it out to a finish.

Mr. Baker reminded the Southern club the other day that "the wages of sin is death." We gather that he is confident that our righteousness assures victory. We could wish the Administration were more inclined to consider the sententious wisdom of another proverb: "God helps them that help themselves."

Rhetoric a Poor Reliance

This war cannot be won by rhetoric. Neither Mr. Baker nor Mr. Wilson is going to stop the German army with a barrage of noble utterances. Victory is not a matter of argument. It is a matter of fighting hard, and fighting now.

A Bull's Eye by a Texan Editor

[From the San Antonio Light]

WHEN not one-half of our National Army is provided with rifles, when defective ammunition is sent to our fighting men who are already in France, and we are confronted with the most tremendous shortage of coal at a time when we need coal more badly than we ever needed at in all our national life, are things on which the American people have a most emphatic right to call for explanations.

We look back with horror to our experiences in the Spanish War when our men were literally slain by the poor and inefficient handling of the camps, yet here we are getting reports of soldiers at various camps suffering from lack of uniforms and blankets, and there is a corresponding increase in the number of pneumonia patients and in the number of deaths from pneumonia.

What the People Will Not Do

The American people will not stand by and see their men killed by shameful inefficiency as was the case in 1898, and such inquiries as the Senate Military Committee will go very far toward eliminating all possibility of the recurrence of such calamities.

A Question of Fact

Secretary Baker

(From announcement of the Committee of Public Information of which Secretary Baker is a member—Oct. 11, 1917.)

We have not only equipped an army at home, but have fitted out an expeditionary force within the short period of six months.

(From the annual report of the Secretary of War—Dec. 15, 1917.)

Our activities in this regard have resulted in the transporting of an army to France FULLY EQUIPPED, WITH ADEQUATE RESERVES of equipment and subsistence, and with those large quantities of transportation appliances, motor vehicles, railroad construction supplies and animals all of which are necessary for the maintenance and effective operations of the force.

Congressman Miller

(From a statement just issued upon his return from France where, as a close friend of General Pershing, he was permitted to see everything.)

The American troops in France virtually are without 3-inch guns, a prime essential of either defensive or offensive operations. By this I mean to say they are without American guns. We have been able to buy a few guns from France, but the supply is not sufficient.

There are many batteries which have been sent to France that have not yet had a gun to train with or use in any form.

There is a shortage of clothing, and I don't care who says to the contrary. There is a shortage of nearly all the supplies needed to equip troops in the field.

If it is stated our troops have an abundance of supplies, ask whether or not our Army Officials, in despair of receiving suitable and sufficient clothing for our men over there, ordered uniforms a short time ago from the already overtaxed English firms.

Have we not been obliged to increase the burdens on our Allies which we ought to be lifting?

What Every German Knows

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph]

WHAT has already been developed by congressional committees in their inquiry into war operations has fully justified the authorization of such investigations. It is the business of Congress to know what is going on.

Surprising facts were brought out by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in its examination of General Crozier, chief of ordnance. It was made plain that the United States is not ready to transport a single machine gun to the front, and will not be ready before next April, a year after war was declared; that the new Army, except that part of it in France, has less than one-third the necessary number of rifles, and that the rifle production of the factories of the United States has decreased since the war began.

Flying in the Face of Experience

All this gives emphasis to that indifference to preparedness which characterized the Administration for so long a time after Europe was plunged into war, and which was persisted in regardless of warnings from far-seeing and experienced sources. The chief of ordnance reluctantly puts the blame on the Secretary of War, who appears to have taken the question of ordnance out of the hands of the Ordnance Board, and shunted it aside. Secretary Baker makes no attempt to evade the responsibility.

What is the use of an Ordnance Board if it cannot be trusted in the important matter of ordnance? It was no time for experimenting when we had the two years' experience of England and France to guide us.

Congress will be encouraged to pursue its investigations, which will be constructive and beneficial. It is expected to do its part of the work and it is its duty to know whether or not there is efficient coöperation by the other departments of the Government. No part of the machinery can break down or lag without disastrous effect upon the whole.

An End to Secrecy

The great amount of secrecy that has been maintained by the executive departments has created widespread dissatisfaction. Congress can and should end it through impartial investigation.

It is no excuse for withholding information from Congress and the people that the enemy would get it. The enemy already knows it.

The Northwest Calls for Root

[Minneapolis Journal]

THE President's Cabinet has satisfied him, has satisfied his party and the South which is dominant in his party. And it would satisfy the country, very likely, in ordinary times. But this is perhaps the most critical time in the history of the United States.

The Secretary of War, for instance, has shown more ability than might have been expected from a trial lawyer and municipal reformer; yet there remains the question whether with all his zeal and capacity he measures up to the job.

Clemenceau Is a Premier at Seventy

Might not Elihu Root come nearer answering the requirements? He is in his seventies, but so is Clemenceau. We know what his extraordinary abilities are. Roosevelt, when President, said that if the country should ever require superlative organizing ability, Root was its man. We do not mean that he is the only man. But we do mean that the conduct of this war will require the ablest executive minds which this country can supply.

Ability, ability, ability! That is essential. It matters not whence it is drawn, from South or North, from any party, from capital, from labor. But ability is required. Words, however expressive, will not win the war. Correct analysis and statement will not suffice. What is required is a great war minister, such as was Stanton, the Democrat whom Lincoln appointed.

Circumlocution and Waste

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger]

ACUTE observers of that welter of feverish endeavor, the War Department, have long been painfully aware of a certain amount of lost motion in the working of the Administrative machine—a lost motion which by reason of the vast volume of work being performed becomes a serious menace to the Government in the prosecution of its supreme purpose to win the war. "Slip" in a pumping engine means the useless expenditure of fuel and power; inefficiency of organization, lack of coördination of effort and duplication of service may mean something vastly more serious than waste; they may jeopardize the lives of thousands of men whom we have sent, or are sending, to battle for the right in Flanders and in France and in the submarine-infested waters of the Atlantic.

A Chapter Out of a Burlesque

While, therefore, the existence of some amount of lost motion was known, few suspected the magnitude of the evil in the practical workings of the Quartermaster's Department that was revealed by the Public Ledger's staff correspondent in Washington in his endeavor to trace the causes of a lamentable waste of many tons of beef intended for the American troops now in France. Mr. Colcord's tale of his journey from pillar to post among the bureaus and divisions of the Quartermaster General's department of the Army reads like a chapter out of a burlesque, so incredible is its revelation of the aimless simplicity of an organization—or lack of organization—which permits a vital function to be parceled out among a disconnected group of bureaus and officials, none of which appears to be aware of what the others are doing.

The New Beef Scandal

That vital function is no less than the provisioning of an army overseas, but the necessary steps from the original requisition from the general in the field, through the purchase of supplies, their assembling at the point of shipment, their loading and transshipment overseas and their discharge at a foreign port, would seem to be left to take care of themselves in so haphazard a fashion that hours of patient investigation in Washington by an inquirer thoroughly conversant with the shipping business have thus far failed to unravel the mystery of the "mislaid" or "forgotten" shipment of 150 tons of beef allowed to rot in the hold of a transport, without its discovery by shipmaster, stevedores, the makers of ship's manifest, the official who billed the shipment or the warehouse authorities.

A Surplus of Sorry Facts

Is anything more needed than a statement of these sorry facts? Ought not the War Department, discreditable as is the bald presentation of the situation in Mr. Colcord's dispassionate despatch, to welcome the opportunity to make it impossible for a repetition of a blunder so serious? We believe that it will and that the loss of this beef shipment will be a trivial price to pay for that instant reorganization of methods, that coördination of functions, which must take place without delay. The United States Government is too keenly alive to the seriousness of "lost motion" of this character to permit it to exist a moment beyond the time that shall be required to make the necessary readjustments.

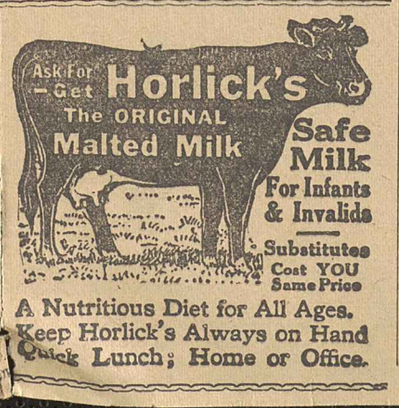
Maine Appeals for Leonard Wood

[From the Lewiston Journal]

REPORTS from winter encampments of American soldiers further confirm the curses of unpreparedness. Disease and death are reducing our forces before they reach the battlefield. The Allies are weak on all fronts. Only the British are adequately supplied with big guns and munitions. The Italian army seems unable to hold its mountain positions. This is the darkest moment of the war. Meantime, in United States "politics" continue to dominate Washington.

The Why and Where of Inefficiency

The War Department is inefficient because instead of choosing experts for all lines of war work and domestic production, the Administration has a keener eye on "the succession" than on fitting democracy to the exigency. Roosevelt and Wood, two of our most efficient and inspiring leaders in this country, are not allowed to die for their country. . . . Volunteers under Roosevelt and organization under General Wood are prohibited. All that we need is leadership as hospitable to mankind as was that of Lincoln under which two Bull Runs and other disasters were circumvented. We must stop proclaiming and begin to achieve.



A Nutritious Diet for All Ages.
Keep Horlick's Always on Hand
Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

Universal Service Means Universal Uplift

[From the Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash.]

DAY after day the National Army cantonments bring forth irrefutable arguments in favor of universal military service, not only now, but after the war as well. In selective service are being found many of the advantages which universal service would bring into full fruition. These advantages are now shown to be actual, not theoretical.

Bishop Perry of Rhode Island visited a number of cantonments as head of the Episcopal war council, and had this to say about the National Army as a people's university:

> According to army plans, schools are held each day, especially for the enlisted men. I discovered some schools not exactly provided for in the Government regulations, but so splendid that officers and Government deserve the gratitude of all citizens.

The Army Aiso the Little Red Schoolhouse

Thousands of men and women among the mountaineers of Tennessee and the Carolinas can hardly speak the English language, and know little of Americanism. Army officers have opened classes to these people, as well as to soldiers, and the outcome is a popular university in effect. It is a product that I never dreamed of finding as an outcome of preparation for war.

The selective service Army is teaching much more than this. It teaches the poor boy that the rich man's son who shares his barracks and his rations is not an aristocrat or a snob, and it teaches the wealthy youth that his laboring-class "bunkie" is not an uncouth peasant. It teaches both of these men that each as a citizen of the United States has like privileges and like obligations.

Adequate Preparedness vs. Visionary Pacifism

It teaches both the need of adequate preparedness for defence and the futility of visionary pacifism. Selective service does all this, and permanent universal service would do much more, because it would be a fixed part of our national life instead of a temporary expedient.

A General Staff the Only Solution

[From the Buffalo Express]

IT may be the direct fault of the Secretary of War or the chief of ordnance that there was a long squabble and delay over machine guns and rifles, but there should be no independent departments working directly under the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of War should have nothing more to do with these matters than to appoint the general staff and either approve its orders or change its personnel if he cannot approve them. The business of deciding what type of gun shall be used and how many are needed and when they are needed and where belongs to a general staff.

The Cost of Civilian Conceit

For years the best military minds in the country have been urging the need for staff development and the recommendations have been insistent since it has been possible to study the lessons of the present war. But, of course, department heads like to be independent and civilian secretaries of war like to feel that they are personally administering great military power, and congressmen will legislate on vague recollections of the snatches of military information which they learned as boys in their school histories, rather than on a laborious study of the facts of the time.

A Virile Voice From the Solid South

[Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal]

THE most significant thing this week was that a big drive was begun in America. . . . The big drive begun was the quick response to the official revelations made as to the failure to purchase machine guns, cannon, muskets and clothing. The people woke up and now they are showing their teeth.

General Crozier has failed. The failure may not have been his fault, but he has failed.

Mr. Secretary of War Baker assumed the responsibility for a part of the failure.

The American people are not concerned with who is responsible for the failure, but they are concerned with the failure itself and they want the person responsible for this failure put in a position where the danger of an additional failure will be lessened.

Congress, in 1916, when we were about to fight the Mexicans any minute, authorized large quantities of arms to be purchased.

Eighteen Months' Indefensible Delay

Money was appropriated to purchase machine guns. Now we find, after eighteen months, that no machine guns have been purchased, but that a committee has been tinkering with a new type of gun. That is not warfare. The game of war after you are in it is to fight with the implements at hand and then to create better implements and get them up as fast as possible.

We have had an army of a million men in process of training for several months. Some of these men have never had a gun in their hands.

We have had several hundred thousand men enlisted for months and they have no winter clothing, and yet the private merchants in the country have in stock enough uniforms to clothe two or three army corps.

The factories of this country can make enough clothes in ninety days to amply cover every American soldier.

Why Teeth Grind and Breeches Tighten

These deficiencies have done more than anything else to cause the American people to grit their teeth and tighten up their breeches.

Soldiers and officers have been executed and cashiered because they broke the military law. Other soldiers and officers have been discharged because they were deficient.

Big men in Washington who have worn out the seat of their breeches in the swivel chair should be made to either get results or to get out.

The American people realize the necessity of a big army.

They are ready to pay war taxes. They send their boys to the camps from the four quarters of the republic. They are doing their part and they demand that Congress and the Administration heads do their part as well.

And they must do it, and do it at once.

It is better that these revelations be made now than later.

There will be a change, there will be a speeding up. There will be a weeding out. There must be all of these things.

"Speed Up or Weed Out"

We ought to have a minister of munitions, and we ought to have a minister of food and clothing.

Some man like Schwab or his assistant, Grace, should be put at the head of cannon, shells and powder output.

A good weaver or a big drygoods merchant like John G. Shedd of the Marshall Field Company should be put at the head of the clothing and bedding department.

BAKER'S
HAS GREA
THE food v
been prov
of use, and die
sicians the
enthusiastic i
ments of it.
tain more no
beef, in a more
lated form.
ever, should
cocoa,
course
IT IS DE
Trade-mar

Walter B
Est
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. Dorchester

Baker's Fitness Not the Only Question

[From the Springfield, Mass., Union]

IT is not to be supposed that public interest or the curiosity of legislators respecting this and other unfavorable features will be satisfied by the peremptory removal of General Crozier. The Senate committee will want to have the case sifted thoroughly, that responsibility for grave mistakes and delays in these vital matters may be determined, and doubts satisfied concerning the superiority of certain types of weapons adopted, after long delay, with the approval of the secretary. In short, Congress and the public will be interested to learn more definitely whether military or civilian authorities are chiefly at fault respecting an admittedly muddled state of affairs. If it should be found that the trouble lies on the military side, the sweeping shifts forecasted in Washington despatches will be attended with satisfaction and a large measure of relief.

Baker vs. Lane in Re Coal

It is only fair to say, however, that criticism of Secretary Baker is not confined to matters falling within the direct province of his department, but extends to other matters in which he has been a more or less influential factor through his membership in the Council of National Defence and in other ways in which his office enables him to wield an influence in the broader features of Administration policies. For example, there is the clash between Baker and Lane over the soft coal agreement put forth with the approval of the latter early last summer, and set aside as a result of objections by Baker and others.

Underlying the whole inquiry is the question, not merely of Mr. Baker's fitness for his exacting office, but of the extent to which the judgment of military experts is subordinated and overruled by the force of civilian opinion.

DIVERS GOOD CAUSES

The Shut-Ins' Christmas

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The treasurer of the Massachusetts Bureau of the Shut-In Society, acknowledges with many thanks the following additional gifts of money towards the Christmas work:

Miss Young	$5.00
Miss Isabel Young	5.00
Mrs. W. C. Loring	10.00
Edith G. Baker	10.00
Mrs. Utley	10.00
Mrs. George M. Baker	10.00
Hope M. H. Wheeler	10.00
A. M. F.	5.00
W. S. Quinby	5.00
"For the Shut-Ins"	5.00
S. W.	2.00
Total	$77.00

The money contributed for the work this year has fallen short of the amount sent in last year almost $100, and with increased prices for everything that contributes to Christmas cheer, the work has had to be done on a smaller scale—fewer gifts, fewer sweets in the parcels. To the friends who have helped to make the work possible the associate members who do the work, feel very grateful. Further contributions of money for postage and cases of special need may be sent to the treasurer.

MRS. JOHN H. STURGIS
154 Brattle street, Cambridge.

A Case of Great Need

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Will some of the readers of the Transcript help to give a bit of Christmas cheer to a little woman who has struggled and done her best for her family of four children until now. Hard work, overstrain from worry, caused by debt, has resulted in a complete collapse, and she is in a hospital with very serious heart trouble. All the care of the family is now on the shoulders of the oldest daughter of sixteen. Because of back rent, doctors, hospital, and necessary food bills and with no possibility of resuming work for months to come, it seems necessary to break up the home. If the burden can be lifted for a time, it may mean new life, new hope, and a lift back to health. Any contributions, however small, will be gratefully received and acknowledged by me.

MRS. ANDREW ROBESON
249 Walnut street, Brookline.

An Urgent Need

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I wish to make an appeal through your paper for a very worthy case in which I am personally interested. An American couple are in great need of money to help them through this cold winter. The husband has been ill for the last four years. He is now confined to his bed and is perfectly helpless. His wife has taken care of him all this time without any help and is now nearly broken down in health herself. They formerly lived in Brookline, but moved to Maine when the husband was first taken sick.

Will some of the readers of the Transcript contribute and help to make the last days of this poor sufferer more comfortable? Any contributions will be gratefully received by me and acknowledged through the Transcript.

(MISS) IDA S. WILBOR
14 Green street, Brookline.

A Christmas Store
with many, many practical gifts at less than a dollar; many at more, and all of trustworthy quality.
T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Temple Pl., West St. Boston
2t(R) d 21

Have You Joined the Red Cross?

12-21-17

The Cleveland Press
Member of Scripps-McRae League
Entered at Cleveland, O., as second class mail matter. By mail where there is no Press carrier—one year $4.00, six months $2 25, one month 40c.

ON MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR THE GRAND OLD PARTY

WHILE the rest of us are engaged in the serious business of making the world safe for democracy with a small "d," a bunch of tin-horn statesmen at Washington and another bunch of their political pals and backers right here at home seem to be no less busily bent on trying to make it safe for that dear old friend of our childhood, the Republican party.

Apparently they have forgotten all about winning the war, and have turned their eyes solely to the little, piffling proposition—as far as real patriots are concerned—of winning elections next fall and in 1920. They are building their fences. They are making political capital out of the crying need of the nation.

And all of the above by a campaign of mud-slinging and insidious propaganda directed against the administration and the administration's appointees. Particularly at this time does the attack center on two men—Herbert Hoover, food dictator, and Newton D. Baker, secretary of war. But over the heads of these men the attack is really one of party politics, as if the United States had nothing more important to think about than political parties in time of war.

The Press holds no brief for incompetency in office, if such incompetency be proved. But The Press does dare to come into open court against those who pull strings and pitch upon personalities for party gains in times like these.

In the case of Baker, for instance, now being slammed and jammed into a figurative cocked hat—if Baker were only the kind of a man that would lay down to them—by a part of the old-line Republican press, what are the facts?

So far as we know, nothing very damaging has been brought to light. Rather the reverse.

Since April of this year the United States has made over an old army and filled its ranks; has mobilized the National Guard and filled its ranks, too; and on top of that has created a brand new army of more than half a million men and gotten those men actually organized and into camp.

We have not put this country onto a real war footing yet, but we have taken a long stride in that direction—working from next to nothing. Our fighting forces now amount to two million men in round numbers. Which means that in less than nine months we have done more than it took England, face to face with a life and death issue and straining every nerve, two years to accomplish.

There have been errors and there have been mistakes, for these are human. But on the whole it is a remarkable record, a record that can stand for itself. Given a continuance of the determination and the spirit the country has shown in this crisis, America will not be found wanting when the test comes.

While all this has been going on, what have the administration and Newton Baker as a member of the administration been doing? They have been sitting tight on the job and working disinterestedly and to the best of their ability for the country's good, so far as is visible. There has been mighty little fuss and mighty little noise. Only we have gotten results.

And for the most part we have avoided one phase of warfare that is of distinctly unpleasant memory. The reference is to the bucketfuls of political pap that were handed out to party leaders and their favorites in promiscuous commissions during the war with Spain. In other words, we are that much to the good on account of our present government at Washington.

ATTITUDE OF CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS AS TO LEGISLATION AFFECTING NEWSPAPERS

Messages to Newspaper Makers from National Law Makers, Transmitted Through THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, Afford Hope for an Early Repeal of New Postal Law, Enactment of Smith Resolution for Federal Control of News Print, and Favorable Consideration of Proposal for a Department of Advertising.

IT is not mere phrase-making to say that the eyes of the newspaper-makers of the country are turned, at this Christmas season, toward Washington—that the holiday spirit, tempered into soberness by world events, is not without an alloy of anxiety as to the attitude of the Congress toward legislation vitally affecting the interests of newspapers.

It is conceded that, at the last session, the Congress found little time and exhibited small inclination to consider the special economic problems of the publishing industry. This may not fairly be construed to indicate any organized hostility in the Congress to newspapers, however obvious such hostility may have been in the cases of individual members, cherishing personal resentments.

The fact remains, however, that the Congress failed, at the extraordinary session, to pass a measure demanded for the relief of the publishers from extortion at the hands of news print manufacturers—the grant of authority to the Federal Trade Commission to fix prices and control manufacture and distribution; and the further fact is regrettable that no provision should have been made for an appropriation and plan by which the necessary advertising of the nation might be done on a basis of economy and efficiency.

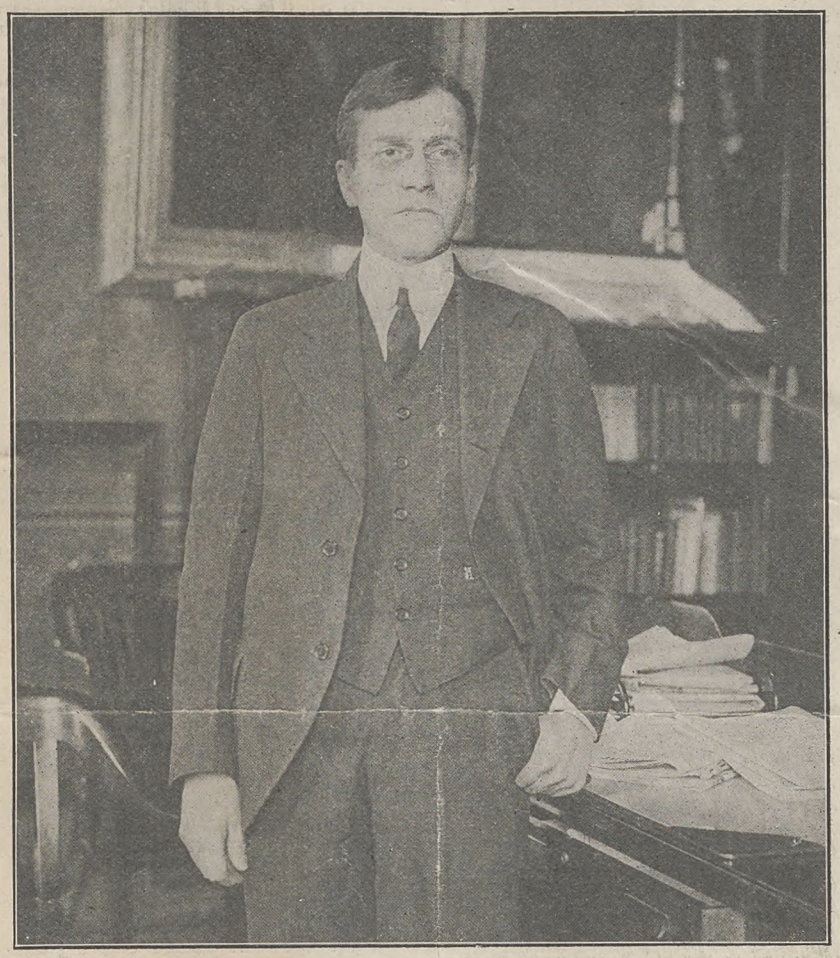
The Congress thus failed to enact constructive legislation of the highest importance to newspapers—and to the people; but the Congress did enact postal rate legislation of a drastic nature, based upon a compromise between the views of those who would like to bring disaster to newspapers and those who, without that motive, sought to impose upon them, through an indefensible postal rate law, burdens which would be difficult to carry—all in the name of "necessary war revenue."

CHISTMAS MESSAGES TO THE NEWSPAPERS.

Believing that the new postal law should be repealed, in order to open the way for equitable and sound legislation; and believing that the Smith resolution (for Federal control of news print) and the Cummins bill, or a similar measure (to provide for a department of advertising in the Federal Government) should be enacted without delay, THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER has sought the views on these questions of some of the leaders of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

In the expressions of views with which members of both branches have favored THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER there will be found, we believe, a new note. It will be seen, we think, that our lawmakers realize that the postal legislation was a blunder, and that they consider its repeal a certainty. Those who do not commit themselves definitely still exhibit the open mind, not alone on the subject of postal legislation, but as to any other legislation affecting newspapers.

Taken as an expression of the sentiment of influential members of the Congress toward the newspapers and their interests, these Christmas messages contain much of good cheer.



Copyright by Bain News Service.

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR.

Christmas Greeting from the Secretary of War

In a special Christmas Message to the readers of THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, *the Secretary of War expresses the sentiment uppermost in the minds and hearts of our people in this hour.*

IN this time of holiday we do not forget that heroic number who have gone to a far, foreign shore that our institutions may be preserved undisturbed.

May they find comfort in the knowledge that our sobered observance of this day is not lacking in appreciation for their sacrifices and devotion—for some of them the last full measure of devotion.

NEWTON D. BAKER.

SUGGESTS A JOINT COMMITTEE.

Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"I have read your letter very carefully. I wish I could tell you that the matters in which your are interested had been satisfactorily adjusted, but the whole subject of which you write is a great puzzle. It seems to me that some kind of a joint committee of the House and Senate ought to be appointed to investigate that one subject, and nothing else; take up the facts, and report to both houses of Congress what is fair and proper. In the meantime, I am sending your letter to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, which has jurisdiction."

WILL DO HIS "BIT."

Hon. John E. Raker, Chairman, Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice:

"You may state to the papers and publishers of the country that I am interested in the newspapers and shall do 'my bit' to secure proper legislation in their behalf."

PROMISES EARNEST CONSIDERATION.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California:

"Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 11, in relation to certain legislative matters affecting newspapers, and to assure you that I shall be glad to give to the several measures you mention my earnest consideration."

FOR MORE EQUITABLE LEGISLATION.

Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives::

"Your favor of recent date is at hand. I was not in sympathy with some of the provisions relative to second-class mail matters. The provisions, however, were included in the bill covering many different items designed to provide revenue required for the support of the Government. I should welcome legislation designed to create, what, in my opinion, would be more equitable conditions. I sincerely trust that the session will not end without such legislation."

READY TO CO-OPERATE.

Hon. Wm. J. Cary, of Wisconsin:

"I am in receipt of your letter of recent date, and in response will say that since the convening of this session of Congress I have been confined to my home in Washington through illness, but you can rest assured that in the event that such legislation as you have referred to is brought to the House for consideration, I will be glad to bear your suggestions in mind."

NATION SHOULD BE UNIFIED.

Hon. Martin B. Madden, of the Committee on the Post Office, House of Representatives:

"I am in receipt of your favor, and in reply beg to say that I opposed the increase in the postal rates on periodicals when the bill was up for consideration in the House. I believe then, as I do now, that it was a step backward, that it would tend to sectionalize the thought of the American people by preventing the interchange of literature between all sections of the country; that it would force the localization of distribution and thereby destroy the advantages of national thought. If there ever was a time when national thought was needed, this is the time.

"Each American should have the views of the nation on all the public questions of the day. The nation should be one in thought and action; it should not be divided up into segments, and I know of no better way to force a division than to create zones within which literature must be distributed, if distributed at all."

WITH AN OPEN MIND.

Hon. Charles B. Smith, Chairman, Committee on Patents, House of Representatives:

"I will be glad to give consideration to statement made in your recent letter.

(*Concluded on page* 26)

CONGRESS'S VIEWS OF NEWSPAPER PROBLEMS

(*Continued from page 7*)

I have not yet fully gone into the subject, but am glad that you have brought these facts to my attention."

A BROAD-VISIONED VIEW.

Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington:

"I am just in receipt of your recent letter, and note your interest in the several matters referred to. I opposed vigorously, as you know from the Congressional Record, and have opposed for years in correspondence and otherwise in Congress and out, the recent increase of postal rates on second-class matter.

"I regard the newspapers and magazines of the country as one of the chief educational agencies of the nation, and as such of immense value in our scheme of Government. The circulation of papers and publications ought to facilitate in every reasonable way as a legitimate and wise public policy, rather than upon any basis of direct revenue to be derived therefrom.

"However, I am thoroughly satisfied that statements made in debate in Congress as to the cost of distribution of this second-class matter over and above the postal revenue derived therefrom, are based upon wholly erroneous assumptions and incomplete considerations and are entirely inaccurate.

"Will also be glad to support the resolution for the control of news print paper, and will give thorough consideration to the other matters referred to in your letter."

THE PRESS A NECESSITY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Hon. Harry H. Pratt, Representative, 37th District, New York:

"The question of the repeal or radical modification of the new second-class postal rates, that of the proposal of Senator Smith to empower the Federal Trade Commission to control the manufacture and distribution and prices of newsprint, and that of Senator Cummins to provide a Government Bureau of Advertising, are of the utmost importance to newspapers and also to the reading public. They should receive the affirmative support of members of both branches of the 65h Congress, to the end that a fair deal may be given to all engaged in the great business of providing intellectual entertainment and instruction for the people. The duty of the legislator is to encourage and not hamper the press. The Government needs the press as much as the press the Government. Without a free and friendly press our present form of Government would cease to exist."

PROMISES CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

Hon. J. Hampton Moore, Representative, 3d District of Pennsylvania:

"I am in receipt of your favor and will give careful consideration to all you say."

IN FULL SYMPATHY.

Hon. J. M. Baer, Representative, 1st District, North Dakota:

"I am in receipt of your letter requesting a statement of my attitude in regard to pending legislation affecting the newspaper publishing industry.

"In reply, I desire to say that I am much in sympathy with the stand taken by the publishers concerning this matter, and assure you that I shall give any measure affecting their interests my thorough consideration, and do all I can to help them obtain full justice."

FROM AUTHOR OF ADVERTISING TAX PROVISION.

Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, Chairman Committee on Industrial Expositions:

"I have your letter with reference to the repeal of the new second-class postal rates, the contents of which I have carefully noted.

"When the bill is taken up in the Senate I shall be glad to give it most careful consideration."

The Editor & Publisher for December 22, 1917

The World.

ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER.

Published every day in the year by The Press Publishing Company, 53 to 63 Park Row, New York.

RALPH PULITZER, President, 63 Park Row.
J. ANGUS SHAW, Treasurer, 63 Park Row.
JOSEPH PULITZER JR., Secretary, 63 Park Row.

Address all communications to THE WORLD, PULITZER BUILDING, Park Row, New York City. Remit by Express Money Order, Draft, Post-Office Order or Registered Letter.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1917.

THE NEED OF UNDERSTANDING.

Secretary Baker could hardly perform a more useful service at this time than to go before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and make a detailed explanation of the general military policy of the United States and its relation to the Allies. There is much that he cannot tell, owing to the necessity of protecting certain military secrets, but there is much more that he can tell, and the country needs this information. Without it there can be no intelligent understanding of the war activities of the United States.

One of the commonest complaints is that if this country had been prepared for war the Allies might already be in a position to dictate the terms of peace. This complaint is born of sheer ignorance. If on April 6 we had had 2,000,000 trained and disciplined troops, equipped to the last button, we should probably have had no more men in France than we have now. There has not been a day since the declaration of war that our soldier power has not surpassed transport power.

Col. Roosevelt frequently asserts that if we had been prepared there would have been no war. To believe this is to hopelessly misconceive the mind and purpose of the German Government in making war upon the United States. From the point of view of the German General Staff it made no difference whether the United States had an army of 10,000 men or 10,000,000 men. Berlin was confident that with ruthless submarine warfare American troops could not be transported to France and that Great Britain could be starved into submission within a few months. The fate of the German Empire was staked upon this theory. Had ruthless submarine warfare been able to accomplish what the German General Staff expected of it, all the calculations would have been correct. The theory was excellent but it failed to work out in practice.

But ruthless submarine warfare has had almost a controlling influence upon the military activities of the United States. We have had to shape our own policies to fix the exigencies of the British and French. The transportation of troops is necessarily subordinate to the transportation of supplies. We have had to order our own affairs accordingly. Even in the matter of artillery, about which there has been so much noise and reverberation, the original policy of the United States was changed to meet the wishes of the French, and it was the French Government which urged the United States to use French artillery.

The military achievements of this country cannot be measured by the number of American troops in France or by any of the common standards of war-making. It may not seem heroic to lend money to the Allies, or to rush food and supplies to them, or to refrain at any cost to our own pride from interfering with their munitions arrangements here, or even to build lumbering

lap—NEXT

W YORK IN

CONGRESS'S VIEWS OF NEWSPAPER PROBLEMS

(*Continued from page 7*)

I have not yet fully gone into the subject, but am glad that you have brought these facts to my attention."

A BROAD-VISIONED VIEW.

Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington:

"I am just in receipt of your recent letter, and note your interest in the several matters referred to. I opposed vigorously, as you know from the Congressional Record, and have opposed for years in correspondence and otherwise in Congress and out, the recent increase of postal rates on second-class matter.

"I regard the newspapers and magazines of the country as one of the chief educational agencies of the nation, and as such of immense value in our scheme of Government. The circulation of papers and publications ought to facilitate in every reasonable way as a legitimate and wise public policy, rather than upon any basis of direct revenue to be derived therefrom.

"However, I am thoroughly satisfied that statements made in debate in Congress as to the cost of distribution of this second-class matter over and above the postal revenue derived therefrom, are based upon wholly erroneous assumptions and incomplete considerations and are entirely inaccurate.

"Will also be glad to support the resolution for the control of news print paper, and will give thorough consideration to the other matters referred to in your letter."

THE PRESS A NECESSITY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Hon. Harry H. Pratt, Representative, 37th District, New York:

"The question of the repeal or radical modification of the new second-class postal rates, that of the proposal of Senator Smith to empower the Federal Trade Commission to control the manufacture and distribution and prices of newsprint, and that of Senator Cummins to provide a Government Bureau of Advertising, are of the utmost importance to newspapers and also to the reading public. They should receive the affirmative support of members of both branches of the 65h Congress, to the end that a fair deal may be given to all engaged in the great business of providing intellectual entertainment and instruction for the people. The duty of the legislator is to encourage and not hamper the press. The Government needs the press as much as the press the Government. Without a free and friendly press our present form of Government would cease to exist."

PROMISES CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

Hon. J. Hampton Moore, Representative, 3d District of Pennsylvania:

"I am in receipt of your favor and will give careful consideration to all you say."

IN FULL SYMPATHY.

Hon. J. M. Baer, Representative, 1st District, North Dakota:

"I am in receipt of your letter requesting a statement of my attitude in regard to pending legislation affecting the newspaper publishing industry.

"In reply, I desire to say that I am much in sympathy with the stand taken by the publishers concerning this matter, and assure you that I shall give any measure affecting their interests my thorough consideration, and do all I can to help them obtain full justice."

FROM AUTHOR OF ADVERTISING TAX PROVISION.

Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, Chairman Committee on Industrial Expositions:

"I have your letter with reference to the repeal of the new second-class postal rates, the contents of which I have carefully noted.

"When the bill is taken up in the Senate I shall be glad to give it most careful consideration."

The Editor & Publisher for December 22, 1917

The World.
ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER.
Published every day in the year by The Press Publishing Company, 53 to 63 Park Row, New York.
RALPH PULITZER, President, 63 Park Row.
J. ANGUS SHAW, Treasurer, 63 Park Row.
JOSEPH PULITZER JR., Secretary, 63 Park Row.
Address all communications to THE WORLD, PULITZER BUILDING, Park Row, New York City. Remit by Express Money Order, Draft, Post-Office Order or Registered Letter.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1917.

THE NEED OF UNDERSTANDING.

Secretary Baker could hardly perform a more useful service at this time than to go before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and make a detailed explanation of the general military policy of the United States and its relation to the Allies. There is much that he cannot tell, owing to the necessity of protecting certain military secrets, but there is much more that he can tell, and the country needs this information. Without it there can be no intelligent understanding of the war activities of the United States.

One of the commonest complaints is that if this country had been prepared for war the Allies might already be in a position to dictate the terms of peace. This complaint is born of sheer ignorance. If on April 6 we had had 2,000,000 trained and disciplined troops, equipped to the last button, we should probably have had no more men in France than we have now. There has not been a day since the declaration of war that our soldier power has not surpassed transport power.

Col. Roosevelt frequently asserts that if we had been prepared there would have been no war. To believe this is to hopelessly misconceive the mind and purpose of the German Government in making war upon the United States. From the point of view of the German General Staff it made no difference whether the United States had an army of 10,000 men or 10,000,000 men. Berlin was confident that with ruthless submarine warfare American troops could not be transported to France and that Great Britain could be starved into submission within a few months. The fate of the German Empire was staked upon this theory. Had ruthless submarine warfare been able to accomplish what the German General Staff expected of it, all the calculations would have been correct. The theory was excellent but it failed to work out in practice.

But ruthless submarine warfare has had almost a controlling influence upon the military activities of the United States. We have had to shape our own policies to fix the exigencies of the British and French. The transportation of troops is necessarily subordinate to the transportation of supplies. We have had to order our own affairs accordingly. Even in the matter of artillery, about which there has been so much noise and reverberation, the original policy of the United States was changed to meet the wishes of the French, and it was the French Government which urged the United States to use French artillery.

The military achievements of this country cannot be measured by the number of American troops in France or by any of the common standards of war-making. It may not seem heroic to lend money to the Allies, or to rush food and supplies to them, or to refrain at any cost to our own pride from interfering with their munitions arrangements here, or even to build lumbering tankers and freight ships, or to hold back our soldiers while we send coal and steel billets to France; but that happens to be the only way in which this war can be won.

A great many Americans thought when the United States declared that a state of war existed with Germany that it was all over and that nothing remained but to write the terms upon which the German Empire would be permitted to exist. Time has shown that it was not quite so simple as that, and so there is widespread impatience which comes from the lack of a general understanding of the problem and the means that must be taken to solve it. In no place, perhaps, is there more impatience or more ignorance than in Congress.

If there had been less censorship the country might have been better informed, but it is not too late to give the needed information, and nobody else is so well qualified to conduct a campaign of education as Secretary Baker.

BAKER, UNRUFFLED BY PROBE, BIDES HIS TIME

Confident He Will Crush Charges When He Tells His Story; Breezy Notes From Nation's Capital.

N.D. 12-23-17

BY BEN F. ALLEN.

Plain Dealer Bureau,
38 Post Building.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

Drafted as secretary of war on a peace basis, called from his pursuits as attorney-at-law in Cleveland on forty-eight hours' notice, Newton D. Baker now finds himself, in less than two years, the central figure in a critical, sweeping investigation of the management, in its creative phases, of the greatest war machine the United States has ever been called upon to put together.

Within two days following the return of congress Dec. 4 the air of the national capital was surcharged with the demand for investigation and the laying bare of everything in connection with the war preparations of the government. Immediately it became apparent, for a variety of reasons, that the fires of criticism were to center conspicuously about the head of the war department.

There is a major reason why this is true, why Secretary Baker and the war department are in the investigating spotlight, with Secretary Daniels and the navy department in the outer circle of the probe picture.

In one day, under investigation, Secretary Daniels and his department has been given what amounts to a clean bill of health. Congress is satisfied that in the first eight months of the war the American navy, already participating with credit in the naval operations against the enemy, has been managed efficiently.

Of the two problems facing the war making departments with the outbreak of war that confronting the war department was by far the most complicated. The United States already had a big and efficient navy, a far more efficient navy than was popularly supposed. The problem there was the quick expansion of an already well oiled and well greased machine. It was expansion, too, unhindered by the feverish anxiety that would have accompanied forced preparations for immediate decisive conflicts with the naval forces of the enemy. For the war, in its major aspects, is a war of land forces.

Something Out of Nothing.

On teh other hau, Secretary Baker was confronted with the unprecedented task of building an army out of little or nothing, of expanding a force of considerably less than 100,000 men organized on a peace basis to a fully equipped, thoroughly disciplined and modernly trained fighting force of 2,500,000 men.

With this went problems new not only to the head of the war department, but to every officer and technical man in the employment of the government. It was preparation for warfare on a huge scale of a kind with which not a single officer in the American army had had the slightest experience.

Here was a problem the solution of which was started with an organization and machinery pitifully inadequate to the needs. It was a case where billions of dollars in money had to be expended for supplies and in all the various bureaus and units of the war department there existed not even the shell of a modern purchasing agency.

Two months after the declaration of war there came a sudden, major shift in policy. A survey of the situation furnished by allied military experts made it necessary for the United States to start the movement of troops overseas months ahead of the anticipated time.

The shift required a complete change in the plans of the war department, a change that amounted to a drastic reorganization of the whole war scheme.

Now Secretary Baker is called upon to give an accounting. He is charged with and accepted the responsibility. With disclosures relating to delays in getting ordnance supplies, in clothing and otherwise equipping the men in the field and accusations in connection with health conditions in the cantonments, Secretary Baker is more and more a target for criticism in and out of congress.

Demand for Scapegoat.

There are growing indications that influences are at work to make Secretary Baker a scapegoat, to force him out of the cabinet if possible. Newspapers reproducing his photograph are accompanying it with the line: "Why the delay, Mr. Secretary of War."

Still other newspapers openly are demanding his resignation. With this demand they cite an indictment of their own making. The indictment is presented without waiting for the appearance of Secretary Baker before the investigators and for his story of what the department has done in the way of war preparations in the eight months past.

The investigating committee and congress, however, are withholding their verdict. The investigating committee knows vastly more than the public has been permitted to know of many of the tremendous things done by the war department, of the great obstacles surmounted, since the entrance of this country into the war. The report will be based on the completed investigation.

Secretary Baker is passing through an experience that was inevitable. An investigation of the department was certain, under the circumstances, whoever might have been at its head. He is facing the fire apparently with an unruffled spirit. In exterior appearance he is as calm as on the most uneventful days since entering the cabinet.

The Cleveland cabinet member is not making the slightest effort to withhold any and all information from the investigating committee. On the contrary, he is encouraging the investigation. He is operating, he says, on the theory that at all times and particularly in war times, it is always best to know the worst. He is not altering this view when the storm whistles about his own head.

Baker Bides Time.

In the meanwhile Secretary Baker is biding his time. He is waiting for his opportunity to go before the investigatng committee. His closest associates in the war department are confident of the result. Their attitude is a reflection of the state of mind and spirit of the chief.

His days are exactly the same as they have been for the last six months. Secretary Baker gets up at 7 o'clock in the morning and keeps at his work until midnight or later. It is a daily program, with variation on Sunday only.

Secretary Baker does nothing consciously to relieve himself from the nervous strain that accompanies his job. He does not play golf, ride a horse, take long walks or engage in any other form of diversion found necessary by President Wilson and his cabinet colleagues.

What Mr. Baker calls his sole form of exercise is a cold plunge in the morning. He takes this cold dip every day and makes a good deal of noise about it. The neighbors frequently hear his cries of "Ouch, Ouch," and can set their clock by it. They know it is 7:05 a. m. The cold bath is now at 54 degrees and within a month Secretary Baker says it will be down to 45 degrees.

His one form of diversion, these days, is making sauerkraut. In two or three barrels in the cellar Secretary Baker spends some little time in putting up the sauerkraut according to his own notions of just what sauerkraut ought to be. He refuses to make public the formula, saying that is as much of a dark secret as his recipe for pancakes.

The icy shower out of the way Secretary Baker, using an old fashioned razor, shaves himself, lights a cigaret and goes down to breakfast. A few minutes past 8 he takes his three children to school, a private school conducted by Quakers, and then goes to the department. He arrives at the department generally by 8:30 o'clock and never later than 8:45.

A Day at Work.

On arriving at the department Secretary Baker gives thirty minutes to important matters that have developed since the midnight before. These may consist of communications from Gen. Pershing or something equally important.

For the next three hours and a half the time is given over to seeing a steady file of civilian callers. On the way out to lunch he disposes of from thirty to fifty callers gathered in the outer offices, these callers being disposed of standing up.

A total of but forty-five minutes is given to lunch, which the secretary invariably takes at home with his family. It requires twenty minutes to go and come and twenty-five minutes is spent at the table. The lunch always is a simple one.

The early part of the afternoon is devoted exclusively to military problems, the interviews starting with the chief of staff. The remainder of the afternoon is given over to meetings of the interdepartment war council, just created, and the Council of National Defense.

Over both of these organizations Secretary Baker presides. On the rare afternoons when these bodies are not meeting there is a continuance of military conferences. Except upon a matter of the most pressing character civilians are denied access to the secretary during the afternoon.

Secretary Baker leaves the office as nearly as possible at 6:30 and goes home to a 7 o'clock dinner. The dinner over, coffee is served in the living room, where Mr. Baker spends a few moments with members of his family. He is back at his desk at 8 o'clock or a few minutes after, where he remains, generally engaged in work on correspondence, always until well after 11 o'clock and frequently until after 12.

Reaching home, he spends a few moments reading a book and in this way gains a bit of relaxation before retiring.

Sunday Levees.

Sundays always finds Secretary Baker at his office for a part of the day. The variation of the day consists largely in keeping open house during the late afternoon and early evening. It is a modification of the Sunday levees Tom Johnson used to hold in his Euclid avenue home during the years he was mayor.

* * * *

More Democracy Needed.

Provost Marshal Enoch Crowder paused a moment today from his task of directing the draft for the raising of an army to fight for democracy to observe that there was still some work to be done along democratic lines in this country.

"This morning on the street car I dropped onto the unoccupied half of a seat next to a lady with a double chin and giving other evidences of being well fed," said Gen. Crowder. "Instantly I was fastened with an icy stare, accompanied by the remark that the lady was not accustomed to riding two in a seat."

"'Madame, you should buy an automobile and then you could say, 'Home, James',' Gen. Crowder says he informed the lady with a good deal of pleasure. "Also I reminded her that she could scarcely expect, particularly in war times, to buy a whole street car for 5 cents."

* * * *

Advice for Kenyon.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa was one of the congressional party composed of senators and representatives which visited the battle fronts in France and Belgium during the recess of congress last fall. He returned to Washington on the day that congress convened in December, and was talking to a crowd of newspaper men in the lobby when Vice President Marshall came along.

"Hello, Kenyon," said the vice president, "what are you doing?"

"I am dodging newspaper men," laughingly replied the senator.

"When we landed in New York a group of newspaper men came up to me and asked: 'Is Senator Kenyon aboard?' and I said, 'I think not.'"

"If you do that," said Marshall, "you will soon be as unimportant as the vice president and no one will care what you do."

On the way back the ship on which Senator Kenyon traveled was routed by way of Iceland. A newspaper man who had heard of that said:

"I understand you were up in Peary's country?"

"Well, we got as far north as Doc Cook anyway," was the senator's reply.

* * * *

Old but Good.

Associate Justice William R. Day of the United States supreme court is a small exceedingly spare man. He has three or four husky sons. The largest one of the family was introduced to the supreme court to try a case.

Chief Justice White leaned over to his associate and said: "Is that your son?"

"Yes," replied the father proudly.

"Well he certainly is a block off the old chip, isn't he?" said the chief justice.

THE SUN, TUESDAY,

DECEMBER 25, 1917.

BAKER MAY OUTLINE OUR POLICY IN WAR

Congress Anxious to Know How Many Men Will Be Employed in Army.

NEW COUNCIL AT WORK

While Not Fully Completed, the Five Members Hold Daily Conferences.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. — Secretary Baker may outline a definite military policy before one of the Congressional committees on military affairs, probably the Senate committee.

There is a feeling expressed among some of the members of both houses, including those who have been at the battle front, that there ought to be a definite statement of the War Department's policy, including some indications of what number of men are contemplated for use in the future. Mr. Baker has been advised of this.

Those urging the idea contend it will inspire the forces of the Allies by showing them the United States is with them to the end; that it will have a depressing effect on Germany by showing the United States is to maintain a progressive policy until the war is won; and that it will satisfy the people in this country to know just what the Government is planning without betraying military secrets.

Mission of New Council.

The newly created council of high officers in the War Department will become one of the most important of the war agencies of the Government if Secretary Baker's plans are carried out. This military cabinet, it was learned to-day, will guide the Secretary in the decisions he must make on questions vital to the welfare of the army and the prosecution of the war.

Organization of the War Council has not been completed. The five General officers now constituting its membership are meeting every day, however, to go over with Mr. Baker the larger problems before him that are pressing for solution.

No statement has been issued covering any point so far taken up by the officers of the council. In his announcement of the formation of the new body, however, Mr. Baker laid stress on the fact that additional officers would be added as necessary and there are indications that more appointments are to come within the next few days.

New Light on Training Camps.

There are many questions of supply and equipment which the Secretary must decide, and heretofore he has had only the individual and often conflicting views of the staff of bureau chiefs to guide him. The council provides a means for coordinating these opinions and for the threshing out of any conflict of views.

Testimony of Secretary Baker and commanders of training camps in the South before the Senate committee investigating the military situation, in the belief of Administration officials, will throw an entirely different light on conditions so far pictured.

The Administration, it was said to-day, has absolute confidence that testimony of Secretary Baker will result in exonerating his department of charges and that information given by camp commanders will strengthen the position of the department in the public mind.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

DECEMBER 25, 1917.

Wants Roosevelt as Secretary of Munitions; He's Our Lloyd George, Says Engineer Dodge

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Kern Dodge, a Philadelphia engineer and manufacturer, ex-President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, who is in Washington in the interest of an efficient administration of the munition problem, issued a prepared statement tonight in which he urged the creation of a Secretary of Munitions.

He advocates a civilian instead of a military organization to bring about better co-ordination between the Government and the munition industries, and suggested that Theodore Roosevelt was the type of man needed for this work. Secretary Baker recently declined to express an opinion as to whether he favored such a project.

"In connection with the investigation by a Congressional committee into the apparent chaotic conditions of the Ordnance Bureau in the furnishing of munitions to our troops at the front after the lapse of months since our entrance into the world war," said Mr. Dodge, "I feel that the following facts may be useful and helpful:

"It has been possible for me to get in close touch with this matter in observing the munitions manufacturers in their efforts to give maximum results in the way of efficiency, quality, and quantity.

"Serious difficulties are met by the manufacturer when producing munitions. One of these difficulties is met at the stage where inspection takes place. The Inspector is supposed to use considerable judgment and action which should be based upon knowledge and experience, but the men used by the Government for this work usually have had little or no experience of the material or articles they are inspecting. They, therefore, rely upon their interpretation of the specification entirely, in which case the human element is all that is left for them to use.

"When to this is added the fact that the Inspectors are in uniform, and under military rule, it should easily be seen how little even the 'human element' can be of service, on account of restrictions each man in these conditions works under. Whatever breadth of mind or individual action these men may have been capable of displaying in their ordinary commercial life is now discounted by their being obliged to act in a narrow groove.

"Again, the fact that they now hold a military position tends to create in their mind an attitude of adverse criticism, which usually results in their preferring to build up a reputation of rejecting, rather than accepting.

"All such matters should be placed in the hands of a civilian organization by the creation of a separate department to that of the military one at present controlling same and be free from politics.

"Our allies found by bitter experience that this was the only way to produce good results and we should at once carry a similar plan into effect. If we do not I predict that the production of munitions will be seriously hampered by delays and restrictions due to military matters.

"I feel that we need a man to guide and control this matter similar in type to Lloyd George of England, who took over the munitions production in that way, and I think we have that man. Our slogan should be, 'A munition Lloyd George for America,' and all things point to his prototype here in the form of Theodore Roosevelt."

Crozier Note Helped Free Krupp Agent

Ordnance Chief Reveals Text of Letter in Behalf of Tauscher

[*Special Correspondence*]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Major-General William Crozier, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, made public to-day the letter he wrote in behalf of Captain Hans Tauscher when the latter was on trial in New York charged with complicity in the Welland Canal plot. The letter, which expressed a favorable opinion as to the defendant's integrity and reliability, is believed to have been the principal cause of the decision of members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to call Tauscher's former counsel, Herbert Smyth, of New York, as a witness. The letter follows:

"June 26, 1916.

"Hon. Augustus N. Hand, Judge of the United States District Court, New York, N. Y.

"Sir: At the request of counsel for Captain Hans Tauscher, I write to say to you that I have known Captain Tauscher for ten years or more and that I have had frequent dealings with him on behalf of the United States Government. During this time I have always been impressed with the integrity and reliability of his personal character, my belief in which has never been disturbed by anything which has transpired between us. I should of course be willing to testify in person to the above effect, but I have informed Captain Tauscher's counsel that at the present time it is not possible for me to be absent from my post in Washington. Very respectfully,

(Signed) "WILLIAM CROZIER."

The Crozier letter, according to the opinion of the New York officers who prosecuted Tauscher, had a good deal to do with his acquittal. While addressed to Judge Augustus N. Hand, of the United States District Court in New York, it was transmitted through Tauscher's lawyer, Herbert Smyth, of 15 Wall Street, who delivered it in open court, first asking Colonel Hoffer, one of Crozier's subordinates, in the presence of the jury, to identify General Crozier's signature. This move on the part of Tauscher's counsel gave the jury the impression that high officials of the United States government had confidence in Tauscher.

Though the Crozier letter was ruled out by Judge Hand, its reading had a great deal of influence with the men who passed on the Krupp agent's complicity in the eGrman plot, officials have stated.

Herbert Smyth, former counsel for Hans Tauscher, American agent for the Krupps and husband of Johanna Gadski, said yesterday that he would consult with Attorney General Gregory in Washington before giving any testimony before the Senate committee on Military Affairs to which his former client's relation

5

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1917

THE SUN, TUESDAY,
DECEMBER 25, 1917.

BAKER MAY OUTLINE OUR POLICY IN WAR

Congress Anxious to Know How Many Men Will Be Employed in Army.

NEW COUNCIL AT WORK

While Not Fully Completed, the Five Members Hold Daily Conferences.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. — Secretary Baker may outline a definite military policy before one of the Congressional committees on military affairs, probably the Senate committee.

There is a feeling expressed among some of the members of both houses, including those who have been at the battle front, that there ought to be a definite statement of the War Department's policy, including some indications of what number of men are contemplated for use in the future. Mr. Baker has been advised of this.

Those urging the idea contend it will inspire the forces of the Allies by showing them the United States is with them to the end; that it will have a depressing effect on Germany by showing the United States is to maintain a progressive policy until the war is won; and that it will satisfy the people in this country to know just what the Government is planning without betraying military secrets.

Mission of New Council.

The newly created council of high officers in the War Department will become one of the most important of the war agencies of the Government if Secretary Baker's plans are carried out. This military cabinet, it was learned to-day, will guide the Secretary in the decisions he must make on questions vital to the welfare of the army and the prosecution of the war.

Organization of the War Council has not been completed. The five General officers now constituting its membership are meeting every day, however, to go over with Mr. Baker the larger problems before him that are pressing for solution.

No statement has been issued covering any point so far taken up by the officers of the council. In his announcement of the formation of the new body, however, Mr. Baker laid stress on the fact that additional officers would be added as necessary and there are indications that more appointments are to come within the next few days.

New Light on Training Camps.

There are many questions of supply and equipment which the Secretary must decide, and heretofore he has had only the individual and often conflicting views of the staff of bureau chiefs to guide him. The council provides a means for coordinating these opinions and for the threshing out of any conflict of views.

Testimony of Secretary Baker and commanders of training camps in the South before the Senate committee investigating the military situation, in the belief of Administration officials, will throw an entirely different light on conditions so far pictured.

The Administration, it was said to-day, has absolute confidence that testimony of Secretary Baker will result in exonerating his department of charges and that information given by camp commanders will strengthen the position of the department in the public mind.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
DECEMBER 25, 1917.

Wants Roosevelt as Secretary of Munitions; He's Our Lloyd George, Says Engineer Dodge

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Kern Dodge, a Philadelphia engineer and manufacturer, ex-President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, who is in Washington in the interest of an efficient administration of the munition problem, issued a prepared statement tonight in which he urged the creation of a Secretary of Munitions.

He advocates a civilian instead of a military organization to bring about better co-ordination between the Government and the munition industries, and suggested that Theodore Roosevelt was the type of man needed for this work. Secretary Baker recently declined to express an opinion as to whether he favored such a project.

"In connection with the investigation by a Congressional committee into the apparent chaotic conditions of the Ordnance Bureau in the furnishing of munitions to our troops at the front after the lapse of months since our entrance into the world war," said Mr. Dodge, "I feel that the following facts may be useful and helpful:

"It has been possible for me to get in close touch with this matter in observing the munitions manufacturers in their efforts to give maximum results in the way of efficiency, quality, and quantity.

"Serious difficulties are met by the manufacturer when producing munitions. One of these difficulties is met at the stage where inspection takes place. The Inspector is supposed to use considerable judgment and action which should be based upon knowledge and experience, but the men used by the Government for this work usually have had little or no experience of the material or articles they are inspecting. They, therefore, rely upon their interpretation of the specification entirely, in which case the human element is all that is left for them to use.

"When to this is added the fact that the Inspectors are in uniform, and under military rule, it should easily be seen how little even the 'human element' can be of service, on account of restrictions each man in these conditions works under. Whatever breadth of mind or individual action these men may have been capable of displaying in their ordinary commercial life is now discounted by their being obliged to act in a narrow groove.

"Again, the fact that they now hold a military position tends to create in their mind an attitude of adverse criticism, which usually results in their preferring to build up a reputation of rejecting, rather than accepting.

"All such matters should be placed in the hands of a civilian organization by the creation of a separate department to that of the military one at present controlling same and be free from politics.

"Our allies found by bitter experience that this was the only way to produce good results and we should at once carry a similar plan into effect. If we do not I predict that the production of munitions will be seriously hampered by delays and restrictions due to military matters.

"I feel that we need a man to guide and control this matter similar in type to Lloyd George of England, who took over the munitions production in that way, and I think we have that man. Our slogan should be, 'A munition Lloyd George for America,' and all things point to his prototoype here in the form of Theodore Roosevelt."

Crozier Note Helped Free Krupp Agent

Ordnance Chief Reveals Text of Letter in Behalf of Tauscher

[*Special Correspondence*]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Major-General William Crozier, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, made public to-day the letter he wrote in behalf of Captain Hans Tauscher when the latter was on trial in New York charged with complicity in the Welland Canal plot. The letter, which expressed a favorable opinion as to the defendant's integrity and reliability, is believed to have been the principal cause of the decision of members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to call Tauscher's former counsel, Herbert Smyth, of New York, as a witness. The letter follows:

"June 26, 1916.

"Hon. Augustus N. Hand, Judge of the United States District Court, New York, N. Y.

"Sir: At the request of counsel for Captain Hans Tauscher, I write to say to you that I have known Captain Tauscher for ten years or more and that I have had frequent dealings with him on behalf of the United States Government. During this time I have always been impressed with the integrity and reliability of his personal character, my belief in which has never been disturbed by anything which has transpired between us. I should of course be willing to testify in person to the above effect, but I have informed Captain Tauscher's counsel that at the present time it is not possible for me to be absent from my post in Washington. Very respectfully,

(Signed) "WILLIAM CROZIER."

The Crozier letter, according to the opinion of the New York officers who prosecuted Tauscher, had a good deal to do with his acquittal. While addressed to Judge Augustus N. Hand, of the United States District Court in New York, it was transmitted through Tauscher's lawyer, Herbert Smyth, of 15 Wall Street, who delivered it in open court, first asking Colonel Hoffer, one of Crozier's subordinates, in the presence of the jury, to identify General Crozier's signature. This move on the part of Tauscher's counsel gave the jury the impression that high officials of the United States government had confidence in Tauscher.

Though the Crozier letter was ruled out by Judge Hand, its reading had a great deal of influence with the men who passed on the Krupp agent's complicity in the eGrman plot, officials have stated.

Herbert Smyth, former counsel for Hans Tauscher, American agent for the Krupps and husband of Johanna Gadski, said yesterday that he would consult with Attorney General Gregory in Washington before giving any testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs concerning his former client's relations with General Crozier and other officers of the Ordnance Department.

Tauscher was acquitted by the jury, although, Mr. Smyth said, he offered to plead guilty if assured that his punishment would consist only of a fine. Mr. Smyth said that such an offer had no bearing upon the guilt or innocence of his client, and was made only because of the state of public feeling against Germany.

"It is absolutely untrue that he offered to confess," said Mr. Smyth yesterday. "He could not have taken the stand in his own behalf if he had offered to confess. It would also have been highly improper for counsel to ha evput him on the stand had he offered to confess. It is true he offered to plead guilty if he should be let off with a fine, but that was for a special reason involving the danger to him as a German, while being tried during the state of public feeling against those charged with complicity in the plots.

5
NEW YORK TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1917

Phila. Public Ledger
Dec 27/17
President talks over Roads.

Wash. Post
Dec. 27/17.
2

ARMY RED TAPE FOUND

Senate Committee Tells Baker to Supply Clothing.

GEN. O'RYAN GIVES FACTS

Camps Need 20,000 Overcoats and and 47,000 Woolen Blouses. Blankets Not Up to Quality Formerly Provided—Troops Ready for Training, but Not to Go to Front.

"Red tape," proved by testimony before the Senate committee on military affairs to be responsible for much of the lack of equipment in the army and part of the inefficiency disclosed, that committee yesterday requested the Secretary of War to "cut it out" and go into the open market and buy what was necessary to protect American soldiers from the cold.

This action was taken in the form of a resolution presented by Senator McKellar. It was couched in courteous terms, but constituted, nevertheless, a condemnation of existing methods in the War Department—methods that many senators believe are based upon precedent, no matter how old and musty, rather than upon an effort to follow that sturdy business maxim, "Do it now."

With the magnitude of the present war growing day by day, members of this committee have reached the conclusion that good old-fashioned red and virile blood should be substituted for "red tape," and they propose, so they say privately, to see if it cannot be done.

Coats and Blouses Wanted.

The committee decided in executive session that there was "unquestioned proof" that there is a shortage of at least 20,000 overcoats and 47,000 woolen blouses in nine national cantonments. The Secretary was urged to inquire concerning conditions at every cantonment by wire "today" and remedy this shortage without delay.

First-hand information was given the committee yesterday about the equipment and training of America's fighting men in France, and in training camps at home by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard division at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., recently returned from an observation tour abroad.

Most of Gen. O'Ryan's testimony, particularly that referring to conditions at the front, was heard in executive session. He was questioned for three hours with the doors closed, but the public was given an opportunity to hear him for an hour, during which he discussed chiefly the situation at home.

Equipped for Training.

Gen. O'Ryan said his men were adequately equipped for training, though not for fighting, and that he would like to see them have two more months of training before they went to the front. He told the committee that the great need of the war was artillery, and recommended that the troops abroad be supplied with winter clothing of heavier quality.

"Food," he said, "has been satisfactory and there is very little ground for complaint, and what there is relates to its preparation and not to its quality or quantity."

Although there had been no formal complaint, the general said the blankets furnished now do not seem as good as those formerly issued.

The adoption by the committee of its resolution, addressed to the Secretary of War, followed the testimony last week of Quartermaster General Sharpe, who admitted shortage of winter equipment in some camps, but said all necessary supplies have been shipped and soon would be received.

Text of the Resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

"It appearing to the committee from unquestioned proof adduced before it that many enlisted men in Camps Wheeler, Shelby, Kearny, Dix, Jackson, Grant, Custer, Beauregard and in the camp at Fort Worth, Tex., are without woolen blouses and overcoats, the combined shortage in the several camps above named being not less than 20,000 overcoats and 47,000 woolen blouses, this committee hereby requests the Secretary of War to take immediate steps to supply said enlisted men with overcoats and woolen blouses.

"It further appearing that there may be shortages of said articles at Camps Dodge, Doniphan, Funston, Wadsworth, Fremont, Sheridan, Greene and Pike, and perhaps other camps, the Secretary of War is also requested to ascertain by wire today if any other shortages of clothing exist in any of our camps and, if so, that he direct that such shortage be supplied immediately.

"It is the sense of this committee that, with the cold season now on, the usual routine shall be suspended as to this matter and that the commanding officers of the several camps shall be directed, if this is the quickest way, to buy these articles at the nearest points to their camps at which they can be obtained, so that our soldiers may be supplied as soon as possible."

CANADA RAILWAYS GET RAISE.

President Takes Over Roads

Continued from Page One

"'That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.'

"And whereas it is provided by Section 1 of the act approved August 29, 1916, entitled 'an Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes,' as follows:

"'The President, in time of war, is empowered, through the Secretary of War, to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation, or any part thereof, and to utilize the same, to the exclusion as far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon, for the transfer or transportation of troops, war material and equipment, or for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful or desirable.'

"And whereas, it has now become necessary in the national defense to take possession and assume control of certain systems of transportation and to utilize the same, to the exclusion as far as may be necessary of other than war traffic thereon, for the transportation of troops, war materials and equipment therefor, and for other needful and desirable purposes connected with the prosecution of the war;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the foregoing resolution and statute, and by virtue of all other powers thereto me enabling, do hereby, through Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, take possession and assume control at 12 o'clock noon on the twenty-eighth day of December, 1917, of each and every system of transportation and the appurtenances thereof located wholly or in part within the boundaries of the continental United States and consisting of railroads, and owned or controlled systems of coastwise and inland transportation, engaged in general transportation, whether operated by steam or by electric power, including also terminals, terminal companies and terminal associations, sleeping and parlor cars, private cars and private car lines, elevators, warehouses, telegraph and telephone lines and all other equipment and appurtenances commonly used upon or operated as a part of such rail or combined rail and water systems of transportation;—to the end that such systems of transportation be utilized for the transfer and transportation of troops, war material and equipment, to the exclusion as far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon; and that so far as such exclusive use be not necessary or desirable, such systems of transportation be operated and utilized in the performance of such other services as the national interest may require and of the usual and ordinary business and duties of common carriers.

"It is hereby directed that the possession, control, operation and utilization of such transportation systems hereby by me undertaken shall be exercised by and through William G. McAdoo, who is hereby appointed and designated director general of railroads. Said director may perform the duties imposed upon him, so long and to such extent as he shall determine, through the boards of directors and employes of said systems of transportation. Until and except so far as said director shall from time to time by general or special orders otherwise provide, the boards of directors, receivers, officers and employes of the various transportation systems shall continue the peration thereof in the usual and ordinary course of the business of common carriers, in the names of their respective companies.

"Until and except so far as said directors shall from time to time otherwise by general or special orders determine, such systems of transportation shall remains ubject to all existing statutes and orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to all statutes and orders of regulating commissions of the various States in which said systems or any part thereof may be situated. But any orders, general or special, hereafter made by said director shall have paramount authority and be obeyed as such.

"Nothing herein shall be constituted as now affecting the possession, operation and control of street electric passenger railways, including railways commonly called interurbans, whether such railways be or be not owned or controlled by such railroad companies or systems. By subsequent order and proclamation, if and when it shall bef ound necessary or desirable, possession, control or operation may be taken of all or any part of such street railway systems, including subways and tunnels, and by subsequent order and proclamation possession, control and operation in whole or in part may also be relinquished to the owners thereof of any part of the railroad systems or rail and water systems, possession and control of which are hereby assumed.

"The director shall as soon as may be possible after having assumed such possession and control enter upon negotiations with the several companies looking to agreements for just and reasonable compensation for the possession, use and control of their respective properties on the basis of an annual guaranteed compensation ,above accruing depreciation and the maintenance of their properties, equivalent as nearly as may be to the average net operating income thereof for the three-year period ending June 30, 1917, the results of such negotiations to be reported to me for suc haction as may be appropriate and lawful.

"Regular dividends hitherto declared and maturing interest upon bonds, debentures and other obligations may be paid in due course, and such regular dividends and interest may continue to be paid until and unless the said director shall from time to time otherwise by general or special orders determine, and, subject to the approval of the director, the various carriers may agree upon and arrange for the renewal and extension of maturing obligations.

"Except with the prior written assent of said director, no attachment by means of process or on execution shall be levied on or against any of the property used by any of said transportation systems in the conduct of their business as common carrier, but suits may be brought by and against said carriers and judgments rendered as hitherto, until and except so far as said directors may, by general or special orders, otherwise determine.

"From and after 12 o'clock on said twenty-eighth day of December, 1917, all transportation systems included in this order and proclamation shall conclusively be deemed within the possession and control of said director without further act or notice. But for the purpose of accounting said possession and control shall date from 12 o'clock midnight on December 31, 1917.

In witness wheref, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done by the President, through Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in the District of Columbia, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

ORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1917 COPYRIGHT, 1917, BY THE PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY PRICE TWO CENTS

GOVERNMENT TO RUN RAILROADS; TAKES OVER ALL LINES TOMORROW; M'ADOO NAMED DIRECTOR GENERAL

HOW PUBLIC LEDGER FORETOLD THE STEP

This reproduction of a clipping from the issue of December 19 shows how accurately the Public Ledger, in its special dispatch from Washington, forecast the action of President Wilson toward the railroads, as announced last night.



ANCIAL AN
MERCIAL NEWS

REET

WILSON FAVORS M'ADOO TO RUN RR.S' FINANCES

Convinced War Board Cannot Co-ordinate Operation and "Money End"

HIGH AUTHORITY SAYS CHIEFS' PLANS FAILED

Dividends, Not Efficient Management, Said to Have Been Emphasized

REMEDY, U. S. CONTROL

Experienced Managers to Be Retained; Stockholders to Get Adequate Returns

By H. B. BROUGHA
Staff Correspondent of Public

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—One very high authority it may be stated that President Wilson finally has decided to assume control of the railway systems of the United States and that his probable choice for Railway War Administrator will be William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo being chosen for his special ability as a financial manager.

According to my authority, the President has reached his decision because convinced

are of Ex
1,600,000;
00,000

that railroad rates i based—in some cases as the traffic will bear, while in other and extremely important cases they are grossly inadequate to pay even the expenses of carriage of the goods

It is believed that the President does not contemplate taking the operation of traffic out of the hands of the existing railway managers, but considers removing from this practical operation the influence of a financial management which hitherto has dictated conditions too much with reference to security issues and too little for the sake of a sound system of transportation.

The institution of a Government control of railway financing, the President believes, will release the full play of practical and skilled energies for can and upkeep of roads and equipment maintenance of faster schedules, saving in consumption of fuel, clearing of terminals and sidings and safety in operation. The Government will, of course, assure adequate returns to the stockholders during the period of war control.

For this public financing of the railways the President regards Mr. McAdoo as pre-eminently fitted by reason of his experience in public office as in private station. His experience especially in building and financing the Hudson tunnels, is regarded as fitting him for the new office of railway administrator.

BUYERS HOLD BACK IN LEATHER LINE

Turnish Bull

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS REASON FOR HIS ACTION

"I have exercised the powers over the transportation systems of the country which were granted me by the act of Congress of August 29, 1916, because it had **become imperatively necessary for me to do so.** This is a war of resources no less than of men, perhaps even more than of men, and it is necessary for the complete mobilization of our resources that the transportation systems of the country should be organized and employed under a single authority and a simplified method of co-ordination, which have not proved possible under private management and control.

"The committee of railway executives who have been co-operating with the Gevernment in this all-important matter have done the utmost that it was possible for them to do; have done it with patriotic zeal and with great ability; **but there were great difficulties that they could neither escape nor neutralize.** Complete unity of administration in the present circumstances involved upon occasion and at many points a serious dislocation of earnings, and the committee was, of course, without power or authority to rearrange charges or effect proper compensations and adjustments of earnings.

"Several roads which were willingly and with admirable public spirit accepting the orders of the committee have already suffered from these circumstances and should not be required to suffer further. In mere fairness to them the full authority of the Government must be substituted.

"The Government itself thereby will gain an immense increase in efficiency on the conduct of the war and the innumerable activities upon which its successful conduct depends.

"The public interest must be first served and, in addition, the financial interests of the Government and the financial interests of the railroads must be brought under a common direction. The financial operations of the railways need not then interfere with the borrowings of the Government, and they themselves can be conducted at a greater advantage.

"Investors in railway securities may rest assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the Government as they could be by the directors of the several railway systems. Immediately upon the reassembling of Congress I shall recommend that these definite guarantees be given:

"First, of course, that the railroad properties will be maintained during the period of Federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the Government, and, second, that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30, 1917, and I am entirely confident that the Congress will be disposed in this case as in others to see that justice is done and full security assured to the owners and creditors of the great systems which the Government must now use under its own direction or else suffer serious embarrassment.

"The Secretary of War and I are agreed that, all the circumstances being taken into consideration, the best results can be obtained under the immediate executive **direction of the Hon. William G. McAdoo, whose practical experience peculiarly fits him for the service and whose authority as Secretary of the Treasury will enable him to co-ordinate as no other man could the many financial interests which will be involved and which might, unless systematically directed, suffer very embarrassing entanglements.**

"The Government of the United States is the only great Government now engaged in the war which has not already assumed control of this sort. It was thought to be in the spirit of American institutions to attempt to do everything that was necessary through private management, and if zeal and ability and patriotic motive could have accomplished the necessary unification of administration it would certainly have been accomplished; **but no zeal or ability could overcome insuperable obstacles, and I have deemed it my duty to recognize that fact in all candor now that it is demonstrated and to use without reserve the great authority reposed in me.**

"A great national necessity dictated the action and I was therefore not at liberty to abstain from it. WOODROW WILSON."

Will Operate Roads Through Present Managements, Retaining His Place as Secretary of the Treasury

WILSON TO ASK CONGRESS TO GUARANTEE INCOMES ON BASIS OF PREVIOUS YEARS' PROFIT

Net Returns for Three Preceding 1917 to Be Used as Basis for Computing Reimbursement, Plan Outlined in Official Proclamation

ROADS ARE TO BE KEPT IN PRESENT CONDITION

Lincoln Only Other American President to Commandeer Railroads—United States Last Big Nation in War to Take Over Lines

Public Ledger Bureau
Washington, Dec. 26

THE Government will assume control of all transportation facilities of the United States at noon Friday, and will operate them as a unit under the direction of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, as director general of railroads.

The President announced this tonight by a proclamation, basing his right to take possession of the roads under power of control for military necessity vested in him by Congress in the army appropriation act of August 29, 1916.

Will Seek Guarantee for Investors

The President will go to Congress next Thursday and ask for legislation guaranteeing to investors in railway securities a proper return on their investments and the maintenance by the Government of the railroad properties. He will submit two express recommendations.

First—That railway properties shall be maintained, during Federal control, in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the Government.

Second—That the roads shall receive a net operating income equal to the average individual net income of the three years preceding June 30, 1917.

Actual Government operation of the roads will be gradual. Secretary McAdoo will continue his duties as Secretary of the Treasury, and he will direct the transportation system through the present directors, receivers and other operating forces. There will be no immediate change in the status of the employes of the roads nor of the handling of freight or the traveling public.

No steps to curtail passenger traffic nor to eliminate the transportation of non-essentials are to be taken until Secretary McAdoo believes they are necessary for more efficient handling of troops and supplies and traffic related intimately to a prosecution of the war.

Regular Dividends Assured

Regular dividends of the roads are assured "in due course," and maturing obligations of the carriers may be renewed with the directors's approval.

Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway and chairman of the railroad war board, upon being informed of the President's step, declared the railroad executives would not comment tonight, but that it was likely a statement would be issued tomorrow.

President Wilson is the first to take over the railroads since Abraham Lincoln found it necessary to act in the Civil War, and the United States is the last great nation to take such action in the present conflict.

Driven by National Necessity

The President declared, in announcing his decision, that a 'great national necessity dictated the action, and I was therefore not at liberty to abstain from it."

The President was required to act through Secretary of War Baker, as the steps taken are because of military necessity, Congress having provided that Government action was possible only in time of war.

Secretary McAdoo became conversant with transportation financing as the builder of the Hudson River tubes, and it is realized that he new tasks will revolve largely around the financial problems of the railroad. He is expected to call to his side a board of railroad executives, very likely the members of the Railroad War Board.

Reaches Decision Christmas Eve

Decision to take over the roads was definitely reached by the President on Christmas Eve, when he called Secretary Baker, Daniel Willard and other officials to the White House. Secretary McAdoo was a guest there yesterday, and the heads of the railroad brotherhoods were there today to have explained to them the status of operatives under the Government's plans.

The President seeks to make it clear to the hundreds of thousands of holders of railroad stocks and securities that the Government will safeguard their rights and interests "as scrupulously as could the directors of the several railway systems."

Private operation of street railway and interurban companies is not disturbed, at least for the present, by the President's action and the actual control of the Government over railroads for purposes of accounting will be dated from December 31, in order to have the fiscal year agree with the calendar year.

Secretary McAdoo's orders as director general of railroads will take precedence over all orders and regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission and State railroad commissions.

PRESIDENT'S FORMAL PROCLAMATION TAKING EVERY RAILWAY IN CONTINENTAL U. S.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, bearing date April 6, 1917, resolved:

"'That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.'

"And by joint resolution bearing date of December 7, 1917, resolved:

Concluded on Page Fourteen, Column Two

WAR PROGRAM LAID BEFORE FARMERS

State College Instructor Says Issue of Conflict Is in Their Hands

MUST DO THEIR PART

Agriculturists Urged to Put Forth Every Effort for Maximum Production

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Dec. 26.—R. L. Watts, dean of the Pennsylvania State College Agricultural School, outlined tonight a concise agricultural war program to the several hundred farmers and their wives who are here for Farmers' Week. He placed the responsibility of maximum production of the most important foodstuffs upon the tillers of the soil, telling them they must fit into this program if they are to do their part in growing enough crops to feed the United States and its allies.

"The destiny of the war rests absolutely with the American farmer," said Dean Watts. He expressed the opinion that this was the greatest challenge that had ever been hurled at the agriculturists of this country, and he called upon them to put forth their best efforts.

Discussing meat production, Dean Watts urged that the live stock industry be promoted and encouraged in every possible way. He said:

"We cannot produce too much pork. Wool and mutton are urgent needs, and the army and civilian populations are consuming an immense quantity of beef. There is also an unprecedented demand for dairy products, while poultry is needed in large amounts."

Dean Watts pointed out that the school of agriculture and the experiment station, with corps of able teachers, investigators and extension workers, are capable of giving service of great value to farmers of the State in developing the live stock industry. He recommended that cereal production and the growing of potatoes be given close attention. He explained the scores of experiments made at the college and said that they and the extension projects had a vital relation to the production of larger and better general farm crops. The labor question, he admitted, was serious, and he advocated more general use of tractors and other labor-saving machinery.

Increased production of fruits and vegetables, especially peas and beans, Dean Watts regarded as other important factors in his agricultural war program. And to save these crops after they are grown but not yet harvested he urged more perfect control of insects and diseases, which cause annual losses aggregating millions of dollars.

The enthusiasm for planting large commercial fruit orchards, which swept the country a few years ago, has passed and such plantings are now virtually suspended, according to Dr. John P. Stewart, experimental pomologist at the State College, who lectured this morning. He said the present is no time for the establishment of commercial orchards.

Doctor Stewart advocated that the money and energy which might be expended in this direction should either be put into better care of orchards already in bearing or should be devoted to the raising of annual crops. In his opinion, the only plantings which should be considered now are those for home use and possibly moderate-sized plantings near good markets, where the conditions are especially favorable for intercrops and fillers. He recommended peaches and cherries as most suitable for the latter purpose, inasmuch as they give returns by the third or fourth years.

EDDYSTONE PLANTS BUSY

Expiration of Existing Contracts Fails to Halt Town's Great Industries

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 26.—Notwithstanding the expiration of the Russian shell contract at the Eddystone Munitions Company and a reported cancellation of contracts for locomotives at the Baldwin works at Eddystone, there has been no closing of any plants in and about this city.

The Eddystone Munitions Company, because of the completion of the Russian contract, laid off 300 girls in the fuse department, but this is only temporary, for as soon as the concern starts work on the United States order they will find employment again.

At the Remington Arms Company plant at Eddystone some of the piece-workers have been transferred to the hour system during a slight lull in activities.

ELKS DESTROY CROPS

Allegheny Township Farmers Suffer by State Herd's Depredations

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—A drove of eleven elk, recently given a rendezvous in the Allegheny Mountains by Joseph Kalbfus, secretary of the game commission, invaded Allegheny township farms last week, destroying large stores of grain. The elk belonging to the State were led in their raid by a tame elk, the property of an Altoona man.

Colonel Robert C. Irvine, of Hollidaysburg, lost $500 worth of corn stored in his fields. Some farmers are contemplating legal action and others are requesting the county legislators to introduce a special act enabling them to sue the State to recover their losses.

MORE COAL IN CAMDEN

Supply Larger in That City, Though No Excess on Hand

According to Walter J. Staats, fuel administraor of Camden, coal conditions in this city are somewhat improved, although there is not an abundance on hand.

Manufacturers are ordered to be prompt in unloading. It is said a number of them keep cars in siding for three or four days. As there is a car shortage this prevents other deliveries. According to the fuel administrator, many dealers are complaining of the necessity of making second calls with coal when no one is at home the first time. It is their intention to add $1 to the bill when this occurs.

LOSE JOBS BY NEGLECT

Justices of Peace Who Failed to File Acceptances Plead Vainly

HARRISBURG, Dec. 26.—A number of justices of the peace who failed to file acceptances of their elections within thirty days after the November election are making some vain appeals to the Governor and other State officers. The authorities, however can do nothing for them and they will not get their commissions.

In a few cases men who failed to file acceptances have started petitions for their appointment to the vacancies created by their own neglect.

B

PASSENGER KILLED

Score or More Injured in Collision on Bradford and Olean Line

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 26.—The Western New York and Pennsylvania Traction Company suffered one of the most serious wrecks in years this afternoon when two of the large cars operated between this city and Olean collided head-on at a point near Seneca Junction. One unidentified passenger, thought to be a Bradford man, was killed and a score or more were injured.

The Bradford car left here at 12:45 o'clock and the other left Olean at the same time. They should have met at Seneca Junction. It is thought that the motorman of one car ran by a block signal. A few minutes after the crash both caught fire and were consumed, nothing but the iron work remaining.

Among the injured on the Bradford car were Mrs. John T. Wheeler, wife of a former superintendent of the trolley system in Bradford. She suffered a broken leg and her daughter, Miss Mary Wheeler, had her nose broken. They were brought to the Bradford Hospital.

A relief car, with nurses, doctors and ambulances, was sent out of Olean and many of the injured were taken to Olean hospitals. Motorman Edwin Collins, of Allegany, N. Y., of the Bradford car, had a leg crushed and is expected to die.

TROLLEY WEEKS LATE, STATE BOARD TOLD

Commission Also Hears Protests Against Gas, Electric, Heat Cos. for Raising Rates

Public Ledger Bureau

HARRISBURG, Dec. 26.—Complaint against the Reading Transit Company was filed with the Public Service Commission today by J. Heagy and twenty-four other residents of Annville and vicinity. They say that the service is unsatisfactory. The trolley car scheduled to arrive at Fairland at 6:30 a. m. November 7 has not arrived there yet, according to their representations. It is said that by the omission forty-two persons were unable to go to work that day.

Many complaints against trolley companies, gas and electric and steam-heat companies are being received by the commission, most of them being based on increases in rates effective on or about the first of the new year.

The Shamokin and Mount Carmel Transit Company, operating between Shamokin and Ashland, will increase its rates from five to six cents per zone January 15 and will withdraw its sale of three-for-twenty-five-cent tickets for use between Ashland and Centralia.

The Hamburg Gas and Electric Company, operating in Hamburg, Centerport and West Leespart, will increase its power rates 30 per cent January 20. A ready-to-serve charge of fifty cents a month for gas will also be put into effect.

The commission refused the application of the borough of Catasauqua for approval of a bridge over tracks of the Lehigh and New England Railroad at Milton alley, in that borough, with the suggestion to renew it "at a later period when national and State conditions are more nearly normal and favorable."

BANKERS HELD NOT LIABLE

Free From Loss If Foreign Exchange Must Be Reconverted

HARRISBURG, Dec. 26.—Private bankers licensed under the Pennsylvania act who endeavor to transmit money to foreign countries for customers and who are unable to do so are not to be held liable for any loss incurred in reconverting the amount into American currency, according to an opinion given today to Daniel F. Lafean, State Banking Commissioner, by Joseph L. Kun, Deputy Attorney General. The opinion says:

"The private banker is bound to transmit, as directed, when he receives. If for the purpose of complying with the directions given him he must buy foreign exchange and then on the failure, without default on his part, to effect delivery, and on the return of the foreign exchange the proceeds, on conversion to United States currency, are less than he originally received, it is perfectly clear that he cannot on any possible theory be held liable for the difference. The risk in such case is entirely that of the sender."

MINE BLAZES ANEW

Susquehanna Fire, Believed Extinguished, Rages in Pillar of Coal

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 26.—The fire at the Susquehanna Collieries Company's Scott mine, believed to have been extinguished Christmas morning, broke out afresh early this morning and is raging fiercely in a solid pillar of coal. An entire section of the mine will be sealed to smother the flames. The fire, 1800 feet below the surface, is in No. 4 vein, a gaseous portion of the mine.

It is the belief of Superintendent Auman that the fire ate its way through a small leader beyond the range of the heavy streams of water. There, fanned by the air currents, a serious fire developed, necessitating a change of fire-fighting tactics.

Once the fire district has been sealed, the company will place the men thus idle in other portions of the mine, in order to keep up colliery production.

Breaks Jail on Christmas Day

HARRISBURG, Dec. 26. — Alfred Johnson, of Pittsburgh, a negro who was arrested with $700 worth of naarcotic drugs in a suitcase, escaped from the Dauphin County prison Christmas Day. Tuesday is visitors' day, and it is believed the man mingled with the outsiders and got through the doors to liberty.

Steals Ten Dollars From Red Cross

HARRISBURG, Dec. 26.—The meanest man in Pennsylvania or the United States, according to Eli Fackler, who conducts the newsstand at the Pennsylvania Railroad station here, is the thief who, during last night, stole a Red Cross box with contributions amounting to approximately $10.

IN THE LEHIGH VALLEY

The men employed by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company throughout the Panther Creek Valley to work in the mines and collieries at monthly salaries received increases of 25 per cent when the miners received an increase of thirty-five cents a ton for coal mined.

It is alleged that seventy-five illegal votes were cast at the recent election held in the West Ward of Lansford, and a petition has been presented to the court to have the ballot-box opened and the entire vote recounted. The ballot-box now is in the custody of the Clerk of Courts at Mauch Chunk.

Final returns in the Red Cross membership drive at Bethlehem show that 10,200 new members were received. This is 43 per cent more than the quota.

From burns suffered when Joseph Rajah and Cecelia Alicka, infants, fell into tubs of scalding water at their homes at Bethlehem, both died in a few hours.

Harry Maguara, forty-five years old, of Northampton Heights, was found asphyxiated at a limekiln near Bethlehem. In his pockets were several hundred dollars.

ARREST MOTORMAN IN TROLLEY WRECK

Charge of Manslaughter Is Filed by Coroner at Pittsburgh

BRAKES INVESTIGATED

Wife of Atlantic City Hotel Owner Is Twentieth Victim of Tunnel Wreck

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26. — Following the death of the twentieth victim of the Mount Washington tunnel car wreck this morning, Coroner Jamison this afternoon placed H. H. Klingler, motorman of the ill-fated Knoxville street car, under arrest on a charge of manslaughter. Klingler, rendered unconscious in the crash, is in the Southside Hospital, but he is not seriously hurt. A guard was placed in his room following the lodging of the manslaughter charge.

Klingler blames the accident on faulty brakes, saying they refused to work. Coroner Jamison is trying to determine if Klingler did not throw on the power so quickly and so violently as to snap off the controller handle and thus render it impossible for him to shut off his power after the car had started. He had been a motorman six months.

Mrs. Adelaide Bongiovanni, forty-three years old, wife of Frank Bongiovanni, proprietor of the Nixon Cafe here, and of an Atlantic City hotel, was the twentieth victim of the accident. She lost in the wreck several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, which she carried in a handbag. The police have not been able to find the handbag. The nineteenth victim of the car's wild dash, Mrs. Josephine Retzbach, died last night. Four others are expected to die.

City Council passed an ordinance this afternoon requesting the Public Service Commission to conduct an inquiry. A representative of that body is working with Coroner Jamison to ascertain the cause of the disaster.

APPOINTEES TO INSURANCE COMMISSIONS SELECTED

Old-Age Pensions Board Will Meet Here in January

HARRISBURG, Dec. 26.—Presiding officers of the two branches of the Legislature have completed appointment of members of the commissions to study health insurance and to codify the insurance laws. The Health Insurance Commission will meet in Philadelphia December 28 and the insurance codification body will meet in January.

Senators Beidleman, Dauphin, Weaver, Westmoreland and Sones, Lycoming, and Representatives Flynn, Elk; Ramsey, Delaware, and Stern, Philadelphia, were named on the health insurance commission on which Governor Brumbaugh named William Flinn, Pittsburgh; William Draper Lewis, Philadelphia, and Dr. J. B. McAllister, Harrisburg.

The legislative members of the Insurance Codification Commission are Senators Daix, Philadelphia, and Baldwin, Potter, and Representatives Mearkle, Allegheny, and Siggins, Warren. The Governor's appointees were A. J. Maloney and Robert M. Coyle, Philadelphia, and E. A. Woods, Allegheny.

The Old Age Pensions Commission is to meet in Philadelphia in January. This is headed by Representative Maurer.

ROBBERS KILL AGED MAN

Body of Wheatland Livery Proprietor Found in Thicket; Pocketbood Stripped

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

SHARON, Pa., Dec. 26.—Alexander Lowman, sixty years old, of Wheatland, was murdered and robbed by highwaymen at Wheatland last night. The body was found this morning in a clump of bushes near the Erie Railroad tracks. The man had evidently made stout resistance to his assailants.

Lowman was beaten with a blunt instrument. Some yards from the body two empty pocketbooks, identified as Lowman's, were found. Lowman conducted a livery stable, and is thought to have carried a large sum of money.

RISKS LIFE FOR CHILD

Leiperville Policeman Overcome While Attempting to Rescue Baby

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 26.—Joseph Gallagher, a Leiperville policeman, was overcome by smoke while attempting to rescue an infant from a blazing building today and was carried out of the structure with the child.

The fire was at the home of John Boczsky and was caused by a lamp exploding in the kitchen while members of the family were visiting a neighbor. Boczsky's child was unhurt. Ed Ford, who assisted the policeman and child from the house, was afterward slightly hurt by falling from a porch roof.

WHISKY CAUSE OF FIRE

Ten Families Homeless as Result of Its Boiling Over

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 26.—Ten families were left homeless by a fire that destroyed a tenement and two single houses in the Hanover section of Nanticoke late last night. A pot of whisky boiling on the stove of a Russian family overflowed, caught fire and started the blaze.

The properties were owned by Mrs. James Hollenback and James Harvey and all were occupied by foreigners. The whisky boiling was being carried out in accordance with an old-country custom.

SNYDER HOLDS OLD POST

Public Ledger Old Folks

A Series of Sketches of Persons Born in or Before 1836, the Year This Newspaper Was Founded



MRS. MARY D. HOPKINS
(95 years old)
Altoona, Pa.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 26. — Blair County is proud of Mrs. Mary Donaldson Hopkins, who celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday anniversary November 5. She was born in 1822 at Frankstown, the daughter of William and Eliza Donaldson. Her grandfather was Moses Donaldson, one of the earliest settlers in Blair County, then Huntingdon County, and a great Indian fighter. His wife and child were massacred by the Indians. Being born on November 5, it was a coincidence that on the same day of the month in 1848 Miss Donaldson married Turner B. Hopkins, in Hollidaysburg. Strange also was the fact that her husband was born November 5, 1822. He is long since dead.

A large family was born to the couple, but all have died except two sons, John P. Hopkins and William L. Hopkins, both of Altoona. Nine grandchildren and four great-grandchildren are prized by this venerable woman. She is one of the oldest Presbyterians in the State and a stanch supporter of President Wilson.

In her early married life in Hollidaysburg she was a great friend of the boys and girls, for Mrs. Hopkins was a wonderful cook. The boys would come to her door and beg for cookies and gingerbread. Among these lively youngsters was one she remembers well. He was Samuel Rea, now president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

WOMEN TEACHERS FIGHT FUND MERGER

New Jersey Association to Witness Contest at Session in Atlantic City

OPINION OF ACTUARIES

Public Ledger Bureau
Atlantic City, Dec. 26

Many women members here for the annual convention of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association, which opens tomorrow, will oppose any attempt at these sessions or in the State Legislature to merge or in any way affect their retirement fund.

This fund, with a reserve of more than $250,000, has been a bone of contention for many years. Committees of school officials have suggested many plans to meet what are said to be actuarial defects in the system under which it was created. A legislative investigation this year is said to have disclosed the fact it ultimately would "go broke" unless its revenues were increased. Actuaries have placed the life of the fund at nine years under existing conditions.

Women leaders who have controlled the State Teachers' Association for many years resent the movement originating among the men to "reorganize" the fund or merge it in some way with the State teachers' pension fund. The latter provides for a half pay pension after thirty-five years of service. The retirement fund provides an annuity equal to sixty-five per cent of the salary the members receive when they retire after twenty years' service.

"The fund is ours. We made it and we'll fight for it," Miss S. Ida MacMahon, of Trenton, one of the leaders of the fighting majority, said today, in defining the attitude of the women teachers. What we cannot understand is the need for haste. We have more than $250,000 in this fund of ours and we are adding to it at the rate of $12,000 a year, the excess of receipts over disbursements. According to the actuaries, the fund is perfectly safe for nine years, so why should there be such a rush to do something about it?"

Supporters of a new pension fund system are counting upon the co-operation of some of the younger teachers, who find fault with that feature of the retirement fund which provides no compensation for teachers who retire before rounding out full twenty years of service.

A contribution equal to from 2 to 3 per cent of salaries is compulsory under the school law. The older teachers say the fund operates advantageously in connection with the State pension fund. Teachers in the $1000 salary category who retire after thirty-five years receive a total pension in excess of their

WANTS HOG ISLAND HOUSES BUILT HERE

Chamber of Commerce Protests Against Jersey's Getting the Contract

PETITIONS GOVERNMENT

Forwards Resolutions Showing Philadelphia Builders Have More to Offer

The war shipping committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce forwarded resolutions yesterday to the Emergency Fleet Corporation protesting against a possible decision by Government authorities to erect in New Jersey housing accommodations for Hog Island workmen. It was urged that a section of Philadelphia adjacent to the plant was more convenient for the workmen.

It was announced on Tuesday that purchase of Washington Park as a site for the houses was under consideration by a committee composed of J. Rogers Flanner, of Pittsburgh; Otto Brainerd, of New York, and D. H. Bender.

The resolutions assert that some builders of Philadelphia have agreed to take charge of and push the construction of houses on land with street improvements fairly well under way in the Philadelphia section adjacent to Hog Island and that this work would be done virtually without profit within ninety days from date of contract, provided the Government would take possession of the land as well as requisition and deliver the material necessary.

It is maintained in the resolutions that the properties could be built so as to net an adequate return to the Government and give reasonable assurance of its getting its money back, besides increasing the value of the Hog Island plant because of the permanent availability of the houses.

Referring to the proposed New Jersey site, the resolutions state that "frame structures there would be built at a great distance from the plant and, separated by natural barriers, would require difficult and expensive transportation by water and would leave the Hog Island plant standing alone after the war, when the Government will desire to turn over the plant to private enterprises."

It is urged that the Government enter contracts for the Philadelphia houses so that they will be ready for occupancy not later than April 1.

Gives Service Flag to Red Cross

YARDLEY, Pa., Dec. 26.—A large flag in honor of the men who have entered war service from here has been given to the town by Robert M. Welch, of Yardley and Philadelphia, and has been placed at the Red Cross headquarters. The thirty-nine blue stars represent the boys and the gilt star is in memory of Miss Miriam E. Knowles, who gave her young life in service in France as a Red Cross nurse.

Today's Card at Havana

First race, purse $400, claiming, for all ages, 5½ furlongs—Cousin Bob, 104; Dora Collins, 104; Baby Cole, 108; Water Wings, 108; Lily Orme, 108; Moonstone, 108; Malabar, 108; Damietta, 108; Elizabeth Lee, 108.

Second race, purse $400, claiming, for all ages, 5½ furlongs—Confiscation, 97; Otisco, 108; Charmeuse, 108; Sleeper, 108; Page White, 108; Frank Coleman, 108; Prohibition, 115; Ischgabibble, 115.

Third race, purse $400, claiming, fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward, 5½ furlongs — *Sybil, 101; *Honeycut, 102; *Paulson, 105; *Luzzi, 105; *Colors, 105; Ruth Strickland, 107; Lola, 113.

Fourth race, purse $400, claiming, three-year-olds and upward, 6 furlongs—*Rio Brazos, 102; Ed Garrison, 103; *Lady Jane Grey, 107; Joe Finn, 107; *Brookfield, 107; Sargon II, 109; Adella, 111; Rhyme, 111; Wodan, 112; Circulate, 116.

Fifth race, purse $400, claiming, three-year-olds and upward, 6 furlongs—*Cash Up, 98; *Beaumont Belle, 102; Safe and Sane, 103; Highway, 106; Easter Greetings, 107; Merry Jubilee, 107; Galar, 107; Juaquin, 107; Paul Gaines, 110; Wavering, 110; Biddy, 110; Purple and Gold, 110.

Sixth race, purse $400, claiming, three-year-olds and upward, mile and 20 yards—Bright Sand 94 *Kneelet, 103; *Jack Hanover, 103; Battle Abbey, 108; Nephthys, 110; Samuel R. Meyer, 113.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track slow.

WILL USE CHURCHES TO STRESS WAR AIM

Taft in Nation-Wide Campaign to Show Permanent Peace Is Sought

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A nation-wide campaign of education through the churches to concentrate attention upon the supreme issues of the war as interpreted by President Wilson in his message to Congress is announced by the Church Peace Union. The campaign will be undertaken jointly with the League to Enforce Peace and will be in charge of a committee of ten, of which William H. Taft, president of the league, is a member. The announced aim will be to point out that the fundamental purpose of the war is a permanent peace guaranteed by a league of nations.

The announcement says the campaign has the approval of the Administration and is in co-operation with the work of the Committee on Public Information, which has invited representatives of the Church Peace Union and the League to Enforce Peace to serve on its advisory committee.

Meetings will be organized at important centers, to be attended by clergymen and leading laymen, representing churches of all denominations in the surrounding territory. These meetings will be addressed by speakers of national and international prominence, who will be divided into teams of two men each, consisting of one clergyman and one layman.

Lancaster Man Ends Life

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 26.—Charles F. Smith, an employe of the City Water Department, committed suicide this afternoon by pressing a gun to his throat and discharging it. The suicide was discovered this evening by his family when he did not come to supper. The act was committed in his bedroom.

MUSIC

RAGTIME in 20 lessons or money back. Booklet mailed free. CHRISTENSEN Piano Schools, 1520 Chestnut st., 1412 Wes Venango at. Phone Spruce 967

EDUCATIONAL

Both Sexes

Secretarial

Courses start January 3 for whole of 1918 work. No summer vacation. Day and evening classes. Individual instruction. Pitman and Gregg Systems. All leading systems in dictation classes.

Additional buildings have been purchased to increase the number of classrooms. Expert instructors have been added to the faculty of specialists. The persistent call of the Government for 10,000 stenographers and the incessant demand of general business must be satisfied by unusual and intensive preparation. Write for details.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
Broad St. Below Berks
Philadelphia

SELF-EXPRESSION

Your next five months may be spent in self-improvement — it is the first step to greater success—personally, financially. At the beginning of the new year we can accept a limited number of students in all classes—Day, Eve., Sat. Aft. Branches include Public speaking, Elocution, Authorship, Dramatic Art, English.

Send for Instructive Literature.

NEFF COLLEGE
Phone Spruce 3218 1730 Chestnut St.

STRAYER'S The Best Business School. 801-807 Chestnut Street
Positions guarant'd. Enter now. Day or night

FIRST get prices for instruction from WANAMAKER INSTITUTE, 23d & Walnut Sts., before you decide. Catalogue F.

TO EISENLOHR & BROS.
INCORPORATED

ire to thank the public and the trade
the extraordinary demand during

WASHINGTON POST:

DECEMBER 27, 1917.

ORDER BAKER TO GET CLOTHING TO ARMY CAMPS

Senate Committee Slashes Departmental Red Tape to Protect Soldiers

SHORTAGE IN WINTER GARMENTS REVEALED

Public Ledger Bureau
Washington, Dec. 26

The Senate Military Affairs Committee investigating the War Department today adopted a resolution asking Secretary Baker to cut enough departmental red tape to permit 20,000 soldiers who are without overcoats to obtain these necessary winter garments at once.

Reviewing evidence exposing a shortage of at least 20,000 overcoats in the army camps and at least 47,000 badly needed woolen blouses, the committee placed the responsibility squarely up to the Secretary of War and recommended—thereby exercising its extreme power—"that with the cold season now on the routine should be suspended" and "that the commanding officers of the several camps shall be directed, if this be the quickest way, to buy these articles at the nearest points to their camps at which they can be obtained so that our soldiers may be supplied as soon as possible."

By the "red-tape" route it is necessary for a division commander to communicate to the various branches of the War Department through the Adjutant General's office in order to obtain supplies.

This action of the military committee suddenly decided upon as one of immediate necessity, was taken during its sessions today, two of which were held, one being executive, the other open. At the latter the committee examined Major General John F. Ryan, commander of Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., where the New York State troops are encamped. General O'Ryan returned recently from France.

The resolution, offered by Senator McKeller, of Tennessee, declares that upon "unquestioned proof" there is a shortage of at least 20,000 overcoats and 47,000 woolen blouses in nine National Army cantonments.

Text of Resolution

Its adoption followed the testimony last week of Quartermaster General Sharpe, who admitted shortage of winter equipment in some camps, but said all necessary supplies have been shipped and would be soon received. The resolution says:

"It appearing to the committee from unquestioned proof adduced before it that many enlisted men in Camps Dodge, Funston, Wadsworth, Wheeler, Shelby, Kearney, Dix, Jackson, Grant, Custer, Beauregard and in the camp at Fort Worth, Tex., are without woolen blouses and overcoats, the combined shortage in the several camps above named being no fewer than 20,000 overcoats ano 47,000 woolen blouses, this committee hereby requests the Secretary of War to take immediate steps to supply said enlisted men with overcoats and woolen blouses.

"It further appearing that there may be shortages of said articles at Camps Dodge, Donelson, Funston, Wadsworth, Fremont, Sheridan, Green and Pike and perhaps other camps, the Secretary of War is also requested to ascertain by wire today if any other shortages of clothing exist in any of our camps, and if so that he direct that such shortage be supplied immediately.

"It is the sense of this committee that, with the cold season now on, the usual routine shall be suspended as to this matter and that the commanding officers of the several camps shall be directed, if this is the quickest way, to buy these articles at the nearest points to their camps at which they can be obtained, so that our soldiers may be supplied as soon as possible."

The clothing situation was discussed by the committee in xecutive session, Senator McKellar submitting details of replies he had received from camp commanders.

Principal Shortage at Two Camps

The principal overcoat shortages in the National Army camps reported to Senator McKellar were at Camps Shelby and Beauregard, which were said to be deficient 8000 and 11,140, respectively. In heavy blouses the principal shortages reported were at the following camps: Shelby, 5000; Kearney, 13,900; Dix, 3200; Jackson, 12,000 (estimated); Custer, 4500, and Beauregard, 3400.

Camps reported adequately supplied with overcoats and blouses were Hancock, Houston, Hempstead, Devron, McArthur and Lee. Commandants of other camps, in reply to Senator McKellar's inquiries, referred him to the War Department.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, commander of the National Army cantonment at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., who recently returned from the European front, told the committee he witnessed two important Allied drives and that in them the German artillery was much inferior.

Blankets furnished the camps, General O'Ryan said, do not seem to be of as good quality as formerly, although there has been no formal complaint.

"Generally speaking, we have ample property of all kinds for training purposes," he said, "but not enough for campaign."

His division is better equipped than others, General O'Ryan said, because of earlier organization and the Mexican border servi

Officers from reserve training camps, according to General O'Ryan, had been found "very satisfactory, zealous and interested, although lacking experience."

"With your knowledge of conditions abroad, do you think your division is trained enough to go abroad?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"I'd rather see them get another couple of months," General O'Ryan answered. "The training that General Pershing has been establishing of accustoming men to shell fire is very valuable."

"Do you think it's possible for us to supply too much artillery?" asked Senator Weeks.

"No, sir, it's not possible," General O'Ryan replied.

Regarding shoes furnished men at Camp Wadsworth, General O'Ryan said there has been some trouble getting proper sizes. In one shipment of 7000 pairs, 4000 were returned.

"On what date were your men adequately equipped?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"They are not adequately equipped yet," he said, adding, "not to go into campaign work."

Senator Kirby asked how long, broadly speaking, inexperienced men should be trained before going into actual fighting.

"Roughly, a year should be the minimum," said General O'Ryan.

Senator Chamberlain observed that a distinguished American had said not very long ago that a million men could be raised overnight. "What chance in this war would such men have?" he asked.

"No chance at all," General O'Ryan answered. "All the officers over there said there is no get-rich-quick method to military efficiency."

Departmental red tape—"paper" work—was said by General O'Ryan to be heavy.

"The general opinion in the army," he said, "is that the paper work should be reduced."

Food, General O'Ryan said, has been satisfactory. There was very little ground for complaint, he said, and that only regarding preparation, not quality or quantity.

Senator Hitchcock asked the General if he heard any criticism of quality of clothing used by General Pershing's forces.

"Inferentially, yes," said General O'Ryan, explaining that the British clothing seemed heavier and superior.

"Ought ours to be heavier?"

"I should think so, in view of the British experience in three and one-half years of war."

Lack of Nurses Alleged

Senator Hitchcock questioned Major General O'Ryan as to the provisions for caring for sick and wounded men in the camps on this side. General O'Ryan said he had no knowledge of any serious complaints that there was a shortage of nurses. Nevertheless, Senator Hitchcock inserted into the record an extract from a letter received by a Federal official in Omaha, Neb., from his son at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M. The extract is as follows:

"I can't help but remark the number of soldiers who are dying in the base hospitals of pneumonia. Pretty nearly every time I go uptown I see three or four funerals. I feel safe in saying there are on an average of ten or fifteen pass over the great divide each day here.

"We have but two base hospitals here, 5000 to 6000 in each, with virtually no attention at all, so I see why there are so many dying off. You know the attention I had when I went there—lying for two days without a soul even looking at me. The appearance of these soldiers, dying, I am afraid will make some trouble with the Government if it continues."

Shortages at Camps

The camps from which Senator McKellar received his information, together with the shortage figures at each camp, are as follows:

Camp	Overcoats	Blouses
Wheeler	24	2,267
Shelby	8,000	5,000
Kearny	.....	13,972
Dix	350	3,200
Jackson, (estimated)	.....	12,000
Grant	.....	2,278
Custer	534	4,580
Beauregard	11,140	3,425
Totals	20,048	46,493

Senator Chamberlain announced at the conclusion of today's session that a number of camp commanders have been sent for. Several may be on hand tomorrow, although it is most likely that they will not arrive in time for the morning session. If they have not arrived at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, it is most likely that Major General Sharpe, the quartermaster general, will be recalled to the stand.

OFFENSIVE NOT PASSED TO HUN

Secretary Baker's Official Utterances Regarded As Unjustifiably Pessimistic.

From the Wall Street Journal.

Recognizing the difficulties of Secretary Baker's position and the entirely new problems with which he is confronted, it must still be said that however good his intentions are, he has much to learn about the nature and effect of the statements issued by his department. He is a lawyer by profession, but he has not learned one important part of his former calling. This is to weigh the effect of responsible statements.

Gen. Pershing has said—and military authorities are agreed—that the offensive on the western front has not passed from the allies to the enemy. But Secretary Baker little more than a week ago issued a statement so pessimistic that it gave the impression of an impending attack by the Germans which would break through the allied lines. Gen. Byng had relinquished about a third of the important gains he had made at Cambrai, and this without suffering material losses. But the British lines were intact and strengthened, and Gen. Haig continued in a position, as he is now, to resume the offensive at the proper time.

But Secretary Baker's pessimistic utterance terrified holders of securities, with the result of throwing a further flood of liquidation upon a severely strained market, with securities already selling far below values. Mr. Baker's legal experience should have told him that a private personal opinion on a military point is allowable, whatever it may be worth, but that an official utterance is an entirely different matter. It is good law that a man is held responsible for the consequences of his acts. Mr. Baker's reversal of his opinions a week afterward did not help the market or his case.

Congress in its taxing capacity, and through endless investigation committees, devised for the most part to justify the pride of opinion of our legislators, has done enough in all conscience to bedevil a situation which is difficult enough as it stands. The people unfortunately have only their remedy at the polls. But they can at least insist that those in charge of vital agencies, like the War Department, shall exercise the greatest circumspection, particularly where statements are given out which advance opinions as if they were facts.

It is to be feared that here again Mr. Baker's legal experience fails him. He has apparently not been taught to keep personal opinion out of statements of fact.

CROZIER UPHELD BY BAKER.

Not Barred From Giving Character Testimony for Capt. Tauscher.

Secretary of War Baker yesterday afternoon defended the action of Maj. Gen. Crozier, in writing a character letter in favor of Capt. Hans Tauscher, German munitions agent, when on trial at New York on a charge of being implicated in a plot to blow up the Welland Canal.

Secretary Baker stated that there was no reason why a man should be deprived of character testimony, no matter who he was, because the person able to give such testimony happened to wear the uniform of the United States army. He refused to discuss the propriety of Gen. Crozier's action in sending his letter to the presiding judge

NEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1917.

Messages of Cheer Sent to Defenders of Nation

Herald Bureau,
No. 1,502 H Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., Monday.

To the men in the united service the government to-night sent the following Christmas greetings by wire, wireless and cable:—

By the Secretary of War:—

"To the soldiers in France and the soldiers in training in America and their families the War Department sends a word of hearty Christmas greeting of appreciation of the spirit of resolute courage which fills their hearts and of congratulation upon the opportunity which lies before them to do a great work for their country and for the world."

By the Secretary of the Navy:—

"Christmas greetings to all in the naval service. The country reposes confidence in its navy, is proud of the service it has already rendered in this war and has faith that it will measure up to the demands made upon it."

Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men.

Secretary Baker's Christmas greeting to the American people is a warning they must and will take to heart. Reviewing the war situation in the light of the peace balloon to be sent up from Berlin, the Secretary of War shows it to be the real purpose of Germany to start a drive for "peace before victory." Such efforts, Mr. Baker rightly says, "should not for a moment induce us to slacken our preparations for war."

The peace for which Berlin is striving would be a peace dictated by wickedness over righteousness, a peace of autocracy at the expense of democracy, a peace destructive of liberty in this world. For the nations on this earth that stand for liberty and civilization to negotiate a peace with Prussianism would be to consent to a truce with those guilty of murder and rapine, to enable them to fortify themselves for another onslaught upon liberty and civilization.

In putting forth all our strength to aid in the destruction of that Thing whose lair is Berlin we are as certainly girding our loins for righteous battle as did the Master when He began His war upon the money changers in the temple. During His stay on earth there never was a time when Jesus of Nazareth, whose coming this day celebrates, did not battle against unrighteousness. It is meet and right and in keeping with the spirit of His day that nations and individuals who attempt to follow in His footsteps should consecrate themselves anew to the great battle for righteousness, to the successful prosecution of which they have pledged their faith.

He came to bring peace on earth, a peace to be accomplished by overthrowing the forces of evil. He came to spread the gospel of good will toward men.

When the beast which set out to destroy mankind is itself destroyed peace and good will once more will reign upon this earth.

Pittsburgh
THE GAZETTE TIMES
Founded July 29 1786
Thursday,. December 27, 1917.

Keep Baker Out of It.

The most disquieting phase of the prospective "seizure" of the railroads by the President is found in the act authorizing such a course. The act provides, "The President * * * * is empowered, through the Secretary of War," to take possession of the systems of transportation. Primarily intended to give the government authority to avail itself of every means of quick transit of troops and supplies in time of war, which is necessary, it becomes sweeping in its application in the concluding clause which permits their use "for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful or desirable."

There will be no disposition to object to any essential war measure which the government may take, though there may be differences of opinion as to whether certain actions are warranted by the conditions, and the wisdom of methods adopted may not always receive popular approval. But there can be no two opinions about placing authority over the railroads in the hands of NEWTON D. BAKER, the present Secretary of War. Rather than act under the existing law, President WILSON, concerned for the common welfare, should pause until Congress has opportunity to provide a method of government operation of railroads that will be less disastrous than it is sure to be if Mr. BAKER is permitted to have a dominant finger in the pie. This is not written in disrespect of Secretary BAKER'S sincere patriotism. It is called forth by his demonstrated ineptitude as a public administrator of large affairs. He has had no business training. He has failed to rise to the demands of the service in which he is at present engaged. Revelations before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs have astounded the country, confirming the belief long held that Mr. BAKER is utterly unqualified for the Secretaryship of War. War is the United States' chief business today. Mr. BAKER, as the head of the War Department, has failed to respond to the demands upon him. If he cannot properly run the War Department, how can he be expected to govern the railroads? It is not in him, and he should not be permitted to attempt it.

Questions of compensation to owners and employes are important, but they are not paramount. What matters most to all concerned is that the transportation systems be committed to competent hands to administer if they must be taken away from the men who have managed them so well in the past under monumental difficulties, many of which will not be removed under government control.

PRESIDENT WILL DROP CROZIER, IS LATEST SIGN

He Receives Urgent Appeals From All Over Country to Take Action.

MAY BE NO DEFENCE

Baker Said to Be Convinced That Evidence Is Too Strong.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—There are growing indications here that Major-Gen. William Crozier, chief of the bureau of ordnance, will have to step down from his position of administrative authority as a result of facts already disclosed by the Senate Military Committee. Secretary Baker is understood to realize that no adequate defence can be made of "Crozierism" as an issue. Appeals are reaching the President from all parts of the country to take the bull by the horns and let Gen. Crozier go.

Despite the defence which Gen. Crozier has made against charges of delay, confusion and red tape in the ordnance department there has developed a general impression in the public mind, it is said, that the interests of the army have not been best served by the methods which Gen. Crozier employed.

The testimony of Col. I. N. Lewis, inventor of the Lewis machine gun, who charged that Gen. Crozier discouraged his efforts even after European Governments adopted his gun as an efficient weapon, has undoubtedly had much to do toward crystallizing the sentiment against "Crozierism," as it is now called.

President Wilson is known to be adverse to permitting his judgment to be influenced by popular clamor in matters of this character, but in cases where clamor is based on specific facts the effect on the President is known to be different. Therefore it is regarded as very probable here that the President will weigh carefully the evidence by the Senate committee and take action accordingly.

Secretary Baker declines to comment on the general result of the testimony concerning Gen. Crozier which has featured the committee hearings. He defended to-day the action of Gen. Crozier in writing to Judge Hand of the United States District Court in New York in June of last year as a character witness for Capt. Hans Tauscher of Krupps, who was on trial on a charge of conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal.

Mr. Baker said there was nothing out of the way for an army officer to act as character witness, and that this appeared to be all that Gen. Crozier had done. He added that Gen. Crozier and Capt. Tauscher were naturally brought into relationship by circumstances.

BAKER FRAMES RAILROAD RULES

War Secretary Uses Cleveland Traction Franchise As Model for President.

SIMILARITY IS SHOWN

[Special Telegram to The Gazette Times.]

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 27.—The Tayler franchise under which the Cleveland Railway Company operates the city street car system was used as a model for President Wilson's plan of taking over the nation's railroad systems.

War Secretary Baker's experience as Cleveland's city law director when he helped put together the Tayler grant guided him in drawing up the President's railroad proclamation. Baker suggested to President Wilson the plan under which the railroads are being taken over by the Federal government.

In 1909 Baker wrote many of the sections in the Tayler franchise after discussing them with the late Federal Judge Robert W. Tayler, after whom the grant was named.

There are many points of similarity between the provisions of the Tayler grant and the regulations in Wilson's proclamation, written by Baker.

The Tayler grant guarantees to Cleveland Railway Company stockholders a fixed 6 per cent net return on their investment. In the President's proclamation the net return to be paid the railroad is fixed at the average for the three years period ending last June 30, 1917. The Tayler grant gives to the city of Cleveland the full power of controlling service and regulating the company's expenditures for new equipment, extensions and the like. The President's proclamation gives the Federal government full control of railroad service and regulation of all expenditures made for equipment and the like.

The great underlying feature of the Tayler grant is the "best possible transportation at cost plus a reasonable rate of return to the stockholders who own the property."

The underlying motive in the President's proclamation written by Baker is to give the nation "the best possible transportation at cost plus a reasonable rate of return to stockholders."

Congress and McAdoo will act in the same relation to the railroads in many details as the council and the city street railway commissioner under the Tayler grant.

THE JOURNAL

Entered at Postoffice, Minneapolis, Minn., as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28.

Out With the Inefficients!

Word comes from American headquarters in France that inefficiency is the unforgivable military sin, that commissions will be taken away without ruth from all those who show themselves unequal to their tasks, whether because of age, temperament or training. It is promised that neither personal influence nor political pull will avail to save the derelict. General Pershing will take no chances with the lives of American soldiers by retaining the incompetents, no matter how high their rank, or how long their services. He means to act rigorously on the first tests, without waiting for bloody mistakes to be made.

War is a crucible in which men's souls are tried. The human dross is rejected, the pure metal retained for high service.

Congress should take a leaf out of Pershing's book. Its committees have already uncovered a hierarchy of inefficiency in the War Department bureaus, a priesthood of officialism that bows down before red tape. The moment is ripe to sweep this away, to set afoot the only sort of military organization that ever wins wars nowadays—the supreme general staff.

Other fighting nations have demonstrated that this is the only way. When Elihu Root was Secretary of War, he tried to get us a general staff. But the forces of bureaucracy, of desk soldiers, of seniority promotions, of mediocrities safely anchored in comfortable places, have steadily fought the general staff, and have prevented it from taking supreme control. Eventually this will have to be done, as the war experiences of the Allies show. Congress will save many lives and speed the day of victory by doing it now.

We have as Secretary of War a military optimist, who hopes things will come out all right, but who does not bend every energy to make them do so. A pacifist by training and by sentiment, he cherishes the old fallacy that the making of an efficient war machine somehow encourages militarism. In the present emergency, he arranges a makeshift "war council" to help the Department run the war. And two of the members are the very bureau chiefs who appear to have failed most lamentably in war preparation!

A typical bureaucrat is that official at Washington who, when a manufacturer offered to produce machine guns for the American army, replied, "We are not interested." Yet at that moment we were on the brink of war At that moment the Lewis gun had proved its efficiency in English and French hands. At that moment twelve million dollars was available for machine gun production, appropriated by Congress after the exposure on the Mexican border of the Army's unbelievable shortage in machine guns. Not interested! And the stream of machine guns will not begin to flow to our men in France and to our men training in the cantonments until next April!

These bureaucrats are the natural product of our system. They are bad enough in peace, but they are intolerable in war. True, the responsibility is not all theirs by any means. Congress shares it, and behind Congress the American people share it. But this is not the time to assess responsibility; it is the time to do things, to put men in authority who will do things.

Inefficiency is now the unforgivable sin in Washington even more than with the American force in France. Out with it!

WOMEN KEEP U. S. IN WAR

Secretary Baker's Tribute Read At Rotary Club Celebration.

"FOOD WON'T WIN"—NICHOLSON

Meade Commander Takes Issue With Hoover—Brisbane, Mayor And Others Also Speak.

Were it not for the women of America the United States would have to withdraw from the war "until the whole social and industrial structure" were changed, according to Secretary of War Baker in a letter he sent yesterday to the Rotary Club, and which was read at the club's annual entertainment for the women.

There were more than 200 women at the celebration, which was held at the Hotel Rennert, and it was said to be the largest gathering that ever sat down to table at the hotel, there being a little more than 400 present.

Message To U. S. Women.

Secretary Baker's message was as follows:

"I have often asked myself, 'What does *this* war mean to women?' and I have put the emphasis on this war because woman's portion in many former wars has been obvious and painful—it has been a contribution of loss, a contribution of broken hearts, a contribution of sacrifices and ministries of mercy; but in this war it seems to me that one of the large redeeming hopes of the struggle begins to appear in the waging of this conflict where the interests of all our people, men and women, are so inseparably bound together and where the results of our triumph must be the democratization of all of us alike.

"I have made no careful search in my own mind on the subject, but I think I may properly say that if all the women in America would stop doing the things they are doing, and making the sacrifices they are making, we would have to withdraw from the war. We would at least have to withdraw until we could bring about an entire reorganization of our social and industrial structure; so that one of the demonstrations which this war is making, one of the results it is bringing home, is that men and women are essentially partners in the industrial and commercial civilization, and that the democracy which we are struggling to establish—the only sort of democracy which will satisfy anybody's heart and mind when we emerge from this war—is one which recognizes alike the rights of all the persons in that democracy."

Takes Issue With Hoover.

Brig.-Gen. William J. Nicholson, commander at Camp Meade, took issue with Food Administrator Hoover and declared that "food will not win the war," but that it will be solely "man-power," and brought the vast crowd to its feet in a burst of cheering when he declared "we have it."

General Nicholson, who came from the camp at the invitation of the Rotarians declared that no mother in the city should worry about the comfort of her son; no sister should worry about her brother, and no young woman have fears that her sweetheart was not being well taken care of by the Government.

"The ordinary army officer," said General Nicholson, "has had little to say for two reasons—first, because he has married young, and you know what that means, and, secondly, the Government does not allow its officers to talk to the American people because of military reasons. But I cannot help saying that in the review at Camp Meade a few days ago, when Secretary Baker was present, the privates marching before us had better overcoats than I. They are well housed and they get plenty of food; so that you mothers and sisters and sweethearts need not worry about their comforts.

"Mr. Hoover has said that food will win the war. It will not. Manpower will win this war, and we've got it. You women must cheer the men. Do not sob over them when they go to camp or sail for France. Many say we are going abroad to make the world safe for democracy. We are not. We are going to make the world safe for you women. The Huns hate us and will come here and treat us worse than they did the Belgians. Many of us will stay there in France, ladies, but it will be all for you. So when the men go, bid them go forth and do their damnedest."

Brisbane Commends Wilson Act.

Arthur Brisbane, editor of the Washington Times, commended President Wilson for taking over the railroads of the country and declared that those who own railroad stocks should not sell them, since they will surely increase in value.

"Tomorrow," said Mr. Brisbane, "the sixty-first birthday of President Wilson, the railroads will be taken over by the Government. The railroads are like the veins of the body. It is just as absurd to imagine that an outsider can control the veins of the country as to think that they could control the veins of the human body. The result of the change in operation will be great. The railroad officials now spend about 30 per cent. of their time attending to railroading and about 70 per cent. in stealing the other fellows' business. The railroad is like an elevator in a hotel. It would cause great inconvenience to the guests if the elevator operator charged five cents to take a guest to his floor. The day of industrial slavery is passing, and I regard the proclamation of President Wilson of even greater importance than the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln that set the human slaves free."

Mayor Scores Police And Saloons.

Mayor Preston, another speaker, differed with the conclusions of Mr. Brisbane regarding the advisability of the Government taking over the railroads. He said control of the roads and the enforcement of this control were sufficient. He asked the women to assist him and support him in every way possible in obtaining home rule for Baltimore. He declared that the police and the saloons are now linked in "an unholy alliance that makes it unsafe for women on the streets at night; makes the homes unsafe, for thieves are not apprehended as they should be."

"We want control of our own activities," said the Mayor. "We pay every cent for the police force, but these public officers do only what their rulers tell them to do. There is at present an unholy alliance between the police and the saloons that is strangling the city. You ladies have the duty to see that the police are divorced from whisky."

Former Gov. Phillips Lee Goldsborough made an appeal to the women to back up the Liberty Loans and the Red Cross work. He said that volunteers are needed now for the War Savings stamps campaign and urged that every woman present do her part to raise the amount required.

J. Thomas Lyons made the address of welcome to the women on behalf of the club and paid a high compliment to the wives and relatives of the members for their support of Rotarian ideals Strickland W. Gillilan made a humorous address on "Bringing Up Children." W. H. Jennings presided.

THE SUN, BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 28, 1917.

Missouri

Dec. 28 1917. Straats Zeitung

A Two Language American Newspaper

Home Phone 2602 Main.

A Happy New Year to all.

In an editorial, bearing the headline: "Baker should go;" the K. C. Star on Dec. 16th. makes this remarkable statement: The ordnance bureau HAD ALLOWED the Nation to get into war without a rifle program; without a machine gun program and without a heavy artillery program."

The expression: had allowed the Nation to get in the war, is good.

We do not desire to speculate upon the effect a statement from the ordnance bureau would have had with the Northcliff press that our Nation was NOT prepared to enter upon a foreign war with a first class power like Germany.

The treatment Stone and other opponents of the war received at the hands of this press is an indication of what these men could have expected. Traitors, and Kaiserites, would have been only very mild terms applied to them and their immediate resignation and probably expulsion from the country demanded.

The Star says: Early in October Colonel Roosevelt began his assault on "broomstick" preparedness. Quite so, but what did Mr. Roosevelt do while acting as Chief Executive of this nation for seven long years towards organizing our army and navy upon a more modern and a more progressive basis. When Mr. Roosevelt came to the Presidential chair he brought with him the experience of our lamentable unpreparedness as shown during the Spanish-American war. He knew, as no other man, the delays, confusion and extravagance during a war of this nation, incident to red tape in the different bureaus at Washington. Mr. Roosevelt himself signed a round robin in which soldiers were protesting against all these things and the unsanitary condition of food and camps.

The terrible sacrifice of life and the health of our boys due to this red tape, inefficient organization and incompetent men was as fresh in his memory when he was sworn in as President, as it was to every other American. Mr. Roosevelt is now quite liberal with his criticism of the administration. But it is a notorious fact, well worth to remember, that while President, he did absolutely NOTHING to do away with the very elements he complains of now. Moreover, at the beginning of the European war, and long before we had the slighest opportunity to feel aggrieved at Germany, Mr. Roosevelt urged the nation to enter the war. And this with the fullest knowledge that our nation was totally unprepared for such action and with our experience of the Spanish-American war still fresh in his memory.

In so urging Mr. Roosevelt and the Northcliff press full well realized the pitiable condition our poor boys would be in at their camps. He and his press satraps knew it would be utterly impossible to provide proper clothing in time to prevent suffering, and equipment in time to have an effective part in the fighting. They done all of this under the cloak of patriotism and had the unspeakable arrogance to denounce as pro-Huns and traitors all who realizing this, sought to keep us out of all this suffering these heartaches and crushing expenditures.

The Star says: "It is the plain truth that these delays have put the outcome of the war in jeopardy." If it does the blame for it shall not fall upon the shoulders of such man as Mr. Baker or his subordinates. It will fall upon men like Roosevelt who in time of peace failed to prepare for war and upon the Northcliff press who has been literally pushing us into the war for these many months.

The purpose, however, of this entire agitation in the Northcliff press, like the K. C. Star, is no other than to force Roosevelt into Mr Wilson's cabinet as Secretary of war. The same tactics were employed in England by Lord Northcliff and here too he expects to dominate the government through Roosevelt as he does there through Lloyd George.

But America is as yet not England, and the Lord will hardly find here such smooth sailing as over there, even with his notorious press support.

The administration, we repeat, has done remarkably well under the circumstances in getting out our armed forces, and the people are beginning to see through the selfish and unpatriotic motives of Mr. Roosevelt and Lord Northcliff's press. They realize, in spite of Mr. Baker's many shortcomings the fact, that Mr. Baker at least is an American, feeling as an American and acting as an American, which Mr. Roosevelt most emphatically is not. No true American would have wanted to shed one drop of American blood before we had any grievance with Germany, as Mr. Roosevelt did, and knowing the country as unprepared as it was.

1917

THE BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD DECEMBER 29,

Ohioan For Underwood For President In Next Race

Alex F. Taylor, En Route to Cleveland Home From Visit to Son in Montgomery at Camp Sheridan, Addresses Realtors at Special Luncheon at Southern Club

Alexander F. Taylor, millionoire Cleveland real estate dealer and former president of the convention of National Real Estate Boards, spoke to Birmingham Realtors yesterday and a most favorable impression was made by the Ohioan, who is returning from Montgomery where he has been spending Christmas with his son, Lieutenant Taylor, of the Ohio troops encamped at Camp Sheridan.

"I really am tickled to death to get into the south," stated Mr. Taylor, "for my wife was born in Savannah, Ga., and her mother was born at Natchez, Miss. I like the south, the people, and especially the cooking down here. The people at Montgomery have certainly lived up to their traditions, when it comes to hospitality, and I am sure that the cmap there is an ideal one. It has some drawbacks, principally the lack of transportation to the city. This, in my opinion, is a mistake that has been made in every camp location where the camp was placed near a small city. The boys have got to get out and go to town every now and then to break the monotony of camp life, and they should have a way to get in and out.

"But that is one of my fellow townsmen, Secretary of War Baker's mistakes and I will admit he has made many, and we are very good friends, too, but I have always been upon the other side to him politically. I for one am for Oscar Underwood for President when that time rolls around again, and I will make the fight of my life for him, regardless of the fact that Secretary Baker is running for the presidency. I think Mr. Underwood is well qualified for the place and I am sure that he would fill it admirably, were he elected. I am for him strong."

Mr. Taylor thanked local Realtors for the courtesy shown him in calling the local membership together to hear him talk and was very appreciative of the luncheon in his honor. He spoke to the Realtors principally about the 99-year lease, a form of building up cities that is largely in vogue in the north, and in a technical manner followed the plan through for their information. He left last night for Cleveland.

Providence Journal
12-31-17

War Department Declared in Grip of Grafters Controlling Supplies

Officials Apparently Unable to Break Profiteers' Hold and Rush Production of War Material

Inadequacy of Steps Taken by Secretary Baker to Improve Situation Already Realized.—Inclusion of Maj. Gen. Crozier and Quartermaster General Sharpe, Both of Whom Are Under Investigation, in War Council, Criticised

From the Washington Bureau of The Providence Journal, 723 Fifteenth Street.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Members of Congress and other classes of public and private citizens at the capital have been astonished to learn within the past few days that in the opinion of some of those who are investigating the inefficiency of the War Department and its failure to provide ordnance and equipment and actually to get into the war promptly and efficiently the real stumbling block is vulgar, plain, every-day graft.

As a veteran Senator expressed it to the Providence Journal correspondent, "This war is to be won or lost by what is being done here at Washington right now, and every effort to get action is hampered by the greed and cupidity of men calling themselves American citizens who are clogging the wheels of the Government while they line their pockets with dirty money. But, mark me, before we get through with these investigations, the limelight of publicity will have been turned on and this venal crowd driven into the open, where they can be convicted and punished."

This Senator knows generally what he is talking about; indeed, he is noted for being very strong on facts. But he may be a little too sanguine in expressing the opinion that the grafters will be smoked out and punished. They may be smoked out, but judging from the results of past congressional investigations that is about as far as this one will get. It will be regarded as sufficient for the day, however, for the present purposes of those who are trying to grease the wheels, if they can break the hold of the profiteers who are clogging the machinery while they rake off their profits and commissions. Their punishment while desirable is not essential. The main thing, it is agreed, is to get action, and to accomplish that it may be necessary to leave the money grabbers to make peace with their own consciences, if they have any.

PROFITEERS' GRIP FIRM.

Neither the Senator quoted nor any other intelligent man in Washington contends, of course, that the grafters include any of the War Department officials or others directly acting for or representing the Government in the production of materials and munitions. They are thought to be honest if not always competent men. They are, nevertheless, reported to be absolutely helpless in the grasp of those who control the sources of supply and their manufacture. These rapacious combinations must be destroyed and scattered or the efforts that the Government is making to speed up will amount to nothing.

There is another situation which accounts in a large measure for the failure of the War Department—navy conditions are admitted to be fairly good—to get results. It grows out of the fact that for more than 10 years, in fact, since soon after the revelations of unpreparedness following the Spanish-American war, the War Department has been a hotbed of petty politics. There has been a continuous game of cut-throat going on between the various bureaus and divisions, involving, of course, the personal fortunes of those temporarily in charge of them, that has made it virtually impossible to accomplish anything meritorious or effective in the way of preparation for war. The game is now more than ever active.

A ranking army officer now on duty in an important post said to the Providence Journal correspondent to-day: "It is a crying shame that the situation in the War Department to-day is chaotic. The jealousies and bickerings and conflicting plans and purposes of the different bureaus and those in charge of them were bad enough before we went into this war against Germany. Now it is infinitely worse. It was thought that differences of opinion would give way to the patriotic purpose of winning the war—but, apparently, human nature in war times and peace times is the same, for the tangle of conflicting interests is inexplicable. The only remedy that I can see is for the Secretary of War to clean out the entire ranking personnel of the department and bring officers here from the field who are not concerned in the petty politics that have been played for years, who have no knowledge of red tape methods and no personal ends to serve.

Continued on Page 5, Column 4.

Continued from Page 1, Col. 2.

But, then," he asked, reflectively, "are there any officers of that kind in the army above the grade of Second Lieutenant?"

BAKER'S COURSE CRITICISED.

The inadequacy of the steps so far taken by Secretary Baker designed to change the organization and improve the situation is already apparent and the subject of much adverse comment in and out of the department. He creates a war council which, presumably, will formulate the policy for winning the war and appoints as members of it Major General Crozier, whose administration of the bureau of ordnance is now being investigated by a committee of Congress; Major General Sharpe, as to whose failure to measure up to the ideal standard of a Quartermaster General there are no two opinions, and Major General Weaver, whose conduct of the office of Chief of Coast Artillery has at no time been subject to adverse comment or criticism. Gen. Weaver will retire in May. Gen. Sharpe has three years yet to serve and Gen. Crozier 14.

Gen. Crozier is only 50. President Roosevelt jumped him, then a Captain, over the heads of 53 seniors to make him chief of ordnance. That was 16 years ago, and the strength of the General's social and political pull is indicated by the fact that he was reappointed by President Taft and now by President Wilson, who, paradoxically enough, relieves him from charge of the bureau on the very day his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation to his fifth consecutive term. Presumably Gen. Weaver was relieved because he is soon to retire, and it was deemed desirable to break in his successor as chief of Coast Artillery while the war duties are on. It is not thought that either Crozier or Sharpe will go back to the head of their bureaus, then why make them members of the war council?

SITUATION ANOMALOUS.

It is said at the department that this new organization is really to formulate and execute the policy for the conduct of the war hereafter. But this would mean the side-tracking of the General Staff, at the head of which, it is announced, Gen. Bliss will continue, although he has gone on the retired list. Ranking officers themselves on duty at the War Department cannot explain the anomalous situation of affairs. They have heard that President Wilson and Secretary Baker have conndence in Gen. Crozier, but that they are transferring him as a sop to public opinion. They have also heard that Col. Roosevelt is coming to Washington soon, and that he is to be appealed to for a certificate of character for Gen. Crozier. This he can give with a clear conscience, probably, so far as the General's personal character is concerned. It is reported that the Colonel will go further and attempt to make it clear to the public that Crozier is not the man responsible; that it is the system. That is the method of doing things at the department, by the simple process of doing nothing, a policy that heretofore has had the support of the present Secretary of War and of the present President of the United States.

It will be interesting if the investigation now being made by Congress and the more drastic investigation being made by the insistence of the public in demanding all the facts and the placing of the responsibility where it belongs, whether on the shoulders of Gen. Crozier or someone higher up, should demonstrate that Col. Roosevelt was, after all, mistaken in the calibre of his man. It will be the first time, so far as army officers are concerned. It was President Roosevelt who brought Leonard Wood to the front by the jumping process, which he repeated in more radical form in the cases of Gen. Pershing and the late Gen. Funston. Wood, Funston and Pershing all measured up to the mark. Congress and the public appear to believe that Crozier does not.

DAVID S. BARRY.

72

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

PAGE EIGHT Friday Evening,

BUREAUCRATS PASS BUCK; PLACES KEPT FOR INEFFICIENCY

War and Navy Official Aristocracy Allowed to "Save Its Face" at Expense of Country's Soldiers and Sailors.

By HENRY M. HYDE.

Washington, Dec. 28.—One of the most sickening things in Washington is the tender, almost tearful, consideration paid to the personal and professional feelings of gold laced bureaucrats who have demonstrated their utter inefficiency or unfitness for big wartime jobs.

War is relentless enough in dealing with the feelings of people whose sons are drafted for service in the trenches. It is only when dealing with old bureau chiefs and other officials, on whose work depends the welfare of the drafted men, that war—as typified by the Wilson administration—loses its grim front and becomes a suave and smiling courtier.

Even after the heads of important departments are declared incompetent by the highest possible authorities, the rule in Washington seems to be to delay for months, to wait until the pressure becomes irresistible, and then to write a letter accepting, with infinite regret, the resignation of the incompetent on the ground of ill health or because his vastly valuable services can be of greater use elsewhere. The other method is to kick the incompetents upstairs, promoting them out of the jobs they were incompetent to fill to some other and apparently more important work.

Helped to "Save Their Face."

The observer in Washington might imagine he was in China to witness the steps that are taken to "save the face" of fussy old men, who by reason of long service or adroit political manipulation have succeeded in getting one or two silver stars sewed over their collarbones.

Washington and the country have yet to learn the absolute necessity of putting somebody in power with nerve enough to deal as relentlessly and as impartially with Jacks in office as with the rest of the population.

One of the chief reasons why there would be more merchant ships afloat today if the shipping board had never been created, is Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps. Everybody admits that Admiral Capps is a nice, dignified old man. Give him time enough and he probably would build a dozen ships as well as anybody in the world. President Wilson appointed him general manager of the emergency fleet corporation.

Ties Red Tape Properly.

Admiral Capps is a precisian. Long years in the navy department have taught him just how to dot all his i's' how to tie the red tape properly. When war demands sent labor, materials, everything skyhigh, frantic shipyard owners wrote to Admiral Capps asking for assistance. They wanted financial advances, adjustments of contracts on which they stood to lose large sums. Admiral Capps told them a contract is a contract. They must live up to it. Only they must expedite the delivery of the ships. As for labor troubles, they were no concern of the emergency fleet corporation or of the government.

General manager of the EMERGENCY (put it in caps) fleet corporation! Good Lord!

Meanwhile—and this is difficult to explain—over at the navy department they were letting contracts for the construction of navy ships on the cost plus a fixed percentage of profit plan.

Three Months to Pry Him Loose.

It doesn't take a Washington wise man to decide which ships would get the most attention under such conditions.

It took three months of constant whispering and maneuvering and conferring to pry Admiral Capps out of his job. In the first place, he had been appointed by President Wilson. In Washington an aroma almost sacred attaches to a presidential appointment. The touch of the White House sword confers something like inviolability.

Then the face of Admiral Capps had to be saved. He is a nice, dignified old gentleman and he belongs to the class here in Washington which has been used to the attentions of deferential chief clerks and obsequious colored messengers. It would never do to treat him as a great business firm would treat a general manager who did not make good.

60 Days Lost.

At any rate, it took three months to get rid of him. It approaches sacrilege for a newspaper reporter to tell the truth, as he sees it, in plain English, about such a fine and polished old gentleman. But if Admiral Capps had been dismissed 60 days sooner the actual building of ships for the merchant marine would be 60 days further along.

On the building of ships depends, largely, the welfare of our army in France, the actual winning of this war. It becomes, therefore, not sacrilige, but simple decency to tell the people the truth.

Since Admiral Capps disappeared Rear Admiral U. R. Harris has also come and gone as general manager of the emergency fleet corporation. In his case, though, an early act of the admiral was to surround himself with a staff of high priced press agents, both the shipping board and the White House seem to have plucked up some courage.

Slapped on Wrist.

Harris only lasted weeks—instead of months—and when, immediately on his removal attacks in congress on the shipping board were begun, President Wilson slapped the admiral on the wrist by appointing another man to his old post as chief of the bureau of wharves and docks, Admiral Harris saved only part of his face.

But the public, judging from the official interchange of letters in both cases, must have judged that everybody involved was simply distressed almost to the ears by the fact that the voluntary resignations of Admiral Capps and Admiral Harris were made necessary by the head of their endangered country for their invaluable services in other and more important lines of work.

Consider two eminent bureaucrats in the war department, Quartermaster General H. G. Sharpe and Major General William Crozier, chief of ordnance.

Two Kicked Upstairs.

There is excellent authority for stating that both of them, in the opinion of those best fitted to judge, have demonstrated their inefficiency and incompetency.

What has happened to them? They have been kicked upstairs—relieved of their present duties by Secretary of War N. D. Baker and apaprently promoted to serve as members of a sort of superior war council inside the war department. I am told that the further plan is to enlarge this interior council, to add to it such a number of younger, more active and competent officers as will leave the noble two in a position of hopeless and useless minority. But—observe!—their faces will be saved.

Form Real Aristocracy.

The public should understand that the chiefs of bureaus in the various executive departments here in Washington constitute the real aristocracy of official life in Washington. Administrations and civilian cabinet officers come and go. The bureau chiefs are permanent—or as permanent as they can make themselves. They cultivate senators and members of congress. Investigations by congressional comimttees are commonplaces to them. They are past experts in passing the buck, which is the greatest of indoor sports in Washington. Quartermaster General Sharpe, testifying before a committee of investigation, conveys the impression that he and his officers have been only rubber stamps for the advisory commission of the national council of defense in buying clothing and other supplies of the army. Therefore, by inference, if there have been shortages of overcoats and shoes in certain camps, the businessmen who compose the advisory commission must naturally be to blame.

Major General Crozier passes the machine gun buck to Secretary of War Baker. Both of them hint that perhaps congress should have made appropriations earlier and larger.

Let no one imagine that a seasoned

The New Era.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. JANUARY 2

WAR DEPARTMENT INCOMPETENCY.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department the Adjutant General's Bureau sent skilled mechanics, who had voluntarily enlisted, to an ordnance depot at Raritan, New Jersey. When the men arrived there was no ordnance depot in existence and no provision made for the establishment of one. There was no work for those men to do, no arrangements had been made for their care, and there was no place for them to go. They might have been homeless wanderers and might have starved or frozen if the municipal authorities of Raritan and the Red Cross had not immediately provided for them.

No one at Raritan or in the neighborhood had ever seen or heard anything of an ordnance depot. But, in spite of this, the Ordnance Bureau coolly insists that an ordnance depot is located at that point. The Bureau had informed the Adjutant General's office that there is an ordnance depot there, consequently, it must be true, though there is no visible evidence of it, and not even a Sherlock Holmes could find any trace of it or clue to it.

With this demonstration of its efficiency, there is a possibility that, unless the War Department in general and the Ordnance Bureau in particular be speedily re-organized, the sneers of the Germans that American military power is a phantom may be found to be more nearly true than any American had dreamed of suspecting. It is possible that the German spy department knew more about what was to be expected of the American War Department than anyone connected with that department or any American knew, and that the sneers of the German military leaders and statesmen were based on specific information received.

How long are the American people going to submit to this incompetence and inefficiency in a department on the conduct of which depends the safety and welfare of the hundreds of thousands and millions of men whom they are sending forth to fight? When Jack Cade and his fellow-conspirators were plotting rebellion against the English Crown one of them suggested, "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers." We have no desire for the blood of any American, but the first thing we do, let's clean out the War Department, and we may shorten the war and save hundreds of thousands of good Americans.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
JAN 2 1918
WAR DEPARTMENT

Poor Richard's Almanac

Being a newsy little brief about the Poor Richard Club in particular and advertising in general

Issued every Monday
5 Cents the Copy; 50 Cents the Year

Volume 12 ✎ Number 9
Monday, December 31, 1917



HON. NEWTON D. BAKER

A Great Desire to Hear Secretary Baker Speeds up Reservations for Poor Richard's "Martial Dinner" on January 17

IT looks as if the attendance at Poor Richard's "Martial Dinner" on Thursday, January 17, will break all records. Steve Murphy, who is again looking after the seating arrangements, believes that nearly a thousand men and women will turn out for this great patriotic demonstration. The desire to hear Secretary of War Baker has keyed up an unusual interest. The Secretary is a vigorous fighter and a speaker of exceptional ability. Already it appears that he will get a welcome akin to the great reception to President Wilson at the Advertising Convention in Philadelphia two years ago.

If your reservation for seats isn't in, you had better forward it at once to A. Stephen Murphy, 701 Colonial Trust Building, Thirteenth and Market Streets. Take this tip in time. You know Steve!

As at previous Franklin Day Dinners, the program is kept secret. Chairman Gable says, however, that the martial spirit will prevail. The doors will open positively at 7.13 o'clock, and every minute thereafter will be full to the last second with a patriotic thrill.

Not a Banquet

And don't forget that the committee has kept mindful of its duty to help Hoover conserve food. There will be a new idea in serving introduced at this dinner that will be unique. It is not to be a banquet. Banquets have been interned, and properly so. Poor Richard's Martial Dinner will be a new baptism of patriotism, and many of us need it even in the shadow of Independence Hall.

If team work is essential for success at the front, it is even more necessary that a team work of understanding as well as a team work of coöperation is maintained among the stay-at-homes. Secretary Baker and other eminent speakers will set forth in detail just what those of us not in uniform can do, and must do in the months to come.—Thursday evening, January 17..

See that YOUR Reservation is Sent in *at once*



A PACIFIST AT HEART—NEWTON D. BAKER is proving to be one of the ablest Secretaries of War that the United States has ever had. With the exception of the Presidency his job may rightly be considered the biggest in the country.

General Sibert, Pershing Aid, Relieved of Duty And Assigned to Command Department at Home

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Secretary Baker announced today that Major Gen. William L. Sibert of the regular army had been relieved as commanding officer of the First Division of American troops sent to France to serve under General Pershing and assigned to the command of the Department of the Southeast.

The Secretary also announced that Major Gens. William A. Mann and R. M. Blatchford had been relieved from active duty in France. General Mann will be assigned to command the Department of the East. General Blatchford will serve in the training camps in this country.

General William A. Mann, who is to command the Eastern Department, with headquarters at Governors Island, will relieve Major Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, a retired officer, who has been at the head of that department since Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell was assigned for other work.

In making the announcement Secretary Baker cautioned the newspaper correspondents not to speculate a to the reaon underlying the reassignments of these officers. He would not discuss the case of Major Gen. Sibert, who is seven years short of the retirement age of 64. There were suggestions today that General Sibert and General Pershing had some sort of misunderstanding, and that General Pershing had suggested to the War Department that his associate be relieved. These suggestions lacked confirmation.

The three General returned from France yesterday. General Sibert has been succeeded as commander of the 1st Division in France by Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who was promoted last summer from Brigadier General. General Mann has been succeeded as commander of the Rainbow Division by General Charles T. Mencher.

General Mann was found physically unable to stand the strain of campaigning after his arrival in France, and was ordered home on that account.

The Perfect Bureaucrat

That heroic young bureaucrat of the Ordnance Department who has lived to make Raritan famous deserves more than a passing gust of laughter. The perfect pattern of his breed, a super-bureaucrat, he ought to be immortalized in bronze on the banks of the Raritan. He ought to be handed down to posterity along with our other warrior heroes. If we ever forget him, ill tide the day for America!

The explanation by General Crozier of the blunder is almost as good as the original discovery of the imaginary ordnance depot. "One of the younger of the 700 officers who have been added to my staff, looking over the contracts and taking it for granted that the contractors would do as they had promised, saw that the barracks there should be completed, and ordered some men there," says General Crozier. "Should be completed," therefore they *were* completed. Could there be a prettier picture of the perfect bureaucrat swivelling amid his charts and dockets and files and fighting his war on paper to the last document, utterly untrammelled by the coarse facts of the outside world!

This is sublime stuff, and Mr. Baker's own explanation, tinged with bureaucratic omnipotence as it is, suffers by comparison. The Secretary refers to the depot as "at Raritan" three times running, thus upholding the department in its location of the site, at any rate. Then in the final paragraph he drifts to "near Raritan." Now, the depot is really some fifteen miles from Raritan. It is "near Metuchen." It is at or near Raritan only in that imaginary world wherein all bureaucracy lives and moves and has its being.

The pity is that such souls must in the end be checked up by the facts. If only war in the flesh, the crude physical combat, could be entirely separated from bureaucracy! The battle of the bureaucrats could then be fought out as an interesting side-issue by armies of bureaucrats furiously docketing and reporting and directing. But its progress would not affect the main combat. How much better for bureaucrats—and soldiers!

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1918

M'ROBERTS NAMED DIVISION CHIEF OF ORDNANCE BUREAU

Former Manager of National City Bank Heads Procurement Branch—Gen. Crozier Will Continue at His Post.

TO NAME MORE CIVILIANS WITHIN NEXT FEW DAYS.

Plan Was Outlined by Chief When Testifying at Senate Inquiry Into Delays in Sending Arms to Pershing's Men.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The letting of contracts and the production of all ordnance supplies will be placed under the immediate supervision of trained business executives under a plan of reorganization of the Ordnance Department announced late to-night by the department, with the approval of Secretary of War Baker.

The reorganization, it is stated, is in accordance with an announcement made by Major Gen. William Crozier to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Monday. At present the Ordnance Department is divided into five separate organizations. These are consolidated under the new plan, which provides for four divisions, closely co-ordinated.

McRoberts Heads Division.

The Procurement division under the new organization will negotiate all orders and contracts for ordnance supplies. Col. Samuel McRoberts, formerly executive manager of the National City Bank of New York, has been chosen as head of this division and will take hold immediately.

The formal announcement states that "the name o fa prominent civilian will be announced within a few days to head the production division." This division will have general charge of all production matters.

Department's Announcement.

The Ordnance Department authorizes the following statement:

"The Secretary of War has approved a plan for the reorganization of the Ordnance Department, as announced in Gen. Crozier's testimony before the Senate Committee, and the plan is now being put into effect.

"Heretofore the business of the Ordnance Department has been conducted by five separate and more or less independent organizations, under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance. These divisions will now be consolidated. The Chief of Ordnance will be assisted by an extensive administrative and advisory staff. The principal business functions of the department, as distinct from the technical designing and other scientific work with which it is charged, will b carried on by four operating divisions:

"(A.) Procurement Division.
"(B.) Production Division.
"(C.) Inspection Division.
"(D.) Supply Division.

Functions of Branches.

"(A.) The Procurement Division will negotiate all orders and contracts for artillery, small arms, ammunition and other articles heretofore purchased by the various divisions of the Ordnance Department.

" (b) The production division will have general charge of production. It will follow up, supervise and stimulate the production of all articles contracted for by the Procurement Division.

" (c) The Inspection Division will inspect and accept or reject all munitions of war contracted for by the Procurement Division.

" (d) The Supply Division will receive and distribute all ordnance and ordnance stores, operate all storehouses, and have charge of matters pertaining to transportation."

Gen. Crozier, whose renomination is pending in the Senate, continues as Chief, and no change is made in the assignment of Bridg. Gen. Wheeler as Acting Chief while Gen. Crozier serves on the War Council.

Quartermaster Corps Will Be Reorganized

Baker Denies Investigation or House Mission Prompted Changes

Bureau Head's Duties Divided

Finance, Purchasing and Transport Departments To Be Created

[*Staff Correspondence*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Following the sweeping reorganization of the ordnance corps, announced last night by Secretary of War Baker, it developed to-day that the quartermaster corps of the army is to be similarly reorganized into divisions to meet more efficiently and expeditiously the demands of the war.

Secretary Baker denied the changes contemplated were either the result of revelations made before the Senate Military Affairs Committee or of suggestions resulting from the data collected by Colonel House and the American mission in conferences with supply chiefs of the British and French forces. His denial that the Senate investigation had anything to do with the reorganization was taken with a liberal grain of salt here.

It was admitted by the War Secretary, however, that "the organization of the War Department was constantly changing, and we hope constantly to improve our facilities."

Three New Divisions

The proposed changes in the quartermaster department call for the distribution or separation of duties now devolving upon the quartermaster general.

Three divisions probably will be created. One will be a department devoted to matters of finance, having to do with the payment of troops and the disbursing of allotments to dependents under the war risk insurance act provisions, as well as the disbursing of funds for equipment.

Another division will be charged with the work of purchasing clothing, subsistence and food. A third will deal exclusively with the matter of transportation in all its phases on land and water.

The last named department would deal not only with the transportation of supplies to the overseas forces, but with the furnishing of all mobile equipment needed for the armed forces of the nation.

Some Reorganization Already

Already there has been created in the quartermaster's corps a warehouse division, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Williamson, which

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1917.

M'ROBERTS NAMED DIVISION CHIEF OF ORDNANCE BUREAU

Former Manager of National City Bank Heads Procurement Branch—Gen. Crozier Will Continue at His Post.

TO NAME MORE CIVILIANS WITHIN NEXT FEW DAYS.

Plan Was Outlined by Chief When Testifying at Senate Inquiry Into Delays in Sending Arms to Pershing's Men.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The letting of contracts and the production of all ordnance supplies will be placed under the immediate supervision of trained business executives under a plan of reorganization of the Ordnance Department announced late to-night by the department, with the approval of Secretary of War Baker.

The reorganization, it is stated, is in accordance with an announcement made by Major Gen. William Crozier to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Monday. At present the Ordnance Department is divided into five separate organizations. These are consolidated under the new plan, which provides for four divisions, closely co-ordinated.

McRoberts Heads Division.

The Procurement division under the new organization will negotiate all orders and contracts for ordnance supplies. Col. Samuel McRoberts, formerly executive manager of the National City Bank of New York, has been chosen as head of this division and will take hold immediately.

The formal announcement states that "the name o fa prominent civilian will be announced within a few days to head the production division." This division will have general charge of all production matters.

Department's Announcement.

The Ordnance Department authorizes the following statement:

"The Secretary of War has approved a plan for the reorganization of the Ordnance Department, as announced in Gen. Crozier's testimony before the Senate Committee, and the plan is now being put into effect.

"Heretofore the business of the Ordnance Department has been conducted by five separate and more or less independent organizations, under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance. These divisions will now be consolidated. The Chief of Ordnance will be assisted by an extensive administrative and advisory staff. The principal business functions of the department, as distinct from the technical designing and other scientific work with which it is charged, will b carried on by four operating divisions:

"(A.) Procurement Division.
"(B.) Production Division.
"(C.) Inspection Division.
"(D.) Supply Division.

Functions of Branches.

"(A.) The Procurement Division will negotiate all orders and contracts for artillery, small arms, ammunition and other articles heretofore purchased by the various divisions of the Ordnance Department.

" (b) The production division will have general charge of production. It will follow up, supervise and stimulate the production of all articles contracted for by the Procurement Division.

" (c) The Inspection Division will inspect and accept or reject all munitions of war contracted for by the Procurement Division.

" (d) The Supply Division will receive and distribute all ordnance and ordnance stores, operate all storehouses, and have charge of matters pertaining to transportation."

Gen. Crozier, whose renomination is pending in the Senate, continues as Chief, and no change is made in the assignment of Bridg. Gen. Wheeler as Acting Chief while Gen. Crozier serves on the War Council.

Quartermaster Corps Will Be Reorganized

Baker Denies Investigation or House Mission Prompted Changes

Bureau Head's Duties Divided

Finance, Purchasing and Transport Departments To Be Created

[*Staff Correspondence*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Following the sweeping reorganization of the ordnance corps, announced last night by Secretary of War Baker, it developed to-day that the quartermaster corps of the army is to be similarly reorganized into divisions to meet more efficiently and expeditiously the demands of the war.

Secretary Baker denied the changes contemplated were either the result of revelations made before the Senate Military Affairs Committee or of suggestions resulting from the data collected by Colonel House and the American mission in conferences with supply chiefs of the British and French forces. His denial that the Senate investigation had anything to do with the reorganization was taken with a liberal grain of salt here.

It was admitted by the War Secretary, however, that "the organization of the War Department was constantly changing, and we hope constantly to improve our facilities."

Three New Divisions

The proposed changes in the quartermaster department call for the distribution or separation of duties now devolving upon the quartermaster general.

Three divisions probably will be created. One will be a department devoted to matters of finance, having to do with the payment of troops and the disbursing of allotments to dependents under the war risk insurance act provisions, as well as the disbursing of funds for equipment.

Another division will be charged with the work of purchasing clothing, subsistence and food. A third will deal exclusively with the matter of transportation in all its phases on land and water.

The last named department would deal not only with the transportation of supplies to the overseas forces, but with the furnishing of all mobile equipment needed for the armed forces of the nation.

Some Reorganization Already

Already there has been created in the quartermaster's corps a warehouse division, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Williamson, which has had the personal approval of Major General Goethals, acting chief quartermaster. This division has arranged a system of charts showing the location of all depot storehouses, warehouses and branch quartermaster stores, the amount of supplies on hand in each and accurate information of the shipments made from each and to what point the supplies are destined.

Likewise, charts are being arranged to show at a glance the amount of raw materials allotted to all government manufacturers and what each shipment will furnish in finished product. This division also contains information of the cargoes of all supply ships, enabling the speedy replacing of any that might be sunk en route to the expeditionary forces.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1917.

truce.

BUSINESS METHODS IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Before the War Munitions act became a law in England it was necessary to form the coalition Government. The vote of confidence is not a part of our system; and our Ministry, which is the Cabinet, stays on at the pleasure of the President. However, an investigation by a committee of Congress can accomplish a great deal. Thus the Ordnance Department had been under fire a comparatively short time when, at the direction of the Secretary of War, who doubtless got a hint from the President, the Ordnance Department announced a reorganization to speed the production of munitions, and on the British model, too. Truly a short cut to reform.

In England, War Office control failed, and civilians had to be called in to transact its business. It has been said that the War Office "neither "grasped the magnitude of the effort "required, nor guided such efforts as "were made in the right direction." The same charge could be brought against our War Department. Splitting straws about the matter would avail nothing. It is no time to save anybody's face. The truth is that, while our Ordnance Department is well equipped with technical knowledge, it is inefficient for the business of a great war. So, as in England, the civilians have to be called in. They will take charge of four specially created divisions—procurement, production, inspection, and supply. The first is to make contracts for artillery, small arms, ammunition, and miscellanies; the second is to organize and stimulate manufacture; the third is to inspect all products, and the fourth to store, distribute, and transport them. This resembles the British plan of committees. LLOYD GEORGE had to abandon his search for one big man, a munitions boss. The undertaking was of a size to dwarf individuals.

An energetic civilian with brains has been already found to take over the Procurement Division, Colonel SAMUEL MCROBERTS, formerly executive manager of the National City Bank of New York. The other divisions will soon have their heads. If any does not suit, decapitation will be in order. Back of these division chiefs will be the department technicians, to catalogue needs and furnish specifications. Transferred to the War Council, General CROZIER turns his authority over to General CHARLES B. WHEELER, who will act as Chief of Ordnance.

It is a good beginning on paper, but no more than a beginning; just as the organization of a Ministry of Munitions in England was no more than a start in the right direction. The Ordnance Department has never lacked for distribution of effort and responsibility, but it was not organized right for the great war. Finding business managers among soldiers is by no means easy. In civil life there is a wealth of such men, and the War Department needs the best. However, it would be an illusion to suppose that they will come, see, and conquer with facility. As a matter of fact, these civilians will find the production of munitions, which includes guns of all calibres as well as rifles, shells, and cartridges, in a backward and confused state.

It is not the case, as some Americans fondly believe, that the United States has supplied most of the munitions which the Entente Allies have used in France and elsewhere in the war area. Great Britain and France have made munitions on a very much larger scale than we have. In Great Britain alone the munition workers, including women, tally nearer two millions than one. They have all the tools and machinery required, which cannot be said of our increasing force of operatives. In England Government control is extensive, national plants are numerous. The labor problem has been solved by legislation and by tactful negotiation with the unions. Our labor problem is still unsettled, and a well-subsidized German propaganda is busy to bedevil it. Great Britain was never greatly embarrassed by German intrigue. So the new executives of the Ordnance Department will have their troubles. It may become necessary for Congress to extend a helping hand.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1918

Baker Says Allies Will Withstand Expected Supreme Effort of Foe

Anglo-French Have Gained in Sixteen Recent Great Battles—Italy Encouraged by Successes on Piave, Secretary's Review Asserts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The expected German offensive in the West, Secretary Baker's war review for the week ending January 3, to-day says, "will possibly be their greatest assault," but "the British and French armies can be relied upon to withstand the hock."

Summarizing the situation on the eve of a possible great offensive, Secretary Baker confidently points out that through sixteen fierce battles of great magnitude, the British and French have steadily pushed ahead with methodical and cumulative gains. The expected offensive, he points out, probably is being delayed for massing great supplies of munitions, guns and troops and the Germans may be expected to "strain every fibre of their remaining strength."

Six Weeks of Preparation

The review, which this week makes no mention of American troops, reads, in part, as follows:

"Six weeks have elapsed since the first rumors reached us of the great thrust in the West which the enemy then announced as imminent. In order to concentrate large troop masses, adequate artillery and ample reserves of munitions much time is required.

"Though the German higher command has so long delayed before beginning operations, advices received received seemingly confirm the information that important actions are contemplated along the western front. They may be counted upon to strain every fibre of their remaining strength in an endeavor to make their plans succeed.

"I nconsidering the general military situation on the eve of a possible German offensive it must be recalled that through sixteen successive battles of great magnitude in Flanders, the British have every time come out victorious and pushed steadily ahead. Their gains have been methodical and cumulative.

"The Germans have during this long series of major operations invariably been forced to give way. The French stood like a rock at Verdun and soon after drove forward vigorously in the battle of the Somme and in turn played a great part in the repeated drives in Flanders.

"The impending German offensive will possibly be their great assault. The French and British armies can be relied upon to withstand the shock.

Entire Front Active

In the west no important operations took place during the past seven-day period. The entire front from the North Sea to the Swiss border was very active.

"After fighting on the defensive for ten weeks the Italians, firmly supported by the Franco-British forces, have been able to reorganize their dispositions in the field. Thereupon the French, seizing a favorable opportunity, passed to the offensive in the neighborhood of the Monte Tomba. The oucome of their undertaking was singularly fortunate.

"The success of the French turned the scale. The Italians, encouraged by this victory, at once set about driving the enemy across the Piave. No hostile units now remain on the west bank of the Piave.

"Heavy snow has at last fallen in the Alpine regions, which greatly hampers the Austro-Germans. It will be a tremendous task for them to keep their lines of communication open in the mountain area.

"The inter-Allied War Council, not relying on undertaking a counter offensive in the West in order to relieve Austro-German pressure in Italy, smoothly and quietly transported an important number of veteran French and British divisions to the Venetian battlefield. Some time had of necessity to elapse before the closest coördination and harmony could be secured between the mixed contingents fighting in a new terrain. This period of adjustment has now passed, and we may anticipate that the French, British and Italians fighting side by side will be able to master the situation.

Turkish Assault Fails

"In Palestine, hostile reaction following upon the fall of Jerusalem, as was to be anticipated, took place. The Turkish forces delivered a series of very well concerted and powerful thrusts in the neighborhood of Bir-Nebala. These assaults were evidently launched for the purpose of retaking the Holy City. But owing to the superiority of the British, not only did the Turkish counter offensive fail utterly, but the British were able to push forward for a distance of seven miles.

"The British are continuing their successful operations, and have been able to extend their lines nine miles north of Jerusalem. Inclement weather has impeded operations.

"From various sources information reaches us that under German supervision a large number of fresh battalions, withdrawn from Mesopotamia and the Caucasus, are being rushed to Palestine. Damascus is the centre of much military activity.

"It is believed that in order to attempt to regain their prestige the Germans will afford the Turks whatever assistance is possible in an effort to check the British and retake Jerusalem."

THE CLEVELAND NEWS
Published by the Cleveland Company, D. R. Hanna, president; William P. Leech, vice president; George F. Moran, managing editor; T. A. Robertson, managing editor.
OFFICES—LEADER-NEWS BLDG.
Bell Main 4747—Cuyahoga Central 7100
Price 1c in Cleveland and Cuyahoga county; elsewhere 2c; delivered 10c a week; by mail in advance $3; outside of Ohio $5.

THE NEWS

The Only Evening Paper in Cleveland With Associated Press Dispatches.
CLEVELAND, O., JANUARY 3 1918.

WHY DAMN BURLESON AND BLESS OTHERS?

Postmaster General Burleson's violent opposition to the reasonable request of the postal employees for a living wage has made him one of the most unpopular members of President Wilson's cabinet and shown him to be one of the most incompetent. The Chicago Federation of Labor has demanded his removal. Every labor union in Austin, Tex., his home town, has asked Mr. Wilson to get rid of him. Here is a typical newspaper estimate of the postmaster general:

> Burleson's chief offending may lead to an obsession which possesses him to the effect that he must make the postoffice department show a large money balance at the end of the year.
>
> In avoiding a deficit he grinds labor like a steel trust magnate, sacrifices efficiency and denounces collective bargaining, or any other up-to-date humanized policy.
>
> After President Wilson had taken the trouble to go to Buffalo to address the American Federation of Labor convention, Burleson undid much of the good of the President's efforts by denouncing the postal employees' efforts to unionize and declaring that their appeal for a living wage was unpatriotic.
>
> This from a Texas landed proprietor of great wealth did not sit well with organized labor.

This description of Mr. Wilson's postmaster general is not the editorial opinion of some Republican or independent newspaper, free to speak its mind as to the performances of a Democratic administration. The words quoted are from a Washington dispatch, a "staff special," published the other day in the Cleveland Press, a Democratic organ which supported Mr. Wilson's candidacy for re-election on the "kept us out of war" plea, which favored Secretary Baker with a sweeping exoneration before the testimony was taken, and which has repeatedly misrepresented the congressional investigations into the conduct of the war as "political fishing expeditions" for the gathering of "political war medicine."

There is no question of Mr. Burleson's unfitness for his post. The request of the postoffice department's employees for a salary increase—the second in forty years—to help them to meet present living costs is just and right. No right-minded person would think of opposing it. No sort of "obsession" on Burleson's part can excuse his brainless and heartless treatment of faithful public servants. Making the postoffice "pay" by such methods will not help along any presidential ambition he may entertain and avoiding a deficit will mean nothing with postage rates increased 50 or 100 per cent.

But why the free-hand lambasting of this cabinet member by a partisan organ which affects to consider any criticism of other cabinet members as closely approaching treason? Is it that Mr. Burleson has not been influential in getting any young Mr. Scripps exempted from

Before Taking Up the Next



Under muslins

Wringers, $5.45.
ers, 5c each.
Cups, 3c.
Seventh floor

THE CLEVELAND NEWS
Published by the Cleveland Company, D. R. Hanna, president; William P. Leech, vice president; George F. Moran, assistant general manager; T. A. Robertson, managing editor.
OFFICES—LEADER-NEWS BLDG.
Bell Main 4747—Cuyahoga Central 7100
Price 1c in Cleveland and Cuyahoga county; elsewhere 2c; delivered 10c a week; by mail in advance $3; outside of Ohio $5.

THE NEWS

The Only Evening Paper in Cleveland With Associated Press Dispatches.
CLEVELAND, O., JANUARY 3 1918.

77

WHY DAMN BURLESON AND BLESS OTHERS?

Postmaster General Burleson's violent opposition to the reasonable request of the postal employees for a living wage has made him one of the most unpopular members of President Wilson's cabinet and shown him to be one of the most incompetent. The Chicago Federation of Labor has demanded his removal. Every labor union in Austin, Tex., his home town, has asked Mr. Wilson to get rid of him. Here is a typical newspaper estimate of the postmaster general:

> Burleson's chief offending may lead to an obsession which possesses him to the effect that he must make the postoffice department show a large money balance at the end of the year.
>
> In avoiding a deficit he grinds labor like a steel trust magnate, sacrifices efficiency and denounces collective bargaining, or any other up-to-date humanized policy.
>
> After President Wilson had taken the trouble to go to Buffalo to address the American Federation of Labor convention, Burleson undid much of the good of the President's efforts by denouncing the postal employees' efforts to unionize and declaring that their appeal for a living wage was unpatriotic.
>
> This from a Texas landed proprietor of great wealth did not sit well with organized labor.

This description of Mr. Wilson's postmaster general is not the editorial opinion of some Republican or independent newspaper, free to speak its mind as to the performances of a Democratic administration. The words quoted are from a Washington dispatch, a "staff special," published the other day in the Cleveland Press, a Democratic organ which supported Mr. Wilson's candidacy for re-election on the "kept us out of war" plea, which favored Secretary Baker with a sweeping exoneration before the testimony was taken, and which has repeatedly misrepresented the congressional investigations into the conduct of the war as "political fishing expeditions" for the gathering of "political war medicine."

There is no question of Mr. Burleson's unfitness for his post. The request of the postoffice department's employees for a salary increase—the second in forty years—to help them to meet present living costs is just and right. No right-minded person would think of opposing it. No sort of "obsession" on Burleson's part can excuse his brainless and heartless treatment of faithful public servants. Making the postoffice "pay" by such methods will not help along any presidential ambition he may entertain and avoiding a deficit will mean nothing with postage rates increased 50 or 100 per cent.

But why the free-hand lambasting of this cabinet member by a partisan organ which affects to consider any criticism of other cabinet members as closely approaching treason? Is it that Mr. Burleson has not been influential in getting any young Mr. Scripps exempted from military service? Or is it that offending thin-skinned political appointees seems to the Press very much more to be condemned than letting American soldiers go without overcoats or bungling humanity's last hope of salvation?

The fact is, of course, that the secretary of war or the secretary of the navy, the President himself, or any public official whatsoever is as open to criticism when he goes wrong as the postmaster general is, and with no more presumption that the censure arises from politics, lack of patriotism or a deep, dark plot. And bad as its treatment of the postal employees has been, the administration appears to have developed faults even more worthy the condemnation of citizens and newspapers patriotic enough to speak up regardless of politics.

Before Taking Up the Next Course



CLEVELAND TOPICS

Written up to the Intelligence of the Public

CLEVELAND, DECEMBER 22, 1917 VOLUME LIII, NUMBER 25

Baker Takes Firmer Hold *of* War Business

THE present flare-up in Washington is an indication of the dissatisfaction that exists throughout the country with the conduct of the war.

Perhaps to some extent it is also a game of politics. As has been intimated, the politicians may be accusing one another.

Dissatisfaction, together with political jockeying, has brought on the investigations that are now under way or being planned.

Some months ago the persons in close touch with Washington war affairs saw that the civilian war boards were doomed to be retired to the background, or perhaps abolished. They noted that these commissions were not given much authority, that what authority had been given them was gradually taken away and that authority was being centered in the office of the Secretary of War.

This writing is not an attack upon Secretary Baker, but is a statement of facts that have been printed for some months, though perhaps not all printed in Cleveland papers. The wise ones saw the trend and predicted that in time Secretary Baker himself would head a small war board to control war supplies and other matters. Within the week Secretary Baker has announced the creation of such a board, to be comprised of seven members, including himself and his assistant, Mr. Benedict Crowell. The other men are army officers.

The creation of this board came immediately after the opening of the investigation and the charge by General Crozier that Congress and Secretary Baker were responsible for delay in war preparations. To a large extent Secretary Baker heads off the congressional investigators before they are fairly well started. If, after long investigation, they advise that he form a better organization, he can point to his new war council and say that he has already done so, the presumption being on his part that this will be a better organization.

To hasten war business, to have it given prompt attention, to bring quick results, a few managers with great authority are needed. Whether these managers shall be business men or army generals is a question. The public would undoubtedly think they ought to be business men. Secretary Baker thinks otherwise. Perhaps he believes that the army officers, with the advice and help of the war boards of business men, will succeed, and they may. His preference for this form of organization is shown.

He is the man responsible for the prompt and successful transaction of war business, and he ought to be permitted to form an organization satisfactory to himself, and of such a nature that it will work smoothly and actually get things done in the right way and on time. Then the country should hold him responsible for results.

The dissatisfaction with the results obtained by civilian war boards with little authority, and by loose organization of the military branch of the government, is shown in the present investigation. If Secretary Baker's new form of organization does not get the results necessary there will be further dissatisfaction. However, if this small group of men with autocratic power can succeed, then it will be shown that this is the right form of organization.

Cleveland Topics has been urging all along that a few men be given autocratic power to manage war affairs. This is exceedingly necessary in a great business enterprise, such as supplying all the armies with provisions and munitions.

Washington is a very whirligig for excitement at the present time. Thousands of outsiders are crowding there, some having gone on their own initiative to present various schemes to government officials and to obtain various kinds of contracts, and others have been called to give advice and aid and to bid on government contracts. The hotels and boarding houses are crowded. It is almost impossible to find lodgings. A Cleveland manufacturer maintains a room there permanently, although he only visits Washington occasionally, for he knows if he gives up this room he may never again be able to get one. When he is not there he permits friends who have business in Washington to lodge in his room.

The government departments, and especially the war department, are overwhelmed with callers. A man must go through a double ticket system to get to Secretary Baker, even after he has made an appointment. When the Secretary has agreed to receive him and he calls at the appointed time, his name, address and other particulars are recorded by a clerk in an outer room. The clerk retains one part of the ticket and gives the caller the other part. When he arrives at the inner door he is obliged to go through this ticket ceremony again, this time in the presence of secret service men. Government officials must take precautions of this kind to save time and to keep away unnecessary callers.

These things are mentioned to show the great amount of detail that must be handled by the government departments, yet they indicate this only in a very meager way. With the tremendous war business that the government has on hand, with the spending of some billions of dollars in a year, the placing of contracts, the supervising of work and the shipping of goods, it may be imagined how enormous is the detail.

It is absolutely necessary for the government to surround its business with some red tape. Records must be kept. There must be checks on the business. The government cannot just open the treasury and say to the officials, "spend."

Now, in this vast business dealing there will be mistakes, of course. A certain allowance should be made for mistakes.

Within the week a refrigerator ship, which had carried a load of beef to France for the American army, came back with 150 tons of beef in one of the compartments. Somebody had failed to unload it. Even the captain did not know that the beef was on his ship on the return trip. The compartment had not been kept cold and the meat had spoiled. A great furore was made by some persons over this incident.

If this is the first mistake of that kind, or if the mistakes have been relatively few, the errors may be overlooked. There will be mistakes, always. However, if the mistakes are too numerous, if there is general carelessness and inefficiency, then the laxness cannot be overlooked.

The various congressional investigations that are now under way into pretty nearly all government war activities may reveal several interesting points.

First, they may show that there is too much red tape; that the system of records can be simplified.

Second, they may show that there has been more carelessness than necessary because of laxness in organization.

If facts such as these are brought out, then the government should simplify its system of keeping records, and also systematize its business in such a way that carelessness will be reduced to a minimum.

If the executive department of the government, that is, the President and his cabinet officials, cannot cut out the unnecessary red tape and carelessness and obtain good results, then the country will clamor for new high officials.

WILSON ANNOUNCES RAILWAY PLAN; BILL IN HOUSE PROVIDES $500,000,000; HEAVY PENALTY FOR IMPEDING WORK

President Wilson's Address to Congress

PRESIDENT WILSON, in an address to both houses of Congress in joint session, yesterday gave his recommendations and outlined the legislation desired by his Administration for carrying out Government operation of the railroads of the country. The address of the President follows in full:

Gentlemen of the Congress: I have asked the privilege of addressing you in order to report that on the 28th of December last, during the recess of Congress, acting through the Secretary of War and under the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, I took possession and assumed control of the railway lines of the country and the systems of water transportation under their control.

This step seemed to be imperatively necessary in the interest of the public welfare in the presence of the great tasks of war with which we are now dealing. As our experience develops difficulties and makes it clear what they are I have deemed it my duty to remove those difficulties wherever I have the legal power to do so. To assume control of the vast railway systems of the country is, I realize, a very great responsibility, but to fail to do so in the existing circumstances would have been a much greater. I assumed the less responsibility rather than the weightier.

I am sure that I am speaking the mind of all thoughtful Americans when I say that it is our duty as the representatives of the nation to do everything that it is necessary to do to secure the complete mobilization of the whole resources of America by as rapid and effective a means as can be found. Transportation supplies all the arteries of mobilization. Unless it be under a single and unified direction the whole process of the nation's action is embarrassed.

Railway Executives Commended.

It was in the true spirit of America, and it was right, that we should first try to effect the necessary unification under the voluntary action of those who were in charge of the great railway properties; and we did try it. The directors of the railways responded to the need promptly and generously.

The group of railway executives who were charged with the task of actual coordination and general direction performed their difficult duties with patriotic zeal and marked ability, as was to have been expected, and did, I believe, everything that it was possible for them to do in the circumstances.

If I have taken the task out of their hands it has not been because of any dereliction or failure on their part, but only because there were some things which the Government can do and private management cannot. We shall continue to value most highly the advice and assistance of these gentlemen, and I am sure we shall not find them withholding it.

It had become unmistakably plain [illegible] under Government admin[illegible] and equipment of every kind. Only under that authority can new terminals be constructed and developed without regard to the requirements or limitations of particular roads. But under Government administration all these things will be possible —not instantly, but as fast as practical difficulties, which cannot be merely conjured away, give way before the new management.

All Interests Safeguarded.

The common administration will be carried out with as little disturbance of the present operating organizations and personnel of the railways as possible. Nothing will be altered or disturbed which it is not necessary to disturb. We are serving the public interest and safeguarding the public safety, but we are also regardful of the interest of those by whom these great properties are owned and glad to avail ourselves of the experience and trained ability of those who have been managing them.

It is necessary that the transportation of troops and of war material, of food and of fuel, and of everything that is necessary for the full mobilization of the energies and resources of the country, should be first considered, but it is clearly in the public interest also that the ordinary activities and the normal industrial and commercial life of the country should be interfered with and dislocated as little as possible, and the public may rest assured that the interest and convenience of the private shipper will be as carefully served and safeguarded as it is possible to serve and safeguard it in the present extraordinary circumstances.

While the present authority of the Executive suffices for all purposes of administration, and while, of course, all private interests must for the present give way to the public necessity, it is, I am sure you will agree with me, right and necessary that the owners and creditors of the railways, the holders of their stocks and bonds, should receive from the Government an unqualified guarantee that their properties will be maintained throughout the period of Federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present, and that the several roads will receive under Federal management such compensation as is equitable and just alike to their owners and to the general public.

I would suggest the average net railway operating income of the three years ending June 30, 1917. I earnestly recommend that these guarantees be given by appropriate legislation, and given as promptly as circumstances permit.

Necessary to Protect Values.

[illegible] essential [illegible] that the large financial operations every year necessary in connection with the maintenance, operation and development of the roads should, during the period of the war, be wisely related to the financial operations of the Government.

Our first duty is, of course, to conserve the common interest and the common safety and to make certain that nothing stands in the way of the successful prosecution of the great war for liberty and justice, but it is an obligation of public conscience and of public honor that the private interests we disturb should be kept safe from unjust injury, and it is of the utmost consequence to the Government itself that all great financial operations should be stabilized and coordinated with the financial operations of the Government. No borrowing should run athwart the borrowings of the Federal Treasury, and no fundamental industrial values should anywhere be unnecessarily impaired.

Railroad Securities Vital.

In the hands of many thousands of small investors in the country, as well as in national banks, in insurance companies, in savings banks, in trust companies, in financial agencies of every kind, railway securities, the sum total of which runs up to some ten or eleven thousand millions, constitute a vital part of the structure of credit, and the unquestioned solidity of that structure must be maintained.

The Secretary of War and I easily agreed that, in view of the many complex interests which must be safeguarded and harmonized, as well as because of his exceptional experience and ability in this new field of governmental action, the Hon. William G. McAdoo was the right man to assume direct administrative control of this new executive task. At our request he consented to assume the authority and duties of organizer and Director General of the new railway administration. He has assumed those duties and his work is in active progress.'

It is probably too much to expect that even under the unified railway administration which will now be possible sufficient economies can be effected in the operation of the railways to make it possible to add to their equipment and extend their operative facilities as much as the present extraordinary demands upon their use will render desirable without resorting to the national Treasury for the funds. If it is not possible, it will of course be necessary to resort to the Congress for grants of money for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury will advise with your committees with regard to this very practical aspect of

---

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Smoot

on Excess Profits.

New York got the thrill of the suffrage

Caused Their Arrest.

THE JOHNSTOWN DEMOCRAT

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.

Indeed, what is there that does not appear marvelous when it comes to our knowledge for the first time? How many things, too, are looked upon as quite impossible until they have been actually effected?—Pliny.

THE WAR ON BAKER.

This fact should not escape attention.

The war on Secretary Baker is not directed against him primarily because his department has "failed" in the great emergency of war.

For as a matter of fact it has not failed.

It has performed prodigies.

It has achieved in nine months more than Britain was able to do in more than a year.

It has wrought more largely in that time than France was able to do in an equal space.

There have been hitches here and there.

Red tape has undoubtedly retarded action in certain instances.

There may have been some graft and some mistakes in the purchase of guns, clothing and munitions.

But it is not on this account that the head of Secretary Baker is being demanded.

The outfit which is pursuing him merely uses the red tape and the possible graft and the undue delays and the occasional hitches and all the rest as a disguise for their real motive.

THEY ARE "AFTER" SECRETARY BAKER BECAUSE HE IS STANDING STEADFASTLY IN THE WAY OF GRAFTING PRUSSIANISM ON TO THE FREE INSTITUTIONS OF THIS COUNTRY.

This is the whole secret.

Of course there is some honest and perhaps deserved criticism of Secretary Baker.

We hold no brief for him.

But we do not attempt to disguise our satisfaction that he has spoken decidedly and explicitly against Prussianizing the United States.

And in doing this he has undoubtedly raised up against him all the forces which follow the Roosevelt leadership.

The former president is going up and down the land with bitter assaults upon the administration and particularly upon its alleged policy of "unpreparedness."

Yet under the first Wilson administration more money was spent for military and naval purposes by hundreds of millions of dollars than under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

The country was prepared as well as any country meaning to keep the peace should be. To say that it was unprepared is to falsify the fact.

And Secretary Baker has handled his part of the great task with admirable skill and ability. If there have been weaknesses developed in the army, the fault has not been his. It has been that of the military system or its workings under the trained hands of military men.

LET IT BE KEPT STEADILY IN MIND THAT THE WAR ON SECRETARY BAKER IS INSPIRED BY THOSE WHO ARE BENT ON FASTENING ON THIS COUNTRY THE VERY SYSTEM WE ARE DETERMINED TO OVERTHROW IN GERMANY.

WILSON ANNOUNCES RAILWAY PLAN; BILL IN HOUSE PROVIDES $500,000,000; HEAVY PENALTY FOR IMPEDING WORK

President Wilson's Address to Congress

PRESIDENT WILSON, in an address to both houses of Congress in joint session, yesterday gave his recommendations and outlined the legislation desired by his Administration for carrying out Government operation of the railroads of the country. The address of the President follows in full:

Gentlemen of the Congress: I have asked the privilege of addressing you in order to report that on the 28th of December last, during the recess of Congress, acting through the Secretary of War and under the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, I took possession and assumed control of the railway lines of the country and the systems of water transportation under their control.

This step seemed to be imperatively necessary in the interest of the public welfare in the presence of the great tasks of war with which we are now dealing. As our experience develops difficulties and makes it clear what they are I have deemed it my duty to remove those difficulties wherever I have the legal power to do so. To assume control of the vast railway systems of the country is, I realize, a very great responsibility, but to fail to do so in the existing circumstances would have been a much greater. I assumed the less responsibility rather than the weightier.

I am sure that I am speaking the mind of all thoughtful Americans when I say that it is our duty as the representatives of the nation to do everything that it is necessary to do to secure the complete mobilization of the whole resources of America by as rapid and effective a means as can be found. Transportation supplies all the arteries of mobilization. Unless it be under a single and unified direction the whole process of the nation's action is embarrassed.

Railway Executives Commended.

It was in the true spirit of America, and it was right, that we should first try to effect the necessary unification under the voluntary action of those who were in charge of the great railway properties; and we did try it. The directors of the railways responded to the need promptly and generously.

The group of railway executives who were charged with the task of actual coordination and general direction performed their difficult duties with patriotic zeal and marked ability, as was to have been expected, and did, I believe, everything that it was possible for them to do in the circumstances.

If I have taken the task out of their hands it has not been because of any dereliction or failure on their part, but only because there were some things which the Government can do and private management cannot. We shall continue to value most highly the advice and assistance of these gentlemen, and I am sure we shall not find them withholding it.

It had become unmistakably plain that only under Government administration can the entire equipment of the several systems of transportation be fully and unreservedly thrown into a common service without injurious discrimination against particular properties. Only under Government administration can absolutely unrestricted and unembarrassed common use be made of all tracks, terminals, terminal facilities and equipment of every kind. Only under that authority can new terminals be constructed and developed without regard to the requirements or limitations of particular roads. But under Government administration all these things will be possible —not instantly, but as fast as practical difficulties, which cannot be merely conjured away, give way before the new management.

All Interests Safeguarded.

The common administration will be carried out with as little disturbance of the present operating organizations and personnel of the railways as possible. Nothing will be altered or disturbed which it is not necessary to disturb. We are serving the public interest and safeguarding the public safety, but we are also regardful of the interest of those by whom these great properties are owned and glad to avail ourselves of the experience and trained ability of those who have been managing them.

It is necessary that the transportation of troops and of war material, of food and of fuel, and of everything that is necessary for the full mobilization of the energies and resources of the country, should be first considered, but it is clearly in the public interest also that the ordinary activities and the normal industrial and commercial life of the country should be interfered with and dislocated as little as possible, and the public may rest assured that the interest and convenience of the private shipper will be as carefully served and safeguarded as it is possible to serve and safeguard it in the present extraordinary circumstances.

While the present authority of the Executive suffices for all purposes of administration, and while, of course, all private interests must for the present give way to the public necessity, it is, I am sure you will agree with me, right and necessary that the owners and creditors of the railways, the holders of their stocks and bonds, should receive from the Government an unqualified guarantee that their properties will be maintained throughout the period of Federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present, and that the several roads will receive under Federal management such compensation as is equitable and just alike to their owners and to the general public.

I would suggest the average net railway operating income of the three years ending June 30, 1917. I earnestly recommend that these guarantees be given by appropriate legislation, and given as promptly as circumstances permit.

Necessary to Protect Values.

I need not point out the essential justice of such guarantees and their great influence and significance as elements in the present financial and industrial situation of the country. Indeed, one of the strong arguments for assuming control of the railroads at this time is the financial argument. It is necessary that the values of railway securities should be justly and fairly protected and that the large financial operations every year necessary in connection with the maintenance, operation and development of the roads should, during the period of the war, be wisely related to the financial operations of the Government.

Our first duty is, of course, to conserve the common interest and the common safety and to make certain that nothing stands in the way of the successful prosecution of the great war for liberty and justice, but it is an obligation of public conscience and of public honor that the private interests we disturb should be kept safe from unjust injury, and it is of the utmost consequence to the Government itself that all great financial operations should be stabilized and coordinated with the financial operations of the Government. No borrowing should run athwart the borrowings of the Federal Treasury, and no fundamental industrial values should anywhere be unnecessarily impaired.

Railroad Securities Vital.

In the hands of many thousands of small investors in the country, as well as in national banks, in insurance companies, in savings banks, in trust companies, in financial agencies of every kind, railway securities, the sum total of which runs up to some ten or eleven thousand millions, constitute a vital part of the structure of credit, and the unquestioned solidity of that structure must be maintained.

The Secretary of War and I easily agreed that, in view of the many complex interests which must be safeguarded and harmonized, as well as because of his exceptional experience and ability in this new field of governmental action, the Hon. William G. McAdoo was the right man to assume direct administrative control of this new executive task. At our request he consented to assume the authority and duties of organizer and Director General of the new railway administration. He has assumed those duties and his work is in active progress.

It is probably too much to expect that even under the unified railway administration which will now be possible sufficient economies can be effected in the operation of the railways to make it possible to add to their equipment and extend their operative facilities as much as the present extraordinary demands upon their use will render desirable without resorting to the national Treasury for the funds. If it is not possible, it will of course be necessary to resort to the Congress for grants of money for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury will advise with your committees with regard to this very practical aspect of the matter.

For the present I suggest only the guarantees I have indicated and such appropriations as are necessary at the outset of this task. I take the liberty of expressing the hope that the Congress may grant these promptly and ungrudgingly. We are dealing with great matters and will, I am sure, deal with them greatly.

THE JOHNSTOWN DEMOCRAT

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.

Indeed, what is there that does not appear marvelous when it comes to our knowledge for the first time? How many things, too, are looked upon as quite impossible until they have been actually effected?—Pliny.

THE WAR ON BAKER.

This fact should not escape attention.

The war on Secretary Baker is not directed against him primarily because his department has "failed" in the great emergency of war.

For as a matter of fact it has not failed.

It has performed prodigies.

It has achieved in nine months more than Britain was able to do in more than a year.

It has wrought more largely in that time than France was able to do in an equal space.

There have been hitches here and there.

Red tape has undoubtedly retarded action in certain instances.

There may have been some graft and some mistakes in the purchase of guns, clothing and munitions.

But it is not on this account that the head of Secretary Baker is being demanded.

The outfit which is pursuing him merely uses the red tape and the possible graft and the undue delays and the occasional hitches and all the rest as a disguise for their real motive.

THEY ARE "AFTER" SECRETARY BAKER BECAUSE HE IS STANDING STEADFASTLY IN THE WAY OF GRAFTING PRUSSIANISM ON TO THE FREE INSTITUTIONS OF THIS COUNTRY.

This is the whole secret.

Of course there is some honest and perhaps deserved criticism of Secretary Baker.

We hold no brief for him.

But we do not attempt to disguise our satisfaction that he has spoken decidedly and explicitly against Prussianizing the United States.

And in doing this he has undoubtedly raised up against him all the forces which follow the Roosevelt leadership.

The former president is going up and down the land with bitter assaults upon the administration and particularly upon its alleged policy of "unpreparedness."

Yet under the first Wilson administration more money was spent for military and naval purposes by hundreds of millions of dollars than under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

The country was prepared as well as any country meaning to keep the peace should be. To say that it was unprepared is to falsify the fact.

And Secretary Baker has handled his part of the great task with admirable skill and ability. If there have been weaknesses developed in the army, the fault has not been his. It has been that of the military system or its workings under the trained hands of military men.

LET IT BE KEPT STEADILY IN MIND THAT THE WAR ON SECRETARY BAKER IS INSPIRED BY THOSE WHO ARE BENT ON FASTENING ON THIS COUNTRY THE VERY SYSTEM WE ARE DETERMINED TO OVERTHROW IN GERMANY.

N. Y. Sun. Jan. 9/18

The Fourteen Conditions

1—Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings.

2—Absolute freedom of the seas, alike in peace and in war, except as they may be closed by international action.

3—The removal of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace.

4—Adequate guarantees that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5—A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon the principle that the interests of the populations must have equal weight with the equal claims of the government concerned.

6—The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all Russian questions as will secure for her unhampered opportunity for independent political development and national policy.

7—The evacuation and restoration of Belgium, without any attempt to limit her sovereignty.

8—The liberation of all French territory and the restoration of the invaded portions, and the righting of the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine.

9—The readjustment of the frontiers of Italy along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10—The freest opportunity of the peoples of Austria-Hungary for antonomous development.

11—The evacuation of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with free access to the sea for Serbia; the restoration of occupied territories; the fixing of the relations of the several Balkan states along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality, and international guarantees of their political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

12—Secure sovereignty for the Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire, but with assurance that the other nationalities now under Turkish rule shall have unmolested opportunity of autonomous development; the Dardanelles to be permanently opened to all nations under international guarantees.

13—Erection of an independent Polish state, including the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, with free access to the sea and with political and economic independence and territorial integrity internationally guaranteed.

14—The formation of a general association of nations under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

New York Sun Jan. 9/18
President Wilson's War & Peace
Aims Addess Congress

WILSON GIVES WAR AIMS AND PEACE TERMS; TELLS CONGRESS HIS CREED OF DEMOCRACY; FOURTEEN PRINCIPLES TELL PURPOSE OF U. S.

President Wilson's War and Peace Aims Address to Congress

IN an address to both houses of Congress, assembled in joint session, President Wilson yesterday enunciated the war and peace programme of the United States in fourteen definite proposals. The President spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desires to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and representatives of the Central Powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement.

The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite programme of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the Central Powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific programme of practical terms was added. That programme proposed no concessions at all, either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

Significance in Parleys.

The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments, or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and the Balkan States, which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely and in the true spirit of modern democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors and all the world has been audience, as was desired.

To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the 9th of July last, the spirit and intention of the Liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact, to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the Central Empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once but again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them.

Lloyd George's Aims Approved.

Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power apparently is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right, of what it is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe.

Would Like to Aid Russia.

They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is out heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open, and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular Governments and likely at some unlooked for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us.

The programme of the world's peace, therefore, is our programme, and that programme, the only possible programme, as we see it, is this:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

Belgium Must Be Restored.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

Independence for Poland.

XIII. An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guaranteess of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right, we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the Governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace, such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this programme does, remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this programme that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

Germany's Spokesmen an Issue.

Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

We have spoken now surely in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, the honor and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty, has come and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.

for a general peace discussion should be answered by the nations at war with the Central Empires. That each nation should speak through its recognized spokesman was the plan evidently agreed upon each choosing his own way to bring the object of the struggle forcibly before the world.

The President kept his own part in this plan a carefully guarded secret. Three days ago immediately following the speech of Lloyd George he began the preparation of the message he delivered to-day. His own Cabinet was not taken into the secret.

It was just before noon when word was first flashed from the White House that the President would address Congress "on our international relations."

Presidential embargo. The firm of Rueff Bros., of which the two Rueffs are members, and J. Ramos & Co., Inc., a shoe exporting concern in which they are also interested, and which is located at the same address, were also named in the indictments as defendants.

Ben A. Matthews, Assistant United States Attorney, asked that bench warrants be issued for the immediate arrest of all of the parties concerned.

It is charged that the asbestos lining was removed from safes and large quantities of potash concealed in secret receptacles in the walls, after which the safes were sent to a customer at Vera Cruz. The four men charged with having aided the scheme are Frank M. Jarabe, purchasing agent for the Rueffs; Pedro Chambon, Enrique Rio and Enrique Gonzales, Mexicans. The specific shipment of 11,000 pounds of chlorate of potash in this clandestine manner via the Ward liner Esperanza on September 27 last is alleged in the indictment.

TARIFF MENACE IS SEEN IN WAR AIM 3

Continued from First Page.

means this country will never be committed to such a policy in any treaty of peace.

Won't Stand for Free Trade.

Senator Curtis (Kan.): The United States will not have economic free trade fastened upon it at any peace conference. If the President means by removal of economic barriers the establishment of world free trade, I cannot agree with him. As I read the message the President advocates elimination of all trade tariffs, and that I am opposed to and believe the country will be opposed to it.

Senator Weeks (Mass.): The address of the President, particularly with reference to the situation in Russia and with less particularity with reference to conditions in France, is most timely. I believe it will have a benefical effect in Russia. The encouragement to France and the assurance that America's support to them in their fight will grow in substantiality and will be salutary.

Senator Dillingham (Vt.): The President's definition of the aims of the United States at this juncture possesses in its probable effect upon the Russians the most important element of timeliness. The address, setting forth as it does the position of the Administration, has great value. I cannot believe that it will strike throughout the United States complete harmony of public opinion with regard to the various specific propositions which the President has set forth. It is too much of a departure from traditional principles for that, but the concrete character of the fourteen specifications set forth in the address furnishes a basis for discussion and a ground work for the readjustment subsequent to the war.

Called "Clear as Crystal."

Speaker Clark (Mo.): The President's message was strong, clear and explicit. It is the most luminous of the President's utterances—clear as crystal. The man who cannot understand precisely what the President means is unusually dense.

Representative Gillette, acting Republican floor leader in the House (Mass.): I am in hearty accord with the President's address unless he meant universal free trade by his allusion to economic freedom, and I do not believe that could have been his intention. I question the wisdom of specifying so exactly the territorial limitations which the war should effect, for I doubt if our people are prepared to fight for the Balkan boundary lines, for instance. But personally I agree with his programme even then, particularly the decrease of the power of the Turk.

Representative Rainey (Ill.): A timely message. It fits in with Lloyd George. It ought to encourage the Russians. It ought to encourage the non-military party in Germany to oppose the military programme of Germany.

Representative Cannon (Ill.): The President is always strong in his addresses. I wish this one could be read to every man, woman and child and thoroughly explained in Germany and Austria.

Address Pleases Socialists.

Representative London (N. Y.): The President is performing the only function the United States can perform. It was a speech of moderation and firmness—a very courageous effort by a great man to meet an extraordinary situation. I wish it could reach the great masses of the people of Europe. Altogether it is a very promising declaration.

Representative Hicks (N. Y.): An excellent message. I am glad it cooperates so closely with the purposes of the Allies.

Representative Pou (N. C.): The clearest statement of our war aims yet made. Two fine appeals are in it—one to the Russian people and the other to that portion of the German people who have some sense of justice left.

Representative Miller (Minn.): The language used in discussing economic conditions after the war does not reflect the opinion of all Americans. Very likely the President does not intend his words about free trade to be construed literally. When the war is over the markets of America should not be opened up to all the world on a free and equal basis. The message is a direct appeal to the Prussian people. They now have a chance to turn back and travel on the road to decency.

VIGILANTES RENEW APPEAL.

Ask Senate Recognition of Petition for La Follette's Expulsion.

ceptance.

WON'T YIELD TERRITORY

Alsace for France, German Colonies and War Indemnity Called "Too Much."

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Although reports from various sources indicate that Germany is passing through a severe political crisis, caused by the revelation of her uncompromising annexationist policy in the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, perhaps the most serious crisis in her history, with the political and diplomatic leaders on one side and the militarist chiefs on the other, the German newspapers which have been received here and in the neutral cities near the frontier are unanimous in rejecting as impossible the peace terms suggested by Premier Lloyd George in his address to the British labor unions.

Neutral observers assert that the gap between the leaders of opinion in Germany has become a chasm so wide that it cannot be bridged. It is again reported, despite an official denial from Berlin, that Gen. von Ludendorff, leader of the militarists and the ruling mind in the group that is conducting the affairs of Germany, has gone so far as to threaten to resign in conjunction with Field Marshal von Hindenburg if Dr. von Kuhlmann, Count Czernin and the other advocates of a moderate peace are allowed to go any further along that line.

It is perhaps significant that no comment has been received from *Vorwaerts*, the leading Socialist organ of Germany. Austrian newspapers express the view that the Premier repudiated a desire to dismember Austria, and thus, as the *Nieue Freie Press* puts it, the "Czechs and Jugoslavs now understand that their false friends in England and France have abandoned them."

British Proposals "Impossible."

A Vienna despatch to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) says that in political circles the peace conditions offered by the British Prime Minister are considered impossible of acceptance.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the semi-official German organ, says:

"Even if Lloyd George now for obvious reasons renounces the talk about all kinds f crushing aims with which he formerly was wont to make an impression on the masses of his own people and the Allies, and if those points in which Russia had the greatest interest were erased from the general programme of the Entente, there nevertheless has been virtually no change in England's own war aims. They are as before the result of the will for unrestricted world power.

"Mr. Lloyd George knows to-day, as when he made his first war speech, that the territorial integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, as well as that of the other allies of Germany, must form the cornerstone in the building of a new piece. Nevertheless he adheres to his imperialistic war aims with their unmeasured demands ,and only by a change in tone tries to give the impression that he takes into account the alteration of the military and political situation. It is characteristic of him and his allies."

"Cologne Zeitung" Opposes Acceptance.

The Cologne *Zeitung* says:

"If these war aims should be fulfilled Germany would be driven back into her position in 1914, btu without Alsace-Lorraine and the eGrman colonies and loaded with an immense war indemnity, faced with a dangerous Polish State on her frontier, and moreover, delivered to the discretion of the Entente allies for receiving goods. The peace offer of Premier Lloyd George cannot be accepted."

The *Rhenische Westfaelische Zeitung* of Essen, an organ of the Krupps, says:

"When Lloyd George and British labor demand Alsace for France and the German colonies, Arabia, Syria and Palestine for England, and speak of the war indemnity we will have to pay, the answer in view of the actual war situation is, 'It is too much.'"

The newspaper thinks, however, that the calmer tone in which Lloyd George spoke in worth noting, and adds:

"Well, Lloyd George too will one day become reasonable. Until then, the U-boats and Hindenburg's sword will help."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Only a defeated Germany could think of negotiating on the terms laid down by Lloyd George. It is a new war speech and a way to terminate the war will only be open when the movement which has begun in England and other Entente countries is strong enough to replace Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Baron Sonnino by men who recognize the impossible nature of such speeches and draw consequences from such recognition.

"How far we are from that time it is hard to say."

"No Alsace-Lorraine Question."

The *Nachrichten* of Dusseldorf says:

"The main point of the speech is that Lloyd George binds Great Britain to fight to the last breath for Alsace-Lorraine. We do not believe, however, that the British people will fight to the last breath for this war aim.

"There is no Alsace-Lorraine question for us and the speech cannot, therefore, aim at promoting peace with us. It was intended to throw suspicion on the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. The sword alone can convince this enemy and make him ready for peace."

The *Boersen-Courier* of Berlin regards the speech as an attempt to isolate Germany by intimidating her allies

quakes in Guatemala, was estimated at six thousand.

The traveller said that more than one hundred persons were shot while robbing the dead. He added that many of the inhabitants of Guatemala were fleeing for safety to Mexico and Salvador.

that the terms of Germany's enemies were exorbitant.

"Not an inch of German territory will be given up," he declared. "We must try to safegu ard our frontiers."

Asserting that the Bavarians, like the other Germans, were victorious everywhere, the King added: "May we succeed also in defeating out latest enemies, the Americans."

The Austrian press comments are similar to the German. The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna says:

"Lloyd George's peace terms are nothing else than the ruthless idea, clau in many words, that force shall decide; that the war shall continue until it has been established unquestionably who is the strongest. Lloyd George announces freedom for all peoples with the exception of those under his own yoke."

The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* of Vienna says:

"Lloyd George recognizes the principle of self-determination and of the rights of peoples only where he believes this principle could be put into effect in favor of the Entente. He preaches economic war, and renounces only with the greatest precautions England's newly established militarism. Thus in the same breath he promises and refuses a lasting peace.

"Lloyd George's insincere speech can give no one the impression that the present British Government seriously desires peace."

The *Reichspost* says:

"Lloyd George's manifesto deserves attention as the statement of a man possessed by lust of conquest. It is useless to humanity, which longs for peace."

URGES BAGDAD ROAD BE MADE NEUTRAL

H. Charles Woods Cites Its Importance to Foe in the Present War.

H. Charles Woods, lecturer and author, a Sandhurst graduate and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, advocated in an address last night before the American Geographical Society the operation of the Bagdad railway at the conclusion of the war on the basis of an international agreement.

"Whatever concession may be offered to the Allies at home," he said, "they must leave no stone unturned to prevent the conclusion of a peace which would leave the enemy still in control of this railway."

Mr. Woods pointed out the strategic importance of this line, which nearly has been completed between Constantinople to the Gulf of Persia. Three hundred miles of the road were unfinished at the beginning of the war, he said, and in the stress of campaigning the Turks, allies of Germany, have been unable to complete construction.

While the road operating as far as it did was a menace to the British campaigns in Syria and Mesopotamia it was due to the foresight of the British commanders that the Turks and Germans were forestalled.

"Turkish reinforcements and material destined for Mesopotamia had to be detrained twice," the speaker said, "and the enemy was unabel to derive the full benefits provided by the Euphrates route for water transport. This was due to the fact that the Amanus tunnels were not complete and there was a gap of thirty miles in the Taurus.

"In these circumstances it obviously was necessary to forestall the Turks and to inaugurate a Mesopotamian campaign before the improvement and completion of the railway. Extension of the line was further hindered by the fact that the enemy was compelled to utilize finished parts of the line for military purposes. So in the Syrian campaign had the British delayed taking the proper precaution on the Egyptian frontier until the opening of the Taurus and Amanus tunnels and until the compeltion of the new railway on the west of the Jordan, the dangers of the situation would have increased enormously."

Mr. Woods said it was certain that the line will be completed in the future and that the Germans must not be permitted to obtain control of it.

"NEWS" BY WAY OF BERLIN.

Wolff Bureau Gives Terms for Enlisting in American Army.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Wolf Bureau, the semi-official news agency in Berlin, sends out this despatch:

"On the eastern front the following wireless message has been made public, probably by the Rumanian Government.

"'To All Officers—Soldiers wishing to serve in the American army should apply to the American Military Mission at Jassy. The first condition is severe discipline and unconditional obedience. It will be necessary for soldiers to obtain a recommendation from their officers. Preference will be given those who are willing to serve permanently.'"

FINLAND IS CONGRATULATED.

Reichstag Leader Expresses Germany's Best Wishes.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—At the opening of the session of the Main Committee of

News of Message.

RAILS STAND TEST WELL

Wall Street Debates Whether Wilson's Action Will Prolong or Shorten War.

Will the speech of President Wilson before Congress yesterday, in which the specific peace terms are outlined, make for a longer or a shorter war? That was the question which stock traders asked themselves yesterday, while the speech was clicking out over the wires and in the hour that followed of market trading. Sentiment was very much confused and the old slogan of "when in doubt, sell," was again brought into play. With the end of the speech the leading stocks lost from one to two points, and the specialties declined from two to four. Later, on the covering move just before the close, part of this loss was regained.

Announcement that the President would address Congress was entirely unexpected. It flashed suddenly into the middle of a morning in which stocks had been moving buoyantly, in rather small arcs, but with an upward tendency which edged them toward higher levels.

The Street jumped to the conclusion that the address was to supplement and emphasize the statement of Mr. Lloyd George. It bought stocks on this theory, and the theory proved correct. For by the time the speech was started its probably news value was discounted.

One Strong Spot in Day.

Between the announcement that the speech would be made and its start over the wires was the strongest spot of the day. During this time United States Steel common touched 97⅛, Bethlehem Steel B 82¼, General Motors 120. Marine preferred 86⅜, Reading 76, with the other stocks on the general list to proportionate heights. These prices were due to brisk buying at the opening and were from one to two points higher for the list as a whole, with wider gains in the specialties. American Tobacco was bid up fourteen points and most of the other tobacco stocks were influenced by the demand for it.

Just before the President started to speak the market quieted down and in the fifteen minute or so interval the sales were few and decidedly far between. Stock brokers and their customers alike deserted the floors of the exchanges for places at the ticker side and hung there in expectancy until a summary of the speech was flashed out from Washington, which occurred about ten minutes after the President had started to speak.

Moderate selling transactions then caused a decline. Steel was quoted at 96¾ when the speech started. It slid down to 94⅞, then reacted to 95, again sold below 95, crossed 95, the half mark, and at the moment the speech was finished was quoted at 95⅞.

Speech Starts Downward Move.

The real selling movement started soon thereafter and all stocks on the list slid off from 1 to 2 points from the levels when the speech was started. Steel dropped 2¼ points from that level to the close, at 93⅝, with a net loss for the day of 1¼ points.

The range taken by the market leader was followed generally by the other prominent stocks. There were a few exceptions, in which all of the gains of the morning were not lost. American Tobacco, for instance, closed the day at 155⅛, an advance of 10⅛ points; Texas Company gained 1½ on the day and Sears-Roebuck 3⅞ points on a few transactions.

The rail stocks, while irregular most of the day, sustained relatively smaller net losses on the day than did the industrials, for they had not joined heartily in the morning advance. Reflection of the various interpretations put on the speech were easy to discern in the irregularity which preceded the close.

Trading in stocks as stocks days go was not large. The total turnover was some 700,000 shares. Students of the market were of the opinion that the early buoyancy was caused by the coming into the ring of a good sized volume of orders which had been held up by interrupted wire service on the previous day, and that when these were exhausted the market became a professional affair, which was allowed in the main to take its own course. At any rate public support was conspicuous by its absence.

Called Step Toward Peace.

As viewed in the financial district the speech is the first direct step whcih has been taken toward peace. In some quarters it was interpreted as an invitation to Germany to state her terms. Particular emphasis was laid in financial circles on two paragraphs; one of these is the determined fashion in which the Allies propose to deal with the restora-

indorse the fearless and explicit programme outlined by President Wilson. I am particularly pleased with the position he has taken with regard to Belgium and France, as I feel no peace terms should be considered without provision for the evacuation and restoration of these countries. The President's provisions for the preservation of peace in the future show farsighted vision, which should characterize any international agreement consummated now."

SHIP OUTPUT IN 1918, THREE MILLION TONS

STAN
STEAM

Ny. Sun. Jan. 9/18

WILSON'S HANDWRITING ON MITTELEUROPA





(c) by Harris & Ewing
NEWTON D. BAKER

The stress of international circumstances and the call upon all of us to defend what we have long held dear adds another to the reasons which have always existed for making a Father and Son Week an occasion to which everyone might render co-operation and participation in ungrudging measure.

Secretary of War.

BAKER AND DANIELS "BIRDS," SAYS BILLY

And Evangelist Is for Wilson "Ten Million Ways"—Opens Eight-Week Revival in Washington.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO SLEEP IN TABERNACLE.

Sunday Intends to Preach Hooverism and Patriotism—Hit With Solons.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Billy Sunday's first day of rest—Monday, as usual—was spent by the evangelist in visiting the White House, Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and to giving local workers pointers on the way he will conduct the eight-week campaign in Washington.

President Wilson was not at the White House when Billy called, but an appointment will be made for the two. The President will be invited to attend the services at the Tabernacle.

"I am for President Woodrow Wilson ten million ways—he's one of the greatest ever—any any one who don t back him up in his battle against old Kaiser Bill is a sneaking, contemptible coward or traitor of the worst sort," said Billy.

Baker's Cordial Greeting.

"Hello there, Billy," exclaimed Secretary of War Baker when the Evangelist unexpectedly invaded his office. "I'm glad to see you and wish you worlds of success."

Secretary Baker and Billy chatted as old friends for several minutes, and Mr. Baker said he would be out at the tabernacle soon to hear "some preaching and patriotism."

Sunday went to see Secretary Daniels, who attended the service at the Tabernacle the first day.

"They're a couple of real birds—Baker and Daniels!" declared Billy. "Both are God-fearing, real red-blooded Americans who are on the job and looking after the morals and spiritual welfare of the millions under them in a way that is a real joy to those who know what they are doing.

No Bootlickers There!

Billy's declaration Sunday that "Congress is now rid of the grafters and bootlickers and is composed of the finest type of men in America," made a hit with Senators and Representatives. There is a movement on foot to invite him to speak before the two bodies in joint session.

Among the schemes Billy has in mind for the Washington campaign is one to urge Hooverism at every opportunity.

"Why yell 'I'm a patriotic American' and then go cram and jam yourself full of food that may be needed by the fellows over on the firing line?" he asked to-day.

Still another stroke is to offer the well-heated tabernacle to the soldiers and sailors as a shelter at night. Billy was informed that many soldiers, sailors and marines visiting Washington on short notice had been unable to find lodging.

THE WORLD: TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.

PUBLIC LEDGER—P

MORNING, JANUARY 11,

SENATE GRILLS BAKER ON WAR PREPARATIONS

More Than Million and Half Men Ready for France in 1918

CLOTHING AND ARMS TO EQUIP ALL READY

Reorganization of Department to Be Announced Monday by Secretary

DETAILS MADE PUBLIC

Statement to Committee Covers Ordnance and Quartermaster Branches

Public Ledger Bureau
Washington, Jan. 10

Secretary of War Baker sat before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today, and under a grilling crossfire of questions gave his views of the merits of virtually every criticism which has been heard by the committee respecting war preparations of the oRdnance and Quartermaster General's Departments of the army.

If his testimony can be summed up in its most important phases, it was tersely as follows:

He said he knew nothing or at least could recall nothing of the two offers of the Boston Wool Trade Association to sell the Gvernment its stocks of wool at prevailing prices. These offers, it has been testified, were made in the summer of 1916, and it was said acceptance of them would have saved the Government many millions of dollars. He frankly admitted he did not know anything about the weight of cloths for uniforms and knew no details of the fact that specifications for uniform material had been changed.

The delay in producing the Enfield rifle, he said, was relatively unimportant, "because the war was not on us—it was 3000 miles away."

He gave the indication that in the matter of rifles he considers quality above quantity, but added that we are now getting both.

He asserted secrecy in the letting of contracts was necessary in order to protect Government work and Government plants from the nefarious designs of alien enemies. He refused to enlarge upon this subject for obvious reasons.

Supplies Sufficient

He told the committee that production of clothing was now sufficient to clothe all the troops: that sufficient rifles were on hand for all the armies and that generally supplies of munitions were sufficient.

He refuted testimony to the effect that production of machine guns had been delayed while the ordnance department was awaiting the result of tests of various types. He said orders were placed for Lewis and other guns before the tests which developed the Browning gun was held.

He told the committee that the supplies committee of the Council of National Defense was no longer operating, and that tomorrow he would make a detailed statement of a reorganization of the War Department.

The Secretary agreed to cable General Pershing and ask him to investigate the matter of clothing among the troops in France and inform him whether it was suitable for the climate and compared favorably with clothing worn by English troops.

Secretary entered the committee room fortified with a bundle of long, wicked-looking stogies and a box of matches. He took a seat near Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, and after lighting up begged permission to read his statement. When he had finished he said he would be glad to answer any questions. From that moment until after 5 o'clock this afternoon he answered all sorts of questions. With a stogy elevated toward the ceiling, his hands clasping his knees and in undisturbed fashion he at times answered quickly, at other times paused for minutes and frequently raised a general laugh by a sharp sally.

Clears Many Points

The net results of the day's proceedings, according to several members of the committee, was that Mr. Baker cleared up many things that had appeared suspicious; that he was a keen thinker, with great intellectual force, but that despite his answers and keenness they were of the opinion that as far as the ordnance bureau was concerned there had not been a sufficiently comprehensive grasp of the war situation and adequate preparations had not been made to meet it immediately after war was declared.

Mr. Baker's prepared statement began with reference to the facts:

That arms of the most modern and effective kind have been provided for every soldier in France and are available for every fighting man who can be sent to France in 1918.

That an army of nearly a million and a half men, enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the nation's industries, is now in the field or in training at home and abroad. The statement continued:

"I state the foregoing conditions of the War Department's problem and some of the results attained for two purposes. In the first place, the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the man power and the material power of the nation in a great cause; and second, our army in France under General Pershing and our allies are entitled to have the benefit resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies, which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine.

Army Without Precedent

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort health and general well-being of an army.

"By the co-operation of all interests and all people in the country the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible. That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays goes without saying; but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking, and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts.

"On the first day of April, 1917, the regular army comprised 5791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service approximately 3733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men and the reserve 4000 enlisted men. There were also at that time approximately 2573 officers in the reserve, but as these were on inactive duty they cannot properly be considered in estimating the strength of the army of the United States at that time. On the thirty-first day of December, 1917, the regular army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men; the National Guard of 16,031 officers nad 400,900 enlisted men; the National Army of 480,000 men, and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men. In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9524 officers to 110,856 officers and from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men.

"During the war with Spain the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly six times as great as the maximium number under arms in the Spanish-American war.

"The total number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized by this nation.

"A substantial part of our military forces was selected by the operation of the draft law, the execution of which has demonstrated both the economical and the efficient way of selecting soldiers. The law itself was drawn, its execution carried to a successful conclusion, and the theory of the law novel to our people, explained and made popular, because of its demonstrated fairness both in plan and execution.

"For the training of officers two series of training camps were held, from which about 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life. This number is nearly eight times as great as the number of officers in the regular army on the first day of April.

"For the training of these soldiers sixteen cantonments have been built, costing $134,000,000, with an average profit to the contractors of 2.98 per cent.

Death Rate Very Low

"The death rate in our forces in the United States from mid-September to the end of December averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home. In 1398, the death rate per thousand was 20.14, or nearly three times as great. Our death rate in the army during the year 1916, just before the war, was five per thousand. Leaving out the deaths due to measles and its complications, our rate among all troops in the United States since September 1, has been about two per thousand.

"For the fiscal year 1915 Congress appropriated for the War Department $158,000,000; for the fiscal year 1916, $203,000,000; for the fiscal year 1917, $403,000,000; for the fiscal year 1918, $7,527,338,716. In other words, taking 1915 as a normal year, the appropriations for 1918 are nearly fifty times as great.

"The regular appropriations made by Congress for all governmental purposes for the fiscal year 1915 were $720,000,000, or nearly one-tenth the 1918 appropriations for the War Department alone.

"Of the total War Department appropriations for 1918 $3,200,000,000 was for the ordnance department, of which contracts amounting to $1,677,000,000 already have been placed.

"On the first day of April, 1917, the ordnance department consisted of ninety-seven officers, while now it consists of 3004 officers, and, in addition, has 26,120 enlisted personnel.

New Weapons Studied

"In addition to the selection and training of this new force, the making of these great contracts, and the follow-up necessary in the manufacturing processes, a continuous study of new weapons and instrumentalities has been kept up, a constant contact kept with trained men abroad studying the operation of ordnance material in battle, and accordingly modifying designs and plans here by reason of observation and experience.

"Many of the classes of ordnance material requiring to be designed, specifications drawn and contracts let, were wholly unfamiliar to our normal military practices. The trench warfare material alone involves commitments of $282,000,000.

"Many of the ordnance department's contracts involve increase of plant facilities, the construction of new plants, and constant inspection by inspectors who have had to be trained in specially established schools.

"For the quartermaster general's department in 1918 $3,018,000,000 was appropriated, or a sum more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriation for all governmental purposes.

"On the first day of April there were 347 officers in the quartermaster corps. On the first day of January, 1918, there was a total of 6431 officers.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Sunday, January 6, 1918.

BAKER UNDER FIRE; WILSON WILL DECIDE FATE OF AI[R]

War Secretary's Course to [D]ate Declared Satisfactory to the President.

OPPOSITION MAY FORCE REMOVAL FROM CABINET

Congressmen Bombarded by Demands for Change From All Parts of Country.

RESIGNATION POSSIBLE TO END EMBARRASSMENT

Executive Expresses Pride in Achievements of Department Despite Criticism.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Will Secretary of War N. D. Baker be retired after the continuing disclosures of inefficiency in the war department?

That Secretary Baker has failed is the contention of an increasing number of men, many of whom have maintained from the beginning that no pacifist is constitutionally qualified to direct the warmaking forces of the nation now. Mr. Baker came to the war department as a leader of pacifists and has not changed his views, which include apprehensions of the spread of "militarism" on American soil.

Congressmen Asked to Urge Change.

The demand for the retirement of Mr. Baker is beginning to be echoed in various parts of the country. Newspapers have taken up the cry, and the mail of senators and representatives is crammed with letters urging action to force his dismissal.

Many of these say the country needs Theodore Roosevelt on the war minister's job.

Mr. Baker has his defenders, and they are numerous. They assert that the war secretary may have been a pacifist up to the time his country became involved in war, but that thereupon he became a militarist and devoted his keen analytical mind and his genius for organization to the task of building a war machine in a remarkably short time.

President Satisfied So Far.

Whether congress will be satisfied with the defense remains to be seen. Certainly there is intense dissatisfaction at the capitol with the revelations of bureaucratic ineptitude, sluggishness, red tape and general inefficiency, and the secretary of war has frankly stated that he is responsible. Incidentally, it may be stated, he has the courage of his convictions.

Whether Mr. Baker shall go or stay is a question that will be decided by President Wilson. At this writing the president, I can state authoritatively, is entirely satisfied with his secretary of war and has no thought of parting with him. This does not mean, however, that Mr. Baker will remain in the cabinet indefinitely. Circumstances may develop which wll make his retention impossible, whereupon the public may expect to read the usual correspondence, consisting of a letter from the secretary of war announcing his desire to retire and relieve the president of embarrassment and the reply of the president reluctantly accepting Mr. Baker's resignation.

Faithful to Executive.

The president has good reason to be satisfied with Mr. Baker. There is no member of the cabinet who has carried out the president's policies, complied with the president's instructions and reflected the president's views, even on the most trivial matters, more faithfully than Mr. Baker. When Mr. Baker expresses his opinjon on a military question the public may rest assured that what he says coincides absolutely with the president's view. No decisions of major importance and many of no importance have been made by the secretary of war without the knowledge and express consent of the president. The fear of doing something that will not be approved by President Wilson pervades the war department. Many decisions have been held up for weeks, and occasionally for months, until the president has passed on them.

When war was declared on Germany, friends of Mr. Baker undertook to warn him that sooner or later there would be tremendous war scandals and that there would be an attempt to make him the sacrificial goat. Mr. Baker replied that he intended to take exceedingly great care to avoid becoming anybody's goat.

President Fully Satisfied.

As matters stand now it will take a storm of public dissatisfaction to blow Mr. Baker out of office. Not only does Mr. Baker stand high in the estimation of the president, but Mr. Wilson, I am able to state on his own authority, is entirely satisfied with the conduct of the war and with the preparations that have been made for putting an army in France. The president does not hesitate to say that he is proud of the record.

With the revelations of inefficiency and with the various criticisms of his administration, the president has no patience. As he said in his speech to the Buffalo convention of organized labor, he would like to "deport all critics."

There has been no inefficiency in the war department, in the opinion of the president. True, the administration hastily created a war council and shelved General William Crozier, chief of ordnance and Quartermaster General H. G. Sharp.

True it is that the war department reorganized the ordnance department, placing its most important functions under civilian control, when the exposures led to increasing demands for the creation of a department or ministry of munitions. But these steps, in view of the president, were not due to inefficiency but to the desire to make efficiency more efficient.

$2,000,000,000 Already Spent

"On the first day of January, 1918, nearly $2,000,000 of the appropriation had been obligated by contracts or disbursements.

"This business involved accounting, determination of standards, prices, quantities and the creation of new manufacturing facilities.

"In the woolen goods section alone the co-operation of more than 300 mills was involved, and the following items give some idea of the extensive character of the operations: There have been purchased more than 19,000,000 blankets, 20,000,000 yards of overcoating and more than 30,000,000 yards each of shirting flannel and suiting, involving an expenditure of more than $345,000,000. In cotton goods the department had contracted for 250,000,000 yards of various cotton cloths.

"The aviation section of the signal corps on the first day of April, 1917, consisted of sixty-five officers and 1120 men. On the first day of January, 1918, it consisted of 3900 officers and 82,120 men.

"This division of the War Department was charged by Congress with the expenditure of an appropriation aggregating for 1918 $744,000,000, or five times the 1915 appropriation for the entire War Department.

"The engineer department, for which in 1917 $53,000,000 was appropriated, was charged by the 1918 appropriation with the expenditure of $390,000,000, or about 700 per cent increase.

"There have been organized, trained and equipped technical troops of foresters, stevedores and railroad construction and operation men aggregating about 120,000, many of whom have been operating in France for some months."

Sums Up Department's Work

In summing up the War Department's work, the Secretary gave the following as its chief accomplishments:

"First. A large army is in the field and in training, so large that further increments can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported.

"Second. The army has been enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the industries of the country.

"Third. The training of the army is proceeding rapidly and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete and reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind, including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles and small arms, have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France and are available for every soldier who can be got to France in the year 1918.

"Fourth. A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

"Fifth. Independent lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are now in process of construction in France.

"Sixth. Great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated.

Criticisms Bear Fruit

"I make this statement fully aware that there have been produced before the members of this committee some expressions of doubt, difference of opinion and disapproval. The War Department has spent eight months hearing similar expressions, analyzing them, correcting the conditions out of which they grew, perfecting its organization to prevent their recurrence, and all the while driving on to the accomplishment of the main task.

"My military assistants and I appreciate the work which this committee has done, and will value suggestions from the committee as a whole, from its individual members and from every other patriotic citizen which will enable us to carry on this work more effectively and more rapidly.

"In the foregoing statement there are two exceedingly significant figures, namely, that on the first day of April the Ordnance Department consisted of ninety-seven officers and the Quartermaster General's Department of 347 officers, while they now respectively comprise 3004 and 6431 officers. There was no ready trained body of men in the country who could have been selected suddenly to assume the highly technical and specialized work of these two divisions. Men of somewhat similar training had to be chosen. As the work proceeded subdivision and resubdivision became possible.

Announces Results

"On December 15 I was, therefore, in a position to announce a general reorganization, accomplishing the following results:

"First. Created a war council, upon which General Crozier, General Sharpe, General Weaver, General Crowder and the Chief of Staff have been designated to sit with the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of War, and to which council men of capacity, either from the army or from civil life, will be added from time to time. The purpose of the council is that its members, being free from the burdens of detail administration, can take a large supervisory view of all questions of organization and supply and give to the Government the highest value of their talents and experience.

"Second. Under General Wheeler, with the advice of his military assistants and of industrial experts, the machinery of the Ordnance Department is being thoroughly reorganized in preparation for the new phase of its work upon which it is now entering. Its several operations will be conducted under the direction either of officers already in the service who are now in a position to give their entire energies to their administration or by men specially chosen from civil life because of their experience and capacity.

"Third. The Quartermaster General's department is in process of similar reorganization and subdivisioning under General Goethals, who enjoys the unique experience of having worked out at the Panama Canal problems of transportation and supply of a magnitude never until now approached in the history of our Government. Here also the efficiency of the department is being strengthened by the calling from civil life of men of the highest capacity to administer certain of its great subdivisions.

Defense Council Accomplishments

"A new view of the work of the Council of National Defense and of the war industries board is now possible.

"The Council of National Defense is, of course, an advisory body without executive power. Its members have severally the powers of their respective departments. The purpose of the council, however, was a reconciliation of conflicts and a survey of the national needs and resources. This purpose it has served and is serving. The general munitions board and its successor, the war industries board, with their committees, were organized by the council for the following purposes:

"First. Assign priority as among the several departments of the Government and the Allied Governments in their demands upon the industries of the country.

"Second. Advise as to supplies of materials and labor.

"Third. Advise on questions of price.

"Fourth. Secure industrial and labor co-operation.

"Fifth. Avoid enhancement of prices, confusion of industry, exhaustion of labor and generally to prevent all avoidable evils which might result from the speed and magnitude of the new operations.

"To these objects it was admirably adapted, and it has accomplished a great work.

"We can now see the entire situation. The initial rush needs are substanially supplied. The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines.

"The coordination of ally needs with our own purchases has been effected. An agency exists to prevent conflicts and to adjust those which cannot be prevented."

BERMUDAS

BAKER REMOVAL ASKED TO SPEED WAR PROGRESS

Former Pacifist Is Declared Failure in This Crisis.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Will Secretary of War Baker be retired?

This is now the paramount subject of speculation in Washington as a result of the continuing disclosures of inefficiency in the war department elicited by the senate investigation of the conduct of the war.

That Secretary Baker has failed is the contention of an increasing number of public men, many of whom have maintained from the beginning that no pacifist is constitutionally qualified to direct the war making forces of the nation in the conflict in which the United States is engaged. Mr. Baker came to the war department as a distinguished leader of the pacifists and has not changed his views, which include apprehensions of the spread of "militarism" on American soil.

Demand for His Retirement.

The demand for the retirement of Mr. Baker is beginning to be echoed in various parts of the country. Newspapers have taken up the cry and the mail of senators and representatives is crammed with letters from constituents urging action to force the dismissal of the secretary of war. Many of these correspondents say the country needs Theodore Roosevelt on the war minister's job.

Mr. Baker has his defenders and they are numerous. They assert that the war secretary may have been a pacifist up to the time his country became involved in war, but that thereupon he became a militarist and devoted his keen analytical mind and his genius for organization to the task of building a war machine in a remarkably short time.

Dissatisfied Over Methods.

Whether congress will be satisfied with the defense of Mr. Baker remains to be seen. Certain it is that there is intense dissatisfaction at the capitol with the revelations of bureaucratic ineptitude, sluggishness, red tape, and general inefficiency, and the secretary of war has frankly stated that he is responsible for the state of affairs. Incidentally it may be stated that he has the courage of his convictions.

Whether the secretary of war shall go or stay is a question that will be decided by President Wilson. At this writing, the president, I am able to state authoritatively, is entirely satisfied with his secretary of war and has no thought of parting with him. This does not mean, however, that Mr. Baker will remain in the cabinet indefinitely. Circumstances may develop which will make the retention of Mr Baker impossible, whereupon the public may expect to read the usual correspondence, consisting of a letter from the secretary of war announcing his desire to retire and relieve the president of embarrassment and the reply of the president reluctantly accepting Mr. Baker's resignation.

Wilson Likes Baker.

The president has good reason to be satisfied with Mr. Baker. There is no member of the cabinet who has carried out the president's policies, complied with the president's instructions, and even reflected the president's views, even on the most trivial matters, more faithfully than Mr. Baker. When Mr. Baker expresses his opinion on a military matter the public may rest assured that what he says coincides absolutely with the president's view. Mr. Baker is a careful official and meticulous in this respect.

No decisions of major importance and many of no importance have been made by the secretary of war without the knowledge and express consent of the president. The fear of doing something that would not be approved by Mr. Wilson pervades the war department. Many decisions have been held up for weeks and occasionally for months until the president passed on the questions involved.

Warns of War Scandal.

When war was declared on Germany friends of Mr. Baker undertook to warn him that, sooner or later, there would be tremendous war scandals and that there would be an attempt to make him the sacrificial goat. Mr. Baker replied that he intended to take exceedingly great care to avoid becoming the goat.

As matters stand now, it will take a storm of public dissatisfaction to blow Mr. Baker out of office. Not only does Mr. Baker stand high in the estimation of the president but Mr. Wilson, I am enabled to state on no less an authority than his own, is entirely satisfied with the conduct of the war up to date and with the preparations that have been made for putting an army in France. The president does not hesitate to say that he is proud of the record.

With the revelations of inefficiency at the capitol and with the various criticisms of his administration the president has no patience. As he said in his speech to the Buffalo convention of organized labor, he would like to "deport all critics."

Wilson Proud of Record.

There has been no inefficiency in the war department, in the opinion of the president. True, the administration hastily created a war council and shelved thereon Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, and Quartermaster General Sharpe a few days after the senate investigation committee had exposed their shortcomings in arming and equipping the troops.

True it is that the war department reorganized the ordnance department, placing its most important functions under civilian control, when the exposures led to increasing demands for the creation of a department or ministry of munitions. But these steps in the view of the president were not due to the discovery of inefficiency, but to the desire to make efficiency more efficient.

The president is vexed by those who regard as a scandal the failure of the war department to arm and equip the troops called to service and the long delays in manufacture of rifles and machine guns. In the view of Mr. Wilson the object is not to arm all the troops in the United States in process of training, but to arm all the troops who are actually fighting in France. That has been the object from the beginning.

Wanted Best Type of Guns.

Mr. Wilson was cognizant of the delays in the manufacture of rifles and machine guns and approved them. He wanted the best rifle and machine gun selected. He wanted them turned out as rapidly as possible, but in any event rapidly enough to arm all the Americans ready to go into the trenches. On account of the shortage of ships and the length of training required for nine-tenths of the army only a limited number of men could be prepared for action. Consequently, in the opinion of the president, enough rifles and machine guns could be turned out to arm this limited number of troops even after the long delays incident to the selection of the best type of rifle and machine gun.

The president is satisfied that there is not a single American soldier in France held back from the trenches for want of rifle, machine gun, or other implement of warfare. He does not believe it necessary to arm all the men in the training camps for the purpose of training and is satisfied that the production of ordnance will be sufficient to arm every man completely by the time he is ready for the firing line.

No Ship Board Criticism.

Mr. Wilson does not concede that there is anything to criticize in the way the administration has handled the shipbuilding program. He is convinced that 6,000,000 tons of ships will be turned out this year—enough to offset the destructiveness of German submarines.

The president has stated repeatedly to callers recently that he is proud of the record of achievement presented by the preparations of America to do her full part in the war. He asks you to remember that the United States was unprepared for war on the scale of the present conflict and that in the short space of nine months the republic has been transformed from a nation thinking only of peace into a nation fully caparisoned for war.

No Apology by President.

Mr. Wilson makes no apology for the unpreparedness of the United States for war after four years of his administration and three and a half years of the European war, during two years of which the United States and Germany had been steadily drifting toward war. The president does not believe in preparedness on the scale

The Scranton Times.

A GREAT ARMY, A COLOSSAL ACHIEVEMENT; VICTORY AHEAD.

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly as the present army."

That is what Secretary of War Baker said to a senate investigation committee yesterday. It is the absolute truth and an accomplishment that justifies thrilling pride. And it is a dead soul that can not thrill at it.

The national army of the United States—by that we mean the regulars and the civilians who have since been transformed into fighting men, is, man for man, the equal of anything in Europe in physical and moral qualities.

When it goes "over the top" our army will be better equipped, better trained and better fitted in every way than the inexperienced troops of any nation in the war were when they went in. That will be due to the fashioning of our war department and the training in Europe that is supplementary to the training at home.

It is inconceivable that any American can scorn our army. If he appreciates what it meant to raise an army of 1,428,650 men when we had only a nucleus to begin with of 202,000 regulars and militia, he will, assuredly, feel the glow of patriotic pride that we say unqualifiedly is so justified.

Yes, there have been some mistakes. Let us admit there has been lack of discernment, that there has been some delay in equipment. But it was a minimum in every respect counting the size of the army raised in less than nine months of war and the inexperience of the nation, the nation that never expected or dreamt of having to go in.

The administration of Woodrow Wilson has done, in the nine months that we have been in the war, what every English leader admits frankly it took the great Kitchener and his colleagues over two years to do. The English power was not really making itself felt until about the time we entered the conflict. It was last spring and summer that it smashed its way to great victories. It will be next spring that this nation will begin to show the weight of manpower that it is building. Together with the English, French and Italians it will drive the foe back to its lair or make it cry enough, so that a just peace, not a German peace, will be the finish. Experience, logic and the American spirit justify the forecast.

Our country's weight is already making itself felt. It is a gigantic base of supply of money, credit and food and fuel besides men. It began to supply these essentials while it was calling to its colors its noble sons. Nobody realizes it better than our enemy.

Investigations are all right. The people run this country and have a right to ask questions and criticise. But there is nothing that there is to be ashamed of. Honest mistakes and honest differences of opinion among leaders is the rule in every nation. In spite of these mistakes that are frankly admitted there were few of them and the greatness of the accomplishment of our government is not diminished an iota.

The country, overnight, was called upon to undergo the acid test. It has met that test, and it is well on the way to speed the realization of the vision of humanity and civilization saved from sacrifice to the envy, lust and brutishness of titled despots and men who dream of world conquests for the peculiar glory and ambition that consumes them.

Great! Our army is that. It represents the most superlative achievement in our history since the Revolution, the cause in which it was raised and the obstacles that stood in the way considered. Victory will be with our army. Doubt it not.

New York Times Jan 11. 18.
War Dept. Not Task in Full
Baker Assets

N. Y. Sun. Jan. 11. 18.
Baker Excuses U. S. Delay.
War is 3,000 Miles Away
He tells Senate inquiry.

AIRCRAFT PROGRAM PROGRESSING WELL

Howard E. Cofin Says Personal Training and Equipment Is Up to Schedule.

BUILDING CRAFT FOR ALLIES

Quantity Production Already Begun Here—Big Purchases Abroad for Pershing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, issued a statement tonight on the progress made in the nation's aircraft program, answering assertions that there had been serious delays.

Mr. Coffin stated the national aviation program as follows:

1.—The United States to establish and maintain a great system of training stations, adequate both in ground schools and flying schools, to provide preliminary training for the personnel schedule.

2.—To accomplish an international standardization in aircraft materials, in detail of design and types, and to achieve such co-ordination of effort as would concentrate the manufacturing facilities of the various allied countries upon the minimum number of types of those machines for which the producing equipment was best fitted.

"International specifications for aircraft materials have been prepared under the direction of the board by a committee representing the Allied countries. A complete co-ordination of manufacturing facilities and policies has been agreed upon between the Allied powers."

3—To construct primary training machines of quality and quantity approved by the Joint Army and Navy Technical Committee.

"The production of standardized training machines approved by the Joint Army and Navy Committee will be in excess of the needs of the program of Jan. 20."

4. To provide, equip, and train personnel for flyers and mechanics in accordance with schedule recommended by the Joint Army and Navy Technical Committee.

"This program is progressing exactly on schedule. The training of both flyers and mechanics is provided for in this and in allied countries. Thousands of mechanics are being put into actual service with the allied forces. American flyers are in training in the United States and abroad and it is probable that the original program for pilots will be increased.

5—To provide raw and semi-finished materials and finished parts, including motors, to insure the consummation of the augmented allied aircraft building programs.

"This has been and is being done."

6. To provide for the equipment of the American forces in France for the period of January to June, 1918, in large partb y purchase of fighting machines manufactured in allied countries, and to supply the machine tools and raw and semi-finished materials necessary to insure their production.

"One of the first acts of the Aircraft Board after the passage of the appropriation bill in July was to authorize the placing by General Pershing of orders for several thousand fighting machines in allied countries. Many millions of dollars' worth of materials and machine tools have been shipped from this country to aid this production.

"7.—To provide completed service machines, including combat and bombing types, for American need after July 1, 1918, and for such shipment of the finished product overseas as tonnage might permit.

"In accordance with the plans originally agreed upon with allied Governments, it was deemed advisable to provide for advanced training overseas adjacent to the actual theatre of military operations. The training facilities thus provided have been overcrowded, with resultant request that early arrangements fo radvanced training be made in America. To meet this change in program, delivery of advanced training planes will begin this month, and within ninety days will have met requirements. The engines of general design for this advanced training schedule are already in quantity production in this country."

Producing Allied Engines Here.

Mr. Coffin's statement continues:

"In discussing the accomplishments of the Air Service in the consummation of the army program, it will be well to point out the impossibility of certain proposals, enthusiastically and persistently put forward by word of mouth and in the press. We have seen and heard much of the proposal of '100,00 airplanes' to be provided by the United States within the next year.

"In a country where one great industry produces a million and a half motor cars per year, the fabrication of a hundred thousand planes might seem easy, but actual figures, based on three years of practical experience in the war show that there are now between forty and fifty men of the auxiliary service required for each active machine at the front. If this same ratio should be adhered to in our service, it would mean that some 4,000,000 would be required in our aeronautical department on foreign soil between our ports of debarkation and the fighting front.

"Every decision of the Aircraft Board has been based upon the military policies of the front. Daily cable communications with allied countries is maintained. The freest possible exchange of information, machine designs, and aircraft experts with foreign countries is in effect.

"Airplanes and engines of the very latest European development are going into production in the United States as quickly as, and perhaps more quickly and in greater quantities than, in allied countries. The fiat of getting the twelve cylinder U. S. A., or so-called Liberty Engine, from the first scratch on paper in June to the beginning of production of quantity-manufacturing tools in November, is one never equalled, even among the spectacular performances of the American motor car business.

"Since the passage of the Aircraft bill in July hundreds of concerns have asked for contracts to manufacture 'planes. Inasmuch as an organization of Government accountants, Inspectors, and production men must be maintained in each plant engaged upon the aircraft program, the complication, expense, and general impossibility of splitting up the work among a multitude of small contractors, each capable of producing only a few machines, should be clear. Should the Allied Governments contemplate, as the war progreses a further extension of American producing resources, there will be no difficulty in building up new sources of supply in exery line of the work.

"Established plants of the motor car industry are being largely utilized in the program of aircraft motor production, but automobile concerns are not being employed in airplane construction. In general, the statement may be made that not a single automobile factory is in any way involved in the plane-building industry. The reasons for utilizing the motor-building talent of the third largest of the world's industries permit no argument.

Co-ordinating Committe Abroad.

"There has been established in Paris under the direction of the Aircraft Board a Joint Army and Navy Aircraft Committee to co-ordinate the activities of army and navy in foreign territory and to form a direct channel of contact between the Interallied Aviation Committee and the Aircraft Board in Washington.

"The board has arranged with foreign Governments for a free interchange of manufacturing rights and patents governing aircraft, for the duration of the war. Endless business negotiations with foreign private interests have thus been avoided and delays have been eliminated and the expenditure of many millions of dollars prevented."

BAKER DEFENDS WAR DEPARTMENT

Continued from Page One.

cepted specifications calling for 35 per cent shoddy in overcoats and 50 per cent. shoddy in uniforms?" demanded Senator McKellar.

The Secretary of War replied that the overcoats and uniforms issued to the army were in every way acceptable and that, until word to the contrary came from General Pershing in France, the War Department would hold to the shoddy mixture.

The rag-sorting base in New York came up, Senator McKellar demanding to know why a contract had been made that gave a profit of 4 cents a pound, when ½ cent a pound was found to be adequate. Mr. Baker knew little about the rag-sorting contract, he said, as that was left to the Quartermaster General.

"The Government has taken it over now and there has not been one dollar of loss," the Secretary said.

"If there was a mistake in making such a contract—and I won't say it was not a mistake—no harm has been done."

The Secretary of War opened his testimony by reading a statement dealing with the organization of supply work when the country went into the war and the achievementse of the department since that time. After reading the statement, he submitted to quizzing by the committee. Throughout his evidence Mr. Baker puffed a cigar. He spoke quickly and bore himself with the confident air of one who felt he had mastered a big job, and was not afraid to say so.

Questioned About Rifles.

Senator Chamberlain opened the questioning of the Secretary by mentioning before the committee in criticism of the failure adequately to equip the army with rifles, machine guns, and heavy artillery when the United States went into the war.

"The supply of rifles is, of course, now entirely adequate, and the accumulation of a reserve is going on very rapidly," replied Mr. Baker. "When we went into the war we had the best rifle which had yet been devised in the world. Everybody agreed that the Springfield was the best military rifle."

"I want to suggest that the statement that everybody agrees that the Springfield rifle, excellent as it is, is the best rifle in the world, is very far from the fact," interposed Senator Weeks. "Also, there have been grave doubts about changing the form of ammunition expressed by those competent to pass upon it."

"I do not pretend to have talked to everybody in the world, but I can say that those with whom I have talked, without dissent or exception, have agreed that the Springfield is the best rifle the world has ever had," replied Mr. Baker. "I would have supposed that difference of opinion might exist as to the wisdom of making a change in the type of ammunition used at this stage."

The cartridge had been changed to a rimless one, the Secretary said, so as to avoid jamming in the gun, and the change had been justified. When the United States went into the war, he said, the National Guard had about 500,000 Springfield rifles. Besides, there were Krag-Jorgensen rifles in storage.

"One of the criticisms indulged in against the Ordnance Department has been that, notwithsanding that we were calling into the service 1,500,000 young men, we abandoned the Springfield rifle, which was being manufactured by our own arsenals, and adopted the Enfield, which was being used by the English forces, and which was being manufactured in large numbers here," said Senator Chamberlain. "It took some time to change and to adopt a gun of our own along the lines of the Lee-Enfield rifle, and they were manufactured by a slower process."

Adequately Supplied Now.

"That is perfectly true," admitted the Secretary.

"Criticism has grown out of it because the young men in the cantonments were without guns and are without them now," commented Senator Chamberlain.

"Not now. They are adequately supplied," replied Mr. Baker.

"It has been done then within less than thirty days?" suggested Senator Chamberlain.

"Undoubtedly, within the last thirty days," conceded the Secretary.

Senator McKellar alluded to evidence of General Crozier that all the men who needed guns would not have them until Feb. 15.

"I think he must have had in mind that the completion of the first draft would bring in substantially 100,000 more men, but I understood the facts to be, and it is more or less immaterial, that every man now in camp in this country who ought to have a rifle has a rifle," was the Secretary's reply.

"I think if you had reports from the cantonment commanders that they would near bear you out," said Senator Chamberlain.

"I have no desire to stress the point," answered the Secretary.

"I think it is relatively unimportant. But it is contended that the men should have had the rifles, and the delay in furnishing them was caused by this change made by the Ordnance Department," insisted Senator Chamberlain.

"I think the delay was caused by the change the Ordnance Department made," was the reply. "I approved the change. I think we acted rightly in so doing."

"In the last analysis, the guns were not furnished these young men?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"That is true," assented the Secretary.

Senator Chamberlain spoke of "serious criticism" of the Ordnance Department over the delay due to altering the rifle so as to make it interchangeable. The Senator said "inefficiency" had been alleged against the Ordnance Department. Secretary Baker admitted there was delay in making the rifles interchangeable, but added:

"In view of the fact that the supply of rifles is now much more largely interchangeable and is wholly adequate, really anticipating the country's needs, I think any loss of time which brought us larger interchangeability of parts was justified."

"The criticism goes only to the inefficiency or alleged inefficiency of the Ordnance Department," insisted Senator Chamberlain.

"It is not inefficiency to change one's mind and to get something better than you had previously determined upon," replied Mr. Baker. "If the Ordnance Department found it could get better results by getting a greater interchangeability I should call it efficiency rather than inefficiency."

Chamberlain Pursues the Point.

"With the war on us and with these young men called into the service, there was such an emergency that it did not call for the highest type of gun?" pursued Senator Chamberlain.

"I dessent from that view," replied Mr. Baker. "The war was not on us. The war was in Europe. We had more guns of the highest type that needed no redesign than could possibly be used on the highest percentage of allowance for wastage by all the troops that we could get to France in a year."

"If you use the same basis that was used by the continental armies of Europe, we did not have enough to supply them," argued Senator Chamberlain.

"Exactly so," assented Mr. Baker. "When we started in the war the percentage of wastage was estimated very high, but the use of other implements of war and the different character of this war, considering the evolution of large forces, have made the percentage of rifles per thousand men so much lower that every European country has an enormous accumulation of reserve rifles in excess of what it expected to provide for its forces."

"It is a fact, however, is it not, that the war was on us to a sufficient extent as to impel the Government to send troops to France as fast as they could get them, and in their haste, due to the lack of rifles, men went on board transports without having fired a rifle?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"I said the war was not on us in the sense that the enemy was not at our doors," was the Secretary's reply. "He was 3,000 miles away. We had to send troops to where he was. The fact that some troops went aboard the transports, as you say, who were not provided with rifles is true, and there will be some fresh men who still have to be trained, but the body of men who went away were men who had fired rifles."

"The fact that war was not on us directly did not absolve us from any obligations to use the greatest haste possible in getting the armed men to the front," interruptdd Senator Weeks.

"The criticism has been made against the Ordnance Department, and it seems to me to have some reason behind it. There has been too great a desire for technicality and too little 'pep' in advancing the necessities of the army from that bureau."

"You realize this is a question of judgment," retorted the Secretary. "The battle front was 3,000 miles away—"

"To my mind, it does not make any difference whether it was 5,000 miles away or 1 mile away," broke in Senator Weeks. "Our obligation was the same."

"It does make a difference whether it is 1 mile or 5,000 miles," insisted Mr. Baker. "You can get your men 1 mile very quickly, but you can move them 10,000 miles very slowly."

Senator Chamberlain wanted to know what steps the War Department took to develop the character of arms America would use in the event of going into the war, from the time war broke out in 1914. The Secretary did not know, he said, but he had no doubt the Ordnance Department had in mind the Springfield rifle.

Recalls Gerard's Warning.

Senator Chamberlain failed to understand, he said, why the War Department had not started early in the war developing the Springfield, or some other rifle, so as to have the army adequately equipped.

Senator New alluded to the statement of James W. Gerard, in his book, that in May, 1916, he had, in his official capacity as Ambassador to Germany, "notified this country that Germany would renew and continue her policy of submarine warfare." The Senator asked if the Secretary knew of that warning at the time. Mr. Baker could not say whether he knew of it. "It did not make any impression on you, if you did not know it?" asked Senator New.

"Any information I had on that subject was of a confidential character," was the Secretary's answer.

"Don't you think that a year's time would have given you an advantage in adjusting rifle differences?" asked Senator New.

"Why, ten years ago would have been a good time," assented Mr. Baker.

"But here was an official notice given by the Ambassador to Germany to this Administration," pursued Mr. New. "It would seem to me that that would at least form the basis of some definite steps on the part of the War Department."

Mr. Baker insisted that he could not "discuss diplomatic matters."

Senator Wadsworth brought out that in 1916, after Ambassador Gerard's word to the Government, the Government's arsenals that produced Springfield rifles were idle.

In reply to questions as to rifle equipment to the army, the Secretary said that, with requirements of 1,165,000 on Jan. 1, the number actually delivered was 1,001,000, leaving a shortage of 164,000. Since then deliveries have been made, he said, that would bring the aggregate up to nearly 1,165,000.

"It is safe to say," added the Secretary, "that every man now has a rifle who wants to have one."

Shortage of Machine Guns.

The evidence turned to machine-gun equipment. Senator Chamberlain remarked that evidence before the committee indicated that there were "practically none" in the cantonments. "At least the number is wholly insufficient, is it not?" asked the Senator.

"It is a relatively small number," replied Mr. Baker.

The Secretary characterized the controversy over the Lewis gun as "acrimonious." He went into "all the controversy from top to bottom," he said, at all its stages. It was not accepted until last Summer, he said, because it did not come up to the tests.

"I read every criticism and comment, and all the literature of that controversy, and the net result of it was this: That the Lewis gun had never been presented to the department as a perfect weapon chambered for American ammunition up to that time," he said.

Senator McKellar suggested that, as there was urgency for any character of machine gun at the start of the war, the War Department should have accepted the Lewis gun, which had been in use by the British forces for three years. He reminded the Secretary that Congress had appropriated $12,000,000 in August, 1916, for machine guns, but the War Department did nothing up to May 1 but "try to make up its mind" what gun to use, when the Browning was adopted as the official army gun. The Secretary maintained that the Lewis gun was accepted when it proved its effectiveness.

"Are you entirely satisfied, so far as all ordnance is concerned, with the progress the department has made?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I don't say that the department might not have expedited some phases of its work," Secretary Baker replied.

"In what have we failed?"

The Secretary hesitated and answered: "I can't answer it that way; I can't pick out any particular place."

Senator Weeks asked if all available ammunition production facilities were being used.

"No, not all," said Secretary Baker, "but all will be when we need them."

The arrangement to get British and French ammunition for artillery, he said, was "safe as far as it goes," but he said the principal reliance was placed on American sources.

When Senator Weeks again asked if he could suggest anything that would be helpful in speeding up ordnance production, Secretary Baker replied:

"I can't think of anything that your work will help. Whenever I've thought of anything I've done it. I'm up to date now."

Wants a Powder Plant.

Secretary Baker said he thought a Federal powder plant advisable.

Senator Chamberlain referred to the du Pont offer to build and operate a plant at cost, but Secretary Baker explained the offer was to build a plant for a commission of 15 per cent. and operate it for eighteen months. On the basis of a $80,000,000 investment, he explained, the du Ponts would have made a gross profit of $20,000,000 to $40,000,000.

"They never at any time offered to erect a plant without compensation," he said. "The present powder supply is adequate for our present needs."

Senator New asked if there was any mistake of judgment when the Lusitania was sunk, in not beginning preparations for war.

"It would have been very wise," Mr. Baker replied, "if a dozen years ago the Ordnance Department had begun preparations. To be perfectly frank with you, I think General Crozier is not entirely to blame. In season and out, he has recommended ordnance expansion."

Secretary Baker denied that the first American contingents sent abroad were not completely equipped. All sent then and since, he declared, have had adequate, standard equipment, except that recent contingents depend for automatic rifles and artillery on French sources.

Senator Wadsworth asked if the American artillery program was large enough.

"You never can have too much," Mr. Baker replied, "but the program fully engaged the resources of the country as they ought to be. Every country's artillery program has grown every month during the war."

Secretary Baker assented to Senator Wadsworth's statement that the war was a competition of industries and that whichever produced the most materials and men would wear out the opposition.

"That is the present aspect of it," he said.

Shortage of Clothing.

Operations of the supply system of the Quartermaster General were then taken up. Secretary Baker pointed out that operation of the draft law, in creating the major part of the army, as having proved itself "the economical and efficient way of selecting soldiers."

"The law itself was drawn, its execution carried to a successful conclusion and the theory of the law, novel to our people, explained and made popular because of its demonstrated fairness both in plan and execution," he went on.

"For the training of officers two series of training camps were held, from which about 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life. This was nearly eight times as great as the number of officers in the regular army in April.

Army's Health Never Better.

"For the training of these soldiers sixteen cantonments have been built," the Secretary said, "costing $134,000,000, with an average profit to the contractors of 2.98 per cent. These cantonments contain water and sewage facilities, refuse disposal plants, laundries, storehouses, barracks, exchanges, Post Offices, and practically all necessary conveniences, comforts, and safeguards for soldiers. The health of the men in training in them is beyond comparison better than that of any similar number of soldiers in our history.

"The death rate in our forces in the United States, from mid-September to the end of December, averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home. In 1898 the death rate per thousand was 20.14, or nearly three times as great. Our death rate in the army during the year 1918, just before the war, was 5 per thousand. Leaving out the deaths due to measles and its complications, our rate among all troops in the United States, since Sept. 1, has been about 2 per thousand. That will be the average for the year."

Secretary Baker pointed to the low death rate as indicative of what he called the "splendid sanitary system" of the cantonments.

Going into the money put at the disposal of the War Department, the Secretary said that in 1915 Congress appropriated for the War Department $159,000,000; for 1916, $203,000,000; for 1917, $403,000,000; for 1918, $7,527,338,716.

"In other words, taking 1915 as a normal year, the appropriations for 1918 are nearly fifty times as great," he commented.

Of the appropriation for 1918, the Secretary said, $3,200,000,000 was for the Ordnance Department. By way of comparison, he spoke of the value of the products of all iron and steel industries in the United States in 1914 as $900,000,000, or less than one-third of the amount to be expended by the Ordnance Department. Of the $3,200,000,000 appropriation the Ordnance Department has already placed contracts amounting to $1,677,000,000, Mr. Baker said.

Growth of Ordnance Force.

On April 1, 1917, the Ordnance Department comprised ninety-seven commissioned officers, he said, while it now has 3,004 officers, and, besides, 26,120 enlisted personnel.

"In addition to the selection and training of this new force, the making of great contracts, and the follow-up necessary in the manufacturing processes, a continuous study of new weapons and instrumentalities has been kept up, a constant contact kept with trained men abroad studying the operation of ordnance material in battle and accordingly modifying designs and plans here by reason of observation and experience," the Secretary said. "The trench warfare material alone involves contracts of $282,000,000. Some of the contracts cover instruments so modern that our industries had to be adapted to their manufacture.

"For the Quartermaster General's Department in 1918 $3,018,000,000 was appropriated," the Secretary said, "or more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriations for all Governmental purposes. On April 1 there were 347 officers in the Quartermaster Corps, while on Jan. 1 last there were 6,431 officers.

"On the first day of January, 1918, nearly $2,000,000,000 of the appropriation had been obligated by contracts or disbursements," said Mr. Baker. "In the woolen goods section alone, the cooperation of over 300 mills was involved. This section alone has purchased over 19,000,000 blankets, 20,000,000 yards of overcoating, and over 30,000,000 yards each of shirting flannel and suiting, involving an expenditure of over $345,000,000. In cotton goods the department has contracted for 250,000,000 yards of various cotton cloths."

To give, as he said, a further idea of the size of purchases in the Quartermaster's Department, the Secretary quoted these items of purchase up to Dec. 29:

Winter drawers, 23,000,000 pairs; Winter undershirts, 21,000,000; woolen gloves, 11,000,000 pairs; wool lightweight stockings, 31,000,000 pairs; wool heavy-weight stockings, 21,000,000 pairs; shoes purchased for delivery to Jan. 1, 10,000,000 pairs; shoes purchased for delivery Jan. 1 to June 1, 10,000,000 pairs; overcoats, 2,100,000.

$6,000 in Aviation Corps.

The Aviation Division of the Signal Corps on April 1, 1917, Mr. Baker said, consisted of sixty-five officers and 1,120 men, while on Jan. 1, last, it comprised 3,000 officers and 82,120 men. For this division an appropriation was provided aggregating $744,000,000 for this year, or five times the 1915 appropriation for the entire department.

The Engineer Department, for which, in 1917, $53,000,000 was appropriated, was allowed in 1918 an appropriation of $390,000,000 or about 700 per cent. increase.

"There have been organized, trained, and equipped technical troops of foresters, stevedores, and railroad construction and operation men, aggregating about 120,000, many of whom have been operating in France for some months," said the Secretary.

"The figures I have given you," the Secretary went on, "show the magnitude of operations of the War Department. These results have been achieved.

Purpose of War Council.

Mr. Baker went into the reorganization of the War Department on Dec. 15, when the War Council was created, comprising General Crozier, who had been Chief or Ordnance; General Sharpe, Quartermaster General; General Weaver, General Crowder, and the Chief of Staff, who were appointed to sit with the Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary of War. To this council, he said, "men of capacity, either from the army or from civil life, will be added from time to time.

"The purpose of the council is that its members, being free from the burdens of detail administration, can take a large supervisory view of all questions of organization and supply, and give to the Government the highest value of their talents and experience," he explained.

"After going into the functions of the Council of National Defense, which he described as "a conciliation of conflicts and a survey of the national needs and resources," the Secretary said that the council's work had been effective.

"It has served and is still serving its purpose," he said. "The general munitions board and its successor, the War Industries Board, were organized by the Council of National Defense to:

"1. Assign priorities as among the several departments of the Government and the allied Governments in their demands upon the industries of the country.

"2. Advise as to supplies of materials and labor.

"3. Advise on questions of price.

"4. Secure industrial and labor cooperation.

"5. Avoid enhancement of prices, confusion of industry, exhaustion or labor, and generally to prevent all avoidable evils which might result from the speed and magnitude of the new operations."

The Munitions Board and War Industries Board, Mr. Baker said, had "accomplished great work.

"The initial rush needs of our army are substantially supplied," he went on.

"The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines. The co-ordination of ally needs with our own purchases has been effected. An agency exists to prevent conflicts and to adjust those which cannot be prevented.

"By the co-operation of all interests and all people in the country, the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible.

"That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays goes without saying; but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking, and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

"overnight we changed from a free and competitive market to one in which the Government was the monopolizing buyer."

"Some substitutions of materials were authorized," Secretary Baker continued. "Manufacturers overestimated their own capacity. The early dispatch abroad of special forces, such as stevedores and railroad employes, cut into the early supplies gathered. There was a shortage of many articles, including overcoats, blouses, trousers, and perhaps some others. They were far greater than we anticipated. Initial equipment now is substantially complete, and reserve supplies are being secured."

The Secretary said it had to be decided whether to call out more men than could be readily equipped or call out only those for whom equipment was ready.

"The course actually taken was to reconcile these views, calling out the forces as rapidly as we could anticipate their equipment, and I have no reason to change my opinion since," he continued. "The net result was a temporary shortage of a few weeks, in some equipment such as overcoats, but there was not in my judgment any serious or continued shortage."

Senator McKellar asked what authority of law there was for taking away General Sharpe's purchasing powers.

"In the first place I was the head of the army," Mr. Baker answered. "In the second place the law provided that the Secretary could fix prices as he deemed best, and I surrounded General Sharpe with expert advisers."

The Tennessee Senator said witnesses had testified that contracts aggregating $128,000,000 had been let to firms with which supplies committee members are connected.

"I don't think that has been done," said Mr. Baker. "I have looked into it many times. No such thing has been done."

Regarding the system of civilian committee purchasing, Mr. Baker said:

"I don't think that is the very best way to deal with these questions, but it was the only way at the outset. Substantially, it's stopped now. There never was any intention of continuing it indefinitely."

Cancelled Rag Contract.

The Secretary said he cancelled the much-discussed rag sorting contract on the recommendation of the Quartermaster General and because the Government proposed to do the rag sorting work itself. The Base Sorting Company, he said, was to get a profit of only one-half cent a pound.

"Are you willing to assume responsibility for organization of the sorting plant?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I couldn't escape it if I wanted to," Mr. Baker answered. "I delegated my authority to Mr. Eisenman. I know nothing improper about it."

Senator McKellar referred to the relationship between Samuel Kaplan of the Supplies Committee and a brother interested in the sorting plant, and Secretary Baker said he did not know of the relationship until recently.

"Do you think a policy of that kind is wise?"

"It has turned out to be unwise," said Secretary Baker. "But you can't get anybody to buy things wisely unless you get men who are experienced in their business."

"How much did the blunder, or whatever you may call it, cost the Government?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Nothing," Mr. Baker replied.

Questioned about secrecy attending the awarding of army contracts, Secretary Baker declared he issued an order that nothing be made public, and that he considered it a wise policy.

"Don't you know the American people abhor secrecy?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I think," said Mr. Baker, "that the location of plants should not be made public as a military policy."

"Did it endanger factories working for the Navy Department which did make contracts public?" he was asked.

"I can't say as to that."

Senator Frelinghuysen declared that the criticism leveled against the system was that the policy of secrecy permitted some men to get contracts, but prevented others from getting the business.

Mr. Baker said that so far as he knew he personally never was advised of the change in specifications by which shoddy was used in uniforms. He had been advised that the uniforms were adequate when shoddy was used.

The Secretary said he had not been advised of any shortage of wool, and that he knew nothing of Boston wool men offering the Government large quantities of wool at low prices soon after the outbreak of war. He did receive an offer from the Western Wool Growers' Association to sell its entire cut at a price to be fixed by the Government, and the offer was referred to the Raw Materials Committee of the Council of National Defense. He did not know what was done about it.

The question of buying up the country's wool supply involved a matter of Government policy, said Mr. Baker. Asked specifically why the War Department waited from April 3 to June 16 to take up the question of wool, Secretary Baker said many other questions were up for consideration.

Senator Wadsworth wanted to know why some of the President's one-hundred-million-dollar fund was not spent if the War Department had insufficient funds, and Mr. Baker said some of it was spent for ordnance.

Secretary Baker said that no complaint ever had come from General Pershing as to the light weight of uniforms. Uniform cloth was ordered in England by General Pershing, he said, not because he could get a better quality, but because American deliveries were slow.

War Department Set New World's Record In Raising and Equipping Army, Says Baker

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Baker, in his statement before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, summarized the achivements of the War Department as follows:

"1. A large army is in the field and in training; so large that further increments to it can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported.

"2. The army has been enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the industries of the country.

"3. The training of the army is proceeding rapidly and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete, and reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind—including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles, and small arms—have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France, and are available for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918.

"4. A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

"5. Independent lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction in France.

"6. Great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated.

"7. No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped, or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health, and general well-being of an army. The health reports for December, for a variety of reasons, became suddenly less favorable than for the preceding months; but the unfavorable conditions have been met and improvement is already apparent."

Mr. Baker explained that he had particularized as to the achievements of the War Department because "the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the manpower and the material power of the nation in a great cause, and, also, because our army in France under General Pershing and our allies are entitled to have the benefit resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but has actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine."

"I make this statement fully aware that there have been produced before the members of this committee some expressions of doubt, difference of opinion, and disapproval," said the Secretary. "The War Department has spent eight months hearing similar expressions, analyzing them, correcting the conditions out of which they grew, perfecting its organization to prevent their recurrence; and all the while driving on to the accomplishment of the main task."

Six Times Size of Army of '98.

In opening his statement the Secretary said:

"In April, 1917, the regular army comprised 5,571 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service, approximately 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserve, 4,000 enlisted men. At that time approximately 2,573 officers were in the reserve on inactive duty, so they could not properly be considered in estimating the strength of the army. On Dec. 31, 1917, the regular army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men, the National Guard of 10,031 officers and 440,900 enlisted men, the National Army of 489,000 men, and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men.

"In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9,324 officers to 110,835 officers; from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men.

"During the war with Spain, the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war. The number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized this nation."

The Secretary of War spoke of "

GLOBE SPRINKLERS

THE AUTOMATIC FIREMEN

Forestall Incendiarism

You never know when some malicious or deranged person will try to burn your property. Safeguard property, human life and a "going" business by installing a Globe Sprinkler System. It effectively extinguishes every sort of blaze, and it pays for itself.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
Singer Building • Cortlandt 6790



CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York.
Mat. Tomorrow. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

sian Government is carrying on against desperate odds. Great Britain's power to aid may be limited, says the paper, but her sympathy need not be.

Commenting on the President's remarks concerning freedom of the seas, The Guardian says they will surprise many persons, who would not expect Mr. Wilson to favor abolition of the right of capture at sea, in view of the "vigorous fashion" in which the United States supported the British blockade of Germany. The demand for free navigation, it continues, has been the official policy of the United States since Franklin's days. Every one knew the United States would raise this question when she could, The Guardian remarks, and when she raises it at the peace conference it is to be hoped that it will be discussed in the light of the experiences in this war.

The Guardian says that Mr. Wilson intends to hold this question in suspense, to be revived in regard to punishment for breaches of international compacts. It regards this as a great advance from the former American position, and says that the English people would be wise to consider how far the relaxation of the traditional American doctrine goes toward meeting their objections.

FRANCE'S WAR AIMS TO BE STATED TODAY

Deputies Cheer Wilson When Deschanel Refers to the President's Address.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Paul Deschanel, presiding at the reopening today of the Chamber of Deputies, made an eloquent speech, during which cheering greeted his references to each of France's allies.

There was an ovation when M. Deschanel declared that "the United States, which from Washington to Lincoln and from Lincoln to Wilson has added brilliance to universal ethics as it has added new stars to its flag."

Cries of "Long live Wilson!" and "Long live the league of nations!" greeted his words, and the enthusiasm was renewed when M. Deschanel, in conclusion, declared that France would never yield to the enemy.

The Chamber passed a resolution providing for the placarding of M. Deschanel's speech throughout France.

The Government accepted discussion of its diplomatic conduct of the war for tomorrow, according to announcement made to the Chamber.

M. Mayeras, Socialist, expressed the hope that the Government would make a definite declaration. He regretted that French statesmen had allowed themselves to be anticipated by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson. The President of the United States, he said, had once more spoken to the words as he would have liked France to speak. Victorious since the Marne, said M. Mayeras, it was France's place to speak.

FRANCE WELCOMES SUPPORT.

Alsace Demand Is First Peace Condition, Says the Matin.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The passage in President Wilson's address to Congress relative to Alsace-Lorraine is emphasized by the newspapers. [illegible] that the restoration of [illegible] the foremost condition of France but [illegible] Mr. Wilson's [illegible] effort at conciliation.

Clysmic Ginger Ale
Actually Aged
Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported
MADE WITH CLYSMIC SPARKLING TABLE WATER

ASK BRITISH AID ON DRINK.

Dr. Newton States Our Position on Selling to Men in Service.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Preaching in the City Temple today, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, formerly of Iowa, referred to his recent sermon in which he discussed the question of drink among American soldiers and sailors. He said he wanted the British to understand the American point of view. Americans, he added, held that if the Government had a right to conscript a man on behalf of the great cause, it had the right to conscript his conduct and keep him fit to do that work.

"In America," he continued, "it is a criminal offense to sell liquor to men in uniform. On this side, of course, you cannot enforce this regulation. I made the request that you shall help us do so. Most of the men are able to resist temptation, but we must not set traps to catch the loose feet of those who are fighting with a weak will.

"When the fact was published that increases in the amount of grain were being allowed brewers it filled Americans with amazement. Of course, there has been an improvement in the matter of drinking. While rejoicing over this, it is a pity to take a step backward by allowing an increased output by breweries."

HAVE AN ELECTION BALANCE.

Republicans in Fifteenth A.D. Failed to Spend $4,156.34.

The Republican Organization of the Fifteenth Assembly District, which supported Mayor Mitchel and the other Fusion candidates at the November election, does not know what disposal to make of more than $4,000 of unexpended campaign funds. Alfred D. Bell of 90 Gold Street, its treasurer, told William Harmon Black, an Assistant District Attorney, at the inquiry yesterday into the affairs of the Fusion Committee of 1917, that $9,529 had been contributed and $5,372.66 of it expended in political work.

"It appears you have a balance of $4,156.34, said Mr. Black. "What did you do with that?"

"The money is in the New York Trust Company," replied Mr. Bell.

"What are you going to do with it?"

"Nothing." When Mr. Black suggested the money should be returned, Mr. Bell asked: "Whom am I to return it to?" Mr. Bell said the Fusion Committee had contributed $2,140 to the campaign in the district. Mr. Black suggested that as the Fusion Committee had a deficit of $80,000, it might be well to turn the money over to that committee.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Helps relieve a cold in one day. 30c.—Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

The Custom Shirt Department
(First Floor)
specializes in the making to order of
MEN'S SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS

The assortments of fabrics for Spring and Summer, 1918, are now ready for selection and include many attractive novelties in madras, cheviot, flannel, wool taffeta (with or without silk stripes), silk and silk-and-cotton.

Shirts made to measure, $4.50 upward
Pajamas made to measure, 7.00 upward

(The workrooms are located in the establishment)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

EXHIBITIONS AND SALES AT
THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.

On Exhibition Daily from 10 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Sunday, January 13th, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Barton Collection of
CHINESE BRONZES

probably the largest collection of the kind ever offered for sale outside of China—consisting largely of gifts from prominent Mandarin Officials—includes Rare Bronzes of the Shang, Han, Sung and Ming Dynasties, temple statues, carved figures, soapstone seals, Cinnabar lacquers, embroidered hangings, etc., and

Unusual Chinese Porcelains, including beautiful Blue and White of the Ming Dynasty and the K'ang Hsi Period, valuable Single Color Specimens and Sculptures of the Han Dynasty, gathered by the late well-known Collector, Mr. John S. Barnes of New York, who was a keen competitor of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Dana and others at important art sales.

To be sold at public auction, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, Jan. 14th, 15th & 16th, at 2.30 o'clock.

FINE FURNITURE AND ART OBJECTS
From the Apartment of McKie Bennett Hopkins to be Sold by Order of the Hotel St. Regis

and Furniture and Art objects from other Consignors, including fine painted Satinwood and decorative Louis Seize French Furniture made by the Tiffany Studios and Herter Brothers, Upright and Tel-Electric Baby Grand Pianos, exceptionally desirable Oriental rugs, complete Dining Service of Rock Crystal Glass, Porcelains, Silverware, Sheffield Plate, Bronzes, Objects of Art, etc.

To be sold at public auction, Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, Jan. 17th, 18th & 19th, at 2.30 o'clock.

Catalogues sent free to intending purchasers

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

CONTINUE TODAY THEIR
SEMI-ANNUAL
Clearance Sales
offering
STILL GREATER VALUES
in

Suits—$45—$65—$95
Formerly $95 to $195.

Dresses—$55—$75—$95
Formerly $145 to $195.

Wraps—$75—$95—$125
Formerly $165 to $245.

Coats—$55—$95—$145
Formerly $110 to $225.

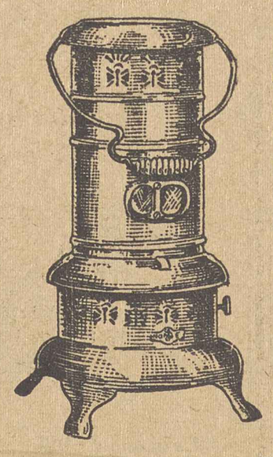
Clearance of Millinery
$5—$10—$15
Formerly to $35.

Entire Stock of Luxurious Furs
at reductions of
One-Third to One-Half
their regular prices.

Including Coats—Wraps—Sets—Scarfs and Muffs of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla, Dark Eastern Mink, Mole, Seal, Caracul and other fashionable pelts.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

This Is the Way Gimbel Ingenuity Keeps You Warm



Plenty of BIG Oil heaters. They really heat. Keep a large room or an office comfortable. Make you independent of coal shortage and thermometer.

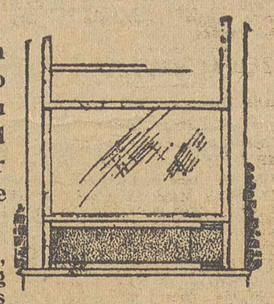
Exceptionally good heaters for the money. Should not be confused with small, cheaply made heaters that do not compare with them. 25 inches high; hold 3 quarts; take 8 inch round wick.

This Is How Gimbel Ingenuity Keeps You Healthy

Window Ventilators. Admit fresh air. Prevent drafts. Keep out dust. And dirt. And rain. And snow. Their perfect circulation earns the endorsement of noted health authorities.

The Combination—

A heater to warm you. Ventilators to keep the air you breathe fresh and pure. Get one or both and ENJOY the cold weather!



Prices: 9 inches high, 38c, 48c, 55c (according to width). 15 inches high, 50c and 58c. All sizes adjustable.

GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishing Store—Fifth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Afternoon Dresses
of velveteen
and
Women's Evening Dresses
of chiffon velvet
are now on sale
at the extraordinarily low price of
$29.00

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

FREIGHT JAMS PORTS; SHIPS CAN'T SAIL

Continued from Page One.

three weeks; there are more which have been waiting ten days. On Monday thirty ships received bunker coal; on Tuesday twenty-four were coaled; on Wednesday only six ships received coal for their bunkers. This particular situation became more serious yesterday when South Amboy, the port for most of the bunker coal for this harbor, was blocked by ice three feet thick, formed by broken ice floating down upon it. Elisha Lee, Acting Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, went there yesterday and took personal charge in an effort to clear the port and release some thirty barges of bunker coal which had been dumped there. There is not enough bunker coal at tidewater or en route from the mines to coal the 136 ships which were waiting at this port yesterday afternoon for coal. These ships take anywhere from 1,000 to 6,000 tons to fill their bunkers. The railroads reported yesterday that there were more than enough cars at the mines to haul all the coal offered.

Smith Confers with McAdoo.

A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of the Railroads, was in Washington yesterday in a conference with Director General McAdoo. It is understood that they discussed the coal situation in general and the bunker coal situation in particular. The result of the conference may be that drastic steps will be taken to supply sufficient labor at the coal mines. More than seventy per cent. of the men working in the soft coal mines are Austrians, and it is hinted that there may be an inquiry as to whether these men are turning out all the coal they can.

A canvass of the situation at the six North Atlantic ports, from which most of the supplies are shipped to Europe, showed as of Jan. 5 that the following amounts of freight, by cars, were at those ports:

United States, 3,869; British, 4,683; French, 13,615; Russian, 4,823; Italian, 4,093; total Government shipments, 30,582; commercial, 10,519; grand total, 41,102.

A canvass of the conditions at the one port of New York showed this situation by carloads:

Shipments.	In Cars.	On Piers.	On the Ground.
United States	770	128	738
British	560	241	372
French	1,340	615	6,734
Russian	34	209	3,133
Italian	13	190	
Commercial	4,360	3,125	2,130
Totals	7,086	4,478	13,197

The grand total shows that on cars, piers and on the ground 24,671 carloads are awaiting shipment here.

These figures show a slight improvement at the ports over the conditions shown in a canvass made on Dec. 12. This was the result of the system put into effect in the middle of December of forcing shippers of supplies to furnish proof that they would be able to have their supplies moved from port terminals before they were allowed to make shipments.

These reports also show that in any movement to clean up congestion at the Atlantic ports it is the Government, which has charge of shipments to the other Allied nations, which must move its freight, rather than the business men of America. Of the more than 40,000 carloads of freight waiting export, only 10,000 carloads are "commercial," that is, shipped by American business men to foreign customers. The fact that there is a smaller percentage of this commercial freight than of Government freight dumped on the ground also shows where there has been most delay.

What can be accomplished by American private shippers in the cleanup week which begins on Monday is shown by the fact that about 11,500 cars of domestic freight are held up in New York territory. This freight is distributed by carloads as follows, as of Jan. 5:

	In Cars, on Piers, in Warehouses, at Port.	Held on Lines.
New York Central	3,026	
Erie	635	1,291
Pennsylvania	2,495	198
Baltimore & Ohio	282	250
Lehigh Valley	980	1,134
Central, New Jersey	883	250
Ontario & Western	73	5
Totals	8,373	3,126

A canvass as of Jan. 8 showed that there was held in cars at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News Government freight to the amount of 1,965 carloads in cars and 310 carloads on piers or in warehouses. More than 800 carloads of this was held at Newport News.

The shortage of facilities for the shipment of Government freight has resulted in holding up a number of lighters. On Jan. 4 there were at New York 43 lighters loaded with Government freight which has been delayed on an average of 7 2-5 days. Some of these lighters had been put out of active use for as long as 12 days by Government handling.

Shipments of Grain.

A report on the grain situation as of yesterday showed that five Eastern roads were holding 4,402,214 bushels of grain, as follows: New York Central, 1,899,831 bushels; Lehigh, 679,000 bushels; Pennsylvania, 35,973 bushels; Erie, 287,410 bushels, and Lackawanna, 1,500,000 bushels. In addition these roads held 239 cars on hand and had 645 cars of grain in transit.

Freight Dumped on the Meadows.

It was asserted yesterday by a railroad official that for three miles out of Hoboken on the New Jersey meadows were thousands of tons of Government freight, which had been dumped on the ground because there was no warehouse room for it and because the cars in which it was standing were needed. On one day one railroad entering New York territory dumped on the ground 535 carloads of Government freight. Whereas there are now 30,000 carloads of Allied Government freight awaiting export, there were last June 6,844 carloads of the same freight at Atlantic ports.

Railroad men assert that the greatest factor in causing the congestion at Atlantic ports and creating the situation in which the Government deemed it necessary to take over the roads was the handling of Government freight. This situation became grave in November. It was the custom, railroad men said, for supplies for inland camps to be taken from Jersey terminals to Governors Island and transshipped from there, in many cases being ferried back to New Jersey terminals. In addition, the facilities at Governors Island were called inadequate to handle even a part of the freight consigned to the Depot Quartermaster's warehouses there. Often, it was reported by railroad men, it took twelve days to transport freight from Hoboken to Governors Island. In one report made on the situation it was said that delay at Governors Island was chronic. It was in response to this situation that in the last six weeks of 1917 an embargo was put on all freight consigned to the Depot Quartermaster at New York.

This situation, with the taking over of the Bush Terminals in Brooklyn and the Manhattan waterfront on the North River from Forty-eighth Street to Fifty-second Street by the War Department, and the construction of more than a score of warehouses on Governors Island offer a relief to this condition. Delays in the deliveries of Government freight, however, railroad men say, went a long way toward causing the present congestion at this port. As far back as Dec. 20 there were standing at New York Harbor terminals 1,062 cars consigned to the Depot Quartermaster here and 141 cars consigned to the transport service. The situation with regard to the Depot Quartermaster's department was relieved in December by the operation of the railroads' embargo against Government freight. There has also been a revision of the system, whereby less freight is forced to pass through the Quartermaster's depot here.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.—*Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.* ONE CENT In Greater New York } Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

...LY WINS; ... 274--136; ...ER 70 YEARS

...nt ...Clear ...N. ...—The ...B. An- ...Con- ...States ...sing an ...tion of ...ng the ...n. Re- ...House, ...House ...he fol- ...to the ...l States ...e Con- ...States, ...urths of ...be valid ...titution, ...1. The ...e United ...be denied ...ed States ...count of ...ress shall ...ate legis- ...provisions

...YING NOW

...Tells of ...in Cap- ...y.

...E SUN. ...Relating her ...ars in Ger- ...of Blooms- ...illuminating ...n September ...ermany. ...e which will ...y's internal ...Herring. A ...ble, although ...ple to suffer ...er time than ...She quotes ...that hunger ...el surrender. ...l anxious to ...the people are ...r," said Miss ...ey are given ...d's food situ- ...as theirs. In ...til I came out

...f Diet.

...rs of hunger ...re. I tried to ...couldn't. I ...Saxony must ...hat bordered ...hose months ...utrition and ...affected that ...sing a note. ...re away be- ...bordering on ...Dresden last ...perfectly ter- ...l April pota- ...nd they were ...bad that we ...by the cards. ...want to tell ...is a delica- ...he proprietors ...Leichsenring. ...artners is an ...ugh her that ...thing decent. ...n cans cost ...eel brought ...6 Christmas ...but the fowls ...while plump ...If you could ...54 a pound; ...most of the

...Day.

...ly was three ...y were put- ...y this kohl- ...ticle of food ...week. ...a day too. ...what I had ...elf and Mil- ...ncipal meal ...y other day ...other days ...ch literally ...s. A com- ...en and we ...mess ser- ...h two cans ...as for the ...that sum- ...hree weeks ...s one day ...noodles the ...ts a pound ...pounds to ...e pound of ...both of us.

...ented.

...meal. In ...es of black ...ess called ...by drag- ...that awful ...asty mess. ...ead. White ...two years ...real coffee ...ocoa costs ...how this ...There is ...the middle ...while last ...d the mal- ...te as high ...recedented. ...in the in- ...structure ...gone. The ...oose a bit ...more and ...le to eat ...hey have ...a day too. ...what I had ...elf and Mil- ...ncipal meal ...y other day ...other days ...ch literally ...s. A com- ...en and we ...mess ser- ...h two cans ...as for the ...that sum- ...hree weeks ...s one day ...noodles the ...ts a pound ...pounds to ...e pound of ...both of us.

...ented.

...meal. In ...es of black ...ess called ...by drag- ...that awful ...asty mess. ...ead. White ...two years ...real coffee ...ocoa costs ...how this ...There is ...the middle ...while last ...d the mal- ...te as high ...recedented. ...in the in- ...structure ...gone. The ...oose a bit ...more and ...le to eat ...hey have

U. S. AIRPLANES NEARLY READY

Training Machine Requirements to Be Fully Supplied Within Two Weeks.

WORKING WITH ALLIES

Same Standards Adopted—Liberty Motors and Material Being Shipped Abroad.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — Within two weeks the production of standardized training airplanes by the United States Aircraft Production Board will be in excess of the requirements of the thousands of recruits at the American training camps. Within the same period delivery of advanced training planes, which are duplicates of the battle and scout planes to be used on the battle front, will begin, and within ninety days the output will meet the requirements of the men in training. These facts were brought out to-day in the first report of the Aircraft Production Board of the United States, of which Howard Coffin is chairman.

According to the report of the Aircraft Board, in June it required from one to three weeks to deliver a properly authorized contract to a manufacturer after details of negotiation had been settled. To-day, only a few hours are needed. In this connection the report says, "the slowness of the Government departments in paying for goods delivered has been a contractor's complaint of lond standing. For sixty days past, in the disbursement of millions of Signal Corps account properly presented has remained unpaid longer than one day after the delivery of the material."

In part the report says: "We have seen and heard much of the proposal of '100,000 airplanes to be provided by the United States within the next year. In a country where on great industry produces a million and a half motor cars per year the fabrication of a hundred thousand planes might seem easy, but actual figures based upon three years o fpractical experience in the war show that there are now between forty and fifty men of the uaxiliary services required for each active machine at the front.

Requirements Staggering.

"If this same ratio should be adhered to in our service it would mean that some four million men would be required in our aeronautical department on foreign soil between our ports of debarkation and the fighting front.

"Even though this number of men could be reduced by 50 per cent. by increased efficiency and standardization the number required is still staggering. Consider also the overseas transportation problem as related to material only and without reference to personnel and its maintenance. The transportation of finished planes, properly crated, with the necessary spares, accessories and equipment, is in itself a serious problem in view of the situation in ship tonnage."

The report sets forth that soon after the board toog up its work a military, technical and industrial mission was sent to Europe, and as a result a seven-fold policy of aircraft production for this country was mapped out.

"This policy provides for the establishment of twenty-four training stations, half of which are in operation. Coordination with the Allies, standardization in types, designs and materials was accomplished. A standardized training machine was designed and approved by the War and Navy Departments. The enlistment, equipment and training of fliers and mechanics has been carried forward in strict accordance with the schedule of needs recommended by the joint navy and army technical committee.

Fighting Machines Purchased.

"Raw and semi-finished materials, including the new Liberty motor, are being sent to the Allies. Sufficient fighting machines to equip the American expeditionary forces in France have been purchased from the Allies. The Allies will provide the American force with several thousand machines.

"The last measure of the policy calls for the completion and delivery at shipping points on July 1 next of as many machines, including combat and bombing types, as can be shpped abroad."

In telling of the board's cooperation with the Allies the report says:

"Every policy in the development of the American air services has been decided upon recommendation of our technical advisers in daily consultation in allied countries and under advice of an interallied staff of half a hundred experts assigned to our air service in the United States."

HAIG IN SUCCESSFUL RAIDS NEAR YPRES

Germans Say Allies Lost 128 Aircraft in Month.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A successful raid at three different points against the German trenches southeast of Ypres early this morning is reported by Field Marshal Haig to-night. He says the British inflicted many casualties and captured a few prisoners and two machine guns.

Berlin mentions a strong British reconnoitering attack during the night west of Zandvoorde, which, it adds, broke down. The official German statement continues:

In December the enemy losses in aircraft on the German front amounted to nine captive balloons and 119 airplanes, of which forty-seven dropped behind our lines. The rest were observed to fall behind the enemy's positions. We have lost in battle eighty-two airplanes and two captive balloons.

The French report refers only to a small German raid on the western edge of the upper Coucy Forest and artillery activity near Vauxaillon.

ENGINEERS HAIL LIBERTY MOTOR AS AIR MARVEL

Maj. Vincent Tells Automotive Experts How 50 Men Evolved Design.

VOTED AS SUPER-ENGINE

Foreign Nations Concede Its Superiority and Are Now Ordering Thousands.

Uncle Sam's new Liberty motor for airplanes is all to the good. The Automotive Engineers said so yesterday, and they know better than any one else—they are the assembled automobile, motor boat and airplane makers of the United States.

Facing this audience of experts, Major Jesse G. Vincent, who until he was commissioned was vice-president of the Packard Motor Company of Detroit, described how the Liberty Motor was evolved by him and fifty associates, each contributing the best point of his own motor.

The result, Major Vincent asserted and was applauded for so saying, is the equal in power, speed and dependability of any motor made abroad. More, it is superior to any foreign machine because it can be turned out in quantities impossible for any other Power to contemplate.

This isn't Yankee brag, he said, and proved it by the assertion that foreign Governments have placed orders here for large numbers of Liberty motors, thus proving they recognize its superiority.

Coming to facts and figures, Major Vincent said the Liberty develops better than 400 horse-power and weighs 800 pounds. Its nearest rival in Europe develops not quite as much power and weighs 950 pounds. It is a twelve cylinder motor, to be used only in machines flying at the front. A satisfactory motor for training purposes already was in use and will not be discontinued.

Many Thousands to Be Built.

Many thousands of the Liberty engines for aircraft will be made this year, and the output—not going further into detail—will be about twice as great as any single manufacturer could attempt.

H. M. Crane, chief engineer of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation of New Brunswick, N. J., who has been making a high class motor for a foreign Government for eighteen months, added his endorsement of the Liberty motor. He praised i nparticular its simplicity and compactness.

Maor Vincent's description of the evolution of the Liberty motor rehearsed much of what the public already had been told by Washington. He brought out some new details, however. For instance, he said conferences with representatives of foreign Powers developed that none of them yet was satisfied, that all hoped yet to develop the super-motor. The American engineers decided they might as well begin at the pont the Europeans had attained after long and costly work.

Based on a Compromise.

No experiments with new points were made, there being no time for such exploration. Each man was asked, in the privacy of the council chamber, to state frankly the weak points of his own product, and also to talk of it's best points. The result was a compromise, the best things taken from each and every gas engine made in America.

The Liberty truck also came in for praise. C. T. Myers of Detroit described the chassis at length. Other papers not read were submitted for publication. For speed, durability and gasolene economy the engineers agreed that the Liberty truck is the best yet designed. It is better than any European truck, and, like the airplane moter, is a combination of the good points of all makes. It has adcanved the manufacture of motor trucks in this country by a decade, engineers asserted, and is being turned out in great quantities.

WOMEN MUST WEAR OVERALLS.

State Industrial Commission Indorses Plan to Protect Workers.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Every woman factory worker who comes in contact with machinery of any kind must wear overalls and a cap or net to protect her hair, according to an amendment to the State industrial code received and indorsed by the State Industrial Commission at a hearing to-day.

The recommendation was suggested by Miss Emma Beard of Syracuse, representing the Consumers League. It met with the approval of Commissioner Lewis Ward and Deputy Commissioner Richard J. Cullen and probably will be adopted.

Banks Club's Concert Great Patriotic Event

THE programme of the New York Banks Glee Club's concert in the grand ball room of the Hotel Astor, Monday evening for the benefit of THE SUN Tobacco Fund, will contain several patriotic numbers, among them a new song, "Our Boys," which has been composed by H. R. Humphries, the conductor. The club's service flag has thirty stars, and the singers have their own fellows, now at the front, in mind, in their determination to make this affair a great success.

Another patriotic organization is the Valcour Club, nineteen of whose forty members are in Uncle Sam's service. The Valcours will give to the fund a share of the proceeds of their annual entertainment, to be given in McKinley Square Casino a week from to-night. Read of their plans on page 5.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

BREST PARLEYS TO BE RESUMED BY BOLSHEVIKI

Germany Wants Sweden to Act as Go-Between With Entente Nations.

RUSSIA TO CANCEL DEBT

Report of Separate Peace by Lennists With Bulgaria Not Credited.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Despite the repeated declarations of the Bolshevik envoys that they would insist upon the transfer of the peace discussions with Germany to a neutral city, preferably Stockholm, a despatch from Amsterdam to-night says the Russian delegation has announced its readiness to continue the discussion at Brest-Litovsk.

Unofficial reports received here concerning the first session of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk, which was resumed Tuesday with Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, at the head of the Russian delegates, say that Trotzky, in a speech, insisted on a removal of the conference to Stockholm, the Associated Press reports.

Trotzky declared the Russians came to Brest-Litovsk not as the representatives of a conquered country and did not intend to ask for pity, but would continue to act as true revolutionists. He is reported to have told the German and Austrian delegates that if they did not accede to his request they would feel the weight of the voice of the democracies of the Central Powers and the weight of arms of the Russian democracy.

Would Not Specify Where.

The *Evening Post* asserts that the Germans replied that they did not decline to carry on the peace negotiations, but that they failed to specify where.

The Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk includes, in addition to Trotzky, who is serving as its president, one woman, Mme. Bithenko, a former exile, and M. Joffe, M. Kameneff, M. Pokrovsky and three counsellors.

Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, has gone to a Finland sanitarium for several days' rest.

The Petrograd *Evening Post* reports that the German delegations there have suggested to the Swedish Legation in Petrograd their desire that Sweden act as a go-between with Great Britain, France and Italy. The statement is not clear and is not credited generally here because the German delegations at Petrograd were sent there to adjust commercial relations and arrange for the release of some classes of prisoners. They had nothing to do with political affairs and the men who compose them are hardly of the calibre that Germany would employ in real peace negotiations. Were she inclined to make such overtures through Sweden she would be more likely to use the Swedish Minister at Berlin or the German Minister at Stockholm.

Bulgarian Pact Doubted.

In Berne, Switzerland, it is reported that a separate peace has been signed by Russia and Bulgaria. This report also is not credited generally here, although the *Bund* of Berne asserts that Premier Radoslavoff read the following despatch from Brest-Litovsk in Parliament:

"War between Russia and Bulgaria ceases. Diplomatic and economic relations between Russia and Bulgaria are resumed. Russia recognizes Bulgaria's right to nominate a delegate to an international Danube commission. The first peace is thus concluded, with the consent of Bulgaria's allies."

The *Bund* says Bulgaria has appointed a Minister to Petrograd and a Consul-General to be stationed at Odessa and has ordered the resumption of navigation to Odessa.

Separate peace proposals made by Turkey, it is reported, have been refused by the Bolshevik Government. Turkey was requested to participate in the general conference between Russia and the Central Powers.

Among the terms proposed by Turkey were free passage of the Dardanelles for Russian ships, Russian evacuation of Turkish territory and demobilization of the Russian Black Sea fleet. Turkey was to retain her active army in consequence of continuation of war against the Entente.

Would Cancel Russian Debt.

The Bolshevik Government intends to publish a decree within a few days cancelling the Russian national debt, telegraphs the correspondent at Petrograd of the Manchester *Guardian*. The correspondent understands the decree will contain these provisions:

First—All loans and treasury bonds held by foreign subjects abroad or in Russia are repudiated.

Second—Loans and treasury bonds held by Russian subjects possessing more than 10,000 rubles in capital are repudiated.

Third—Loans and treasury bonds held by Russian subjects possessing capital in loan scrip or deposits not exceeding 1,000 rubles are to receive 5 per cent. interest on the nominal value of the loan, and those possessing 10,000 rubles are to receive 3 per cent.

Fourth—Workmen and peasants holding 100 rubles worth of loans or bonds may sell their holding to the State at 75 per cent. of its nominal value. Those holding 600 rubles worth may sell it at 70 per cent. of its nominal value.

The Government, a Reuter's despatch from Petrograd says, has issued a decree suspending all payments of dividends by private companies. The Government also has forbidden transactions in stocks pending the issuance of ordinances relating to the further nationalization of production and determining the amount of interest payable by private companies.

Henry M. Hyndman, leader of the British Socialists, and Dr. William Gavronsky, who was special commissioner of the Kerensky Government to Great Brtain, to-day sent a cablegram to President Wilson protesting against what they termed the President's identification of the Bolsheviki with the democracy of Russia. The cablegram said Mr. Wilson was "strengthening the hands of autocratic despotism and supporting lawless rule which is destroying the foundations of Russian freedom and Russian power of resistance to the German enemy."

M. Gavronsky issued the following statement at the Russian Embassy:

"The Allies made a big blunder in

Continued on Fourth Page.

BAKER EXCUSES U. S. DELAY; 'WAR IS 3,000 MILES AWAY;' HE TELLS SENATE INQUIRY

VATICAN HOPEFUL WAR AIMS DEFINITION MAY BRING PEACE

Possible Basis for Negotiation Now Laid—Hint of Modification of Germany's Attitude—Pope May Try for Exchange of Views.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

ROME, Jan. 10.—The prevailing impression at the Vatican, where President Wilson's address to Congress has not yet been received, is that the outlook for peace has brightened considerably since the war aims of the belligerents have been sufficiently specified and since a theoretically possible basis for negotiations has been laid.

It is believed, however, that optimism is not yet justified owing to the practical difficulties that are still to be overcome in connection with formal peace overtures, which are indispensable as a prelude to any pourparlers.

There is reason to believe that assurances have reached the Vatican that Germany's apparently antagonistic attitude toward peace has been considerably modified under the pressure of Austria, whose sincere desire for peace is likely to overcome the main difficulties.

Hence the Pope, although determined not to intervene unless he is requested to do so, favors a confidential exchange of views between any two of the belligerents in behalf of all the others, and unless unexpected developments occur which materially change the situation the Pope is likely to offer to bring about such an exchange of views between England and Austria.

FREE TRADE NOT AIM OF WILSON

"Equality" of Nations in Commerce Does Not Mean the Abolishing of Tariff.

NO WAR AFTER THE WAR

President Opposes Boycott of Only Kind of Germany That Can Make Peace.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Wilson intended in his war aims message to Congress to make it clear that h edid not favor economic war against Germany after peace is declared. The President is now on record as opposing the previously conceived trade boycott plans of German goods and in this respect again assumes the role of leader for the nations fighting democracy's batle.

That the President's reference to "equality of trade conditions among all the nations," was not to be interpreted to mean free trade as opposed to tariff on imports, was learned on the highest authority.

The apprehension of some Republicans aroused by this one of the fourteen war aims named by the President:

The removal so far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

Equal Opportunity to All.

As explained to-day this means the "open door" in trade and equal opportunity to all, but it does not call for removal of tariffs. In fact, as one high official explained to-day, tariffs would be vitally necessary for the nations of the world after the war to replenish the financial coffers which will be badly in need of funds.

It is noted that Germany must accept the terms and become associated with other nations for the maintenance of world peace before she can benefit along trade lines. This weapon which the United States and the Allies are in a position to use against the Teutonic war lords is far more important, it is said, than appears on the surface.

Reports from Germany indicate a pronounced fear for the future of their nation's trade. German merchants foresee the ruin of their trade for years to come and the financial foundations of German business life have been shaken by the threat to conduct a "war after the war" against German trade.

Paris Conference Not Binding.

The conference held more than a year ago in Paris, which took under consideration this economic war, did not draw up binding stipulations, for the reason that the idea never found universal favor in Great Britain and France.

One argument used against it was that British and French merchants would suffer through a complete trade boycott of Germany. But the President puts the whole matter on broader grounds when he opposes a trade war with a regenerated Germany—the only kind of a Germany that may expect peace with her enemies.

GOT OYSTERS THROUGH ICE.

Novel Dredging Scheme a Success at Oyster Bay.

For the first time in these parts oysters were secured yesterday at Oyster Bay by dredging through the ice with a horse and tackle. More than 100 barrels were obtained in this manner.

Never has the bay been frozen so thick as it has been for the last two weeks. The supply of oysters diminished and Emmett Still, superintendent of one of the firms here, received urgent calls from New York hotels and restaurants. The ice over the beds was tested and found to be a foot thick. With a score of men and several horses Still cut parallel channels in the ice about seventy-five yards apart. A long rope was extended between these two channels by cutting the ice at certain intervals. Dredges were then attached to the rope and pulled back and forth by horses and up through the holes, where the oysters were dumped.

"First time it was ever done," commented Still, "but the diners in New York wanted them and we had to get them. Believe me, though, it is some tough job."

Florida Trains Seaboard Air Line
Lv. Wash. D. C., eff. Jan. 13 at 9.30 A. M., 8.00 P. M., and 11.15 P. M. For Atlanta, Birmingham 9.30 A. M. and 6.00 P. M. Reservations 1184 Bdway, N. Y. C.—*Adv.*

Woman Suffrage Wins in House of Lords

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The House of Lords to-day rejected Lord Loreburn's amendment to the Representation of the People bill, by which it was sought to exclude women from the suffrage. The vote against the amendment was 134 to 69.

BERLIN SEES NO PEACE IN AIMS

One Editor Calls Wilson's Address Joyful Fanfare and Rejects Intervention.

"WIREPULLER," SAYS ONE

More Brutal Than Lloyd George's Terms, Asserts Another German Paper.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10.—Commenting on President Wilson's address, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"The fourteen points do not form a programme for world peace, but a real symphony of will to no peace. Beginning with his joyful fanfare of freedom of the seas and other things, on which the whole world is agreed, even if diversity of opinion exists regarding the method of realization, Mr. Wilson's intervention is not wanted. Having the opportunity of serving peace, he has not only failed, but has clearly expressed a contrary intention.

"Appealing to the self-determination of nations, he presumes to interfere in the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary and proclaims the policy of doing violence to nations with disregard for all historical and racial facts.

"With equal nonchalance he finds reason for the partition of Turkey, such as could only be voiced by a man whose policy aims at playing off, one against another, of peoples and parts of peoples who belong together and are conscious of their homogeneity."

The Cologne *Volkszeitung* says:

"'President Wilson's programme substantially squares with Lloyd George's. It is as unacceptable for us as is the British and is more brutal still than that of Lloyd George. He demands the severance from the German Empire of Alsace-Lorraine, which is nine-tenths inhabited by Germans, and he undisguisedly demands the severance from the Empire of parts of Prussia inhabited by the Poles."

The Berliner *Lokalanzeiger*, in an article under the heading "Entente's Wire Puller," speaks of "the unbranded impudence with which the leading statesmen of the multiple alliance deceive the whole world."

U. S. MAY RESTRICT USE OF WHEAT HERE

Danger of Shortage in Spring, as Allies Must Be Fed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Losses by sinking of ships and crop failures abroad have brought about such a serious food situation in the allied countries that the United States is planning to release for export an additional 90,000,000 bushels of wheat, although the country's surplus had been shipped by mid December.

The American people will be asked by the Food Administration to cut their consumption to make up the amount to be exported. Unless they do the nation is threatened with a flour shortage in May, before the new wheat crop is harvested in June.

The Food Administration is considering legislation to make the saving of wheat compulsory and has approved a bill drawn by Representative Lever, author of the food control bill, to enforce wheatless days. Proposals for mixed flours and for a form of war bread of mixed grains are also under consideration as possible measures to reduce the use of wheat flour.

Some Food Administration officials think a slight flour shortage next spring not only would not cause suffering here but might have a wholesome effect in causing the people to turn to other cereals.

The shortage of food abroad probably will bring an early determination of a policy respecting the balance to be maintained between food and troop shipments. A decision will be left largely to the Allies, since they best can determine which will be the more useful to themselves in prosecuting the war.

Secretary on Witness Stand Six Hours Parries Many Questions.

TROOPS ARE EQUIPPED

"No Army of Same Size Ever Raised and Trained So Quickly," He Asserts.

1,500,000 READY TO FIGHT

Admits 200,000 Machine Guns Are Needed and Defends Contractors.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Upon Secretary Baker to-day devolved the onerous duty of defending the deficiencies which the three weeks of investigation of War Department conditions by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has disclosed. For more than six hours the Secretary of War was on the witness stand subjected to a gruelling examination from all quarters of the committee. He conducted himself with a calm assurance which won the admiration of his questioners, but he did not subdue the inquisitorial spirit or allay in any wise the curiosity of the committee members.

What Secretary Baker did succeed in doing was convincing the majority of the members of the Military Committee that their judgment had not led them far afield when last week they determined to introduce and press for passage the Chamberlain bill to create a new executive department of munitions and supply, whose function it will be to relieve Mr. Baker of the multifarious duties which the ordnance and quartermaster bureaus of the Department have performed.

Job Too Much for One Man.

Secretary Baker's own answers carried this conviction. The War Department, in the opinion of the committee, is more than a one man job. This the Secretary avoided admitting on the two or three occasions when the subject was touched upon. He had no opportunity to come to grips with the committee on this question, but this occasion will arise to-morrow. The answer of Mr. Baker to the charge that his Department has wabbled under the war strain for the reason that its functions are too extensive for the direction of a single head is awaited with interest.

As a witness Secretary Baker was almost scintillant. He fenced and parried with the committee, seldom giving the direct answer to questions, but avoiding direction so gracefully that half the time the questioner had passed to a succeeding interrogatory before he realized that the answer had not satisfied him.

The Secretary defended the policy of suppression of the details of army contracts and the renunciation of the policy of competitive bidding and published awards. He told of the work of the supply committee of the Council of National Defence, and warmly praised Julius Rosenwald and Charles Eisenman, its executive heads, for their patriotism and disinterestedness.

First Reads a Statement.

Before being questioned Mr. Baker read a long and exhaustive prepared statement on the military situation to the committee. The Secretary was not interrupted during the reading of the statement, and at the close announced that he would be "very happy" to answer questions.

From time to time the examining Senators strove to pin Mr. Baker to an admission that the policy of delegating to interested manufacturers and producers of commodities needed by the army, the power of defining the extent of orders, framing contracts and granting awards had developed opportunities for favoritism. This he declined to admit. He argued that the exigency of the situation demanded that the limit of cooperation should maintain between the producers and the Government and that the vast store of technical knowledge possessed by the industrial and commercial experts engaged in the business of manufacture and distribution could not find a substitute in the Quartermaster Corps of the army and that that organization, which since the outbreak of the war has been expanded from 360 officers to more than 3,000, had to be trained before it could be of high value or subsist as a perfect mechanism.

Wool Question Answered.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts tried to bring from Mr. Baker an explanation of why the offer of the Boston Wool Manufacturers Association to fix voluntarily the price of their staple at the very outbreak of the war had not received executive consideration. The assertion has been made that by reason of the delays in the Quartermaster Corps on the question of the necessary wool supply for army uniforms, the Government has lost through unrestricted advances in the wool market a total of approximately $150,000,000.

Secretary Baker answered this question by referring to what he considered to be the superior judgment in such matters of the Council of National Defence. It was shown that although the Boston wool men made their offer on April 3, no action was taken to insure the supply of the army with woollen wearing apparel until June 16. The Secretary did not seem to think that this delay was of extraordinary magnitude.

A complete digest of the activities of the War Department since the outbreak of the war was presented by the Secretary at the opening of his examination.

"No army of similar size has ever been raised, equipped and trained so quickly," said the Secretary. "No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well being of any army."

U. S. Army Now 1,500,000.

The army of the United States in France to-day is of "substantial" size, was the Secretary's claim, and in his later testimony he said that much of the claimed shortages of equipment had been due to getting the overseas force on European soil. He remarked the small

dislocation of industries occasioned by the withdrawal of an army of 1,500,000 from their normal activities.

"By the cooperation of all interests and all people in the country," said Secretary Baker, "the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers."

The excuse presented by Mr. Baker for delays in the matter of ordnance, particularly heavy artillery, were practically the same as those advanced by his subordinates who testified previously, namely, the manufacture of fighting equipment of only the highest standard.

The lack of organization plan on the part of the War Department, the apparent unwillingness of the War Department to recognize that war was actually upon America before the declaration resolved the situation for it and furnished the committee with an opportunity to examine Mr. Baker in regard to the pre-war delinquencies of his department.

"War Was 3,000 Miles Away."

"The war wasn't upon us," said the Secretary repeatedly in answer to questions by the committee. He insisted that the war was 3,000 miles away in Europe. "We had more guns on hand than would be necessary to supply all the troops we could get to Europe within the year. Consequently there were delays, I admit," he said.

Questions and answers in rapid succession failed to draw from Mr. Baker proof that anything more than the most perfunctory efforts had been made in the War Department in anticipation of the coming struggle. Even after war was declared, the admissions of the Secretary showed, the thought of America being 3,000 miles outside the fighting zone was apparently uppermost in executive minds and that such slips as the $150,000,000 neglect to consider the Boston wool men's offer was but one of dozens of similar stumbles.

The Secretary was asked if America had not been apprised by its diplomatic representative at Berlin as early as May, 1916, that the German Imperial Government meant to break with the United States. The Secretary took the ground that the highly confidential character of Mr. Gerard's despatches to the State Department, now a matter of history and "for sale at all bookstores," did not permit him to discuss that phase of the situation.

Refuses to Discuss Warning.

"Didn't the Gerard warnings have any effect on you?" demanded Senator New of Indiana.

"That subject is confidential," Mr. Baker insisted. Then he went on to say that the Government had not been sure of the exactness of the Gerard warning.

"We had the word of the German Government repudiating any intention to renew ruthlessness in their U-boat campaign," said Mr. Baker.

"Was the word of the German Government more to be credited than that of our own Ambassador?" asked Senator New, and the subject was dropped.

The subject of rifles was brought forward in the general discussion of ordnance. Secretary Baker said the supply of rifles was now adequate, and reserves are being accumulated with greatest rapidity. Senator Weeks took exception to his statement that the Springfield 1903 model was the best rifle in the world, and at this point Chairman Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the committee, interposed: "One of the serious criticisms of the War Department, Mr. Secretary, lay in the fact that it took several months to decide to change to the Americanized Enfield from the Springfield after the war was actually on."

"We have plenty of rifles now," replied Mr. Baker.

Senator Chamberlain then reviewed the changes in the Enfield, making it capable of using American ammunition, saying that we had started to make seven changes and wound up by making fifty and that these changes in design had repeatedly held up production.

"Inefficiency" Is Defined.

"That statement is substantially true," said Mr. Baker, "but any delay that will help obtain a better rifle is justifiable."

"Well, that is what we call inefficiency," said the chairman.

"It is not inefficiency to change your mind," answered the Secretary.

Several Senators joined in questioning to show that rifle production was permitted to lag when it was certain that the country was about to go to war, but Secretary Baker persisted that the delay in changing models had in the end produced a much desired result. He pointed out that eight months after England went to war British soldiers were training in top hats and with walking sticks and insisted that American rifle production is now "so far ahead" that all men who will be called out will have enough.

Turning to criticism of the machine gun situation, Senator Chamberlain said there was delay in ordering Lewis guns that had been used successfully by England.

Denies Any Recent Delay.

"There was no delay after last April," replied Secretary Baker.

"Yes there was, Mr. Secretary," retorted the Senator.

Secretary Baker continued by reciting the machine gun controversy that existed when he became Secretary.

Senator McKellar of Tennessee thought the delay was unreasonable.

"Well, it's a matter of judgment,' said Mr. Baker.

Secretary Baker told of the board to investigate machine guns.

"The board's deliberations never delayed for one second the buying of any gun after last April," said Mr. Baker positively. "It did delay other guns including the new Browning gun, before April."

"The fact remains that nine months after the war the cantonments have none for training," said Senator McKellar.

"I wouldn't say none," Secretary Baker replied. "They have relatively few."

Before the war the largest machine gun programme was 12,000, he added, while now 200,000 are required, with manufacture difficult and slow.

"Those two facts make it all the more important that machine guns should have been got from any source," said Senator McKellar. "The greatest energy should have been exerted to get any kind."

The questions involved, Mr. Baker reiterated, were of judgment between speed and excellence.

"Are you entirely satisfied, so far as all ordnance is concerned, with the progress the department has made?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I don't say that the department might not have expedited some phases of its work," Secretary Baker replied.

"In what have we failed?"

The Secretary hesitated and answered: "I can't answer it that way; I can't pick out any particular place."

Plants Awaiting Orders.

Senator Weeks asked if all available ammunition production facilities are being used.

"No, not all," said Secretary Baker, "but all will be when we need them."

The arrangement to get British and French ammunition for artillery, he said, was "safe as far as it goes," but said the principal reliance was placed on American sources.

When Senator Weeks again asked if he could suggest anything that would be helpful in speeding up ordnance production Secretary Baker replied:

"I can't think of anything that your work will help. Whenever I've thought of anything I've done it. I'm up to date now."

Secretary Baker said he thought a Federal powder plant advisable.

Senator Chamberlain referred to the Du Pont offer to build and operate a plant at cost, but Secretary Baker explained the offer was to build a plant for a commission of 15 per cent. and operate it for eighteen months. On the basis of a $90,000,000 investment, he explained, the Du Ponts would have made a gross profit between $20,000,000 and $40,000,000.

"They never at any time offered to erect a plant without compensation," he said.

"The present powder supply is adequate for our present needs," Secretary Baker added.

Senator New asked if there was any mistake of judgment when the Lusitania was sunk in not beginning preparations for war.

"It would have been very wise," Mr. Baker replied, "if a dozen years ago the Ordnance Department had begun preparations. To be perfectly frank with you, I think Gen. Crozier is not entirely to blame. In season and out he has recommended ordnance expansion."

Secretary Baker denied that the first American contingents sent abroad were not completely equipped. All sent then and since, he declared, have had adequate, standard equipment, except that recent contingents depend for automatic rifles and artillery on French sources.

Senator Wadsworth of New York asked if the American artillery programme is large enough.

"You never can have too much," Mr. Baker replied, "but the programme fully engaged the resources of the country as they ought to be. Every country's artillery programme has grown every month during the war."

Secretary Baker assented to Senator Wadsworth's statement that the war was a competition of industries and that whichever produced the most materials and men would wear out the opposition.

"That is the present aspect of it," he said.

Operations of the supply system of the Quartermaster-General were then taken up. Secretary Baker pointed out that "over night we changed from a free and competitive market to one in which the Government was the monopolizing buyer."

Capacity Overestimated.

"Some substitutions of materials were authorized," Secretary Baker continued. "Manufacturers overestimated their own capacity. The early despatch abroad of special forces, such as stevedores and railroad employees, cut into the early supplies gathered. There was a shortage of many articles, including overcoats, blouses, trousers and perhaps some others. They were far greater than we anticipated. Initial equipment now is substantially complete and reserve supplies are being secured."

The Secretary said it had to be decided whether to call out more men than could be readily equipped or call out only those for whom equipment was ready.

"The course actually taken was to reconcile these views, calling out the forces as rapidly as we could anticipate their equipment, and I have no reason to change my opinion since," he continued. "The net result was a temporary shortage of a few weeks in some equipment, such as overcoats, but there was not in my judgment any serious or continued shortage."

Senator McKellar asked what authority of law there was for taking away Gen. Sharpe's purchasing powers.

"In the first place I was the head of the army," Mr. Baker answered. "In the second place the law provided that the Secretary could fix prices as he deemed best, and I surrounded Gen. Sharpe with expert advisers."

Denies $128,000,000 Story.

The Tennessee Senator said witnesses had testified that contracts aggregating $128,000,000 had been let to firms with which supplies committee members are connected.

"I don't think that has been done," said Mr. Baker. "I have looked into it many times. No such thing has been done."

Regarding the system of civilian committee purchasing getting men from the trade Mr. Baker said:

"I don't think that is the very best way to deal with these questions, but it was the only way at the outset. Substantially it's stopped now. There never was any intention of continuing it indefinitely."

The Secretary said he cancelled the much discussed rag sorting contract on the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General and because the Government proposed to do the rag sorting work itself. The Base Sorting Company, he said, was to get a profit of only one-half cent a pound.

"Are you willing to assume responsibility for organization of the sorting plant?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I couldn't escape it if I wanted to," Mr. Baker answered. "I delegated my authority to Mr. Eisenman. I know nothing improper about it."

Blunder Costs U. S. "Nothing."

Senator McKellar referred to the relationship between Samuel Kaplan of the supplies committee and a brother interested in the sorting plan, and Secretary Baker said he did not know of the relationship until recently.

"Do you think a policy of that kind is wise?"

"It has turned out to be unwise," said Secretary Baker. "But you can't get anybody to buy things wisely unless you get men who are experienced in their business."

"How much did the blunder or whatever you may call it cost the Government?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Nothing," Mr. Baker replied.

Questioned about secrecy attending the awarding of army contracts, Secretary Baker declared he issued an order that they be not made public and that he considered a wise policy.

"Don't you know the American people abhor secrecy?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I think" said Mr. Baker, "that the location of plants should not be made public as a military policy."

"Did it endanger factories working for the Navy Department which did make contracts public?" he was asked.

"I can't say as to that."

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey declared that the criticism levelled against the system was that the policy of secrecy permitted some men to get contracts but prevented others from getting the business.

Mr. Baker said that so far as he knew he personally never was advised of the change in specifications by which shoddy was used in uniforms. He had been advised the uniforms were adequate when shoddy was used.

The Secretary said he had not been advised of any shortage of wool and that he knew nothing of the offer of the Boston wool men referred to earlier in the hearing. He did receive an offer from the Western Wool Growers Association to sell its entire cut at a price to be fixed by the Government, and the offer was referred to the raw materials committee of the Council of National Defence. He did not know what was done about it.

The question of buying up the country's wool supply involved a matter of Government policy, said Mr. Baker. Asked specifically why the War Department waited from April 3 to June 16 to take up the question of wool, Secretary Baker said many other questions were up for consideration.

Senator Wadsworth wanted to know why some of the President's $100,000,000 fund was not spent if the War Department had insufficient funds, and Mr. Baker said some of it was spent for ordnance.

Secretary Baker said that no complaint ever had come from Gen. Pershing as to the light weight of uniforms. Uniform cloth was ordered in England by Pershing, he said, not because he could get better quality but because American deliveries were slow.

TEXT OF BAKER'S ARMY STATEMENT

Secretary Tells Senate Committee 1,428,650 Men Are Under Arms.

OFFICERS TOTAL 110,856

War Department Head Says Ordnance Contracts Aggregate $1,677,000,000.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The statement of Secretary Baker dealing with the war preparations of the United States, as read to the Senate War Investigating Committee to-day, is as follows:

"I am glad to lay before the committee and the country certain facts with reference to the War Department work. Not all of it is new to you, but it is well to have some underlying facts freshly in our minds at times when the consideration of details, however important in themselves, might otherwise obscure the real progress made in the central task.

"The War Department is eager to profit by all helpful criticism, and I thank the committee for the inquiries which it has made and for the cooperation which it is giving and will give in making our preparation increasingly adequate and speedy.

"On the first day of April, 1917, the Regular Army comprised of 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service approximately 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserve, 4,000 enlisted men.

"On the 31st day of December, 1917, the Regular Army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men; the National Guard o. 16,031 officers and 400,900 enlisted men; the National Army of 480,000 men, and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men. In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9,524 officers to 110,856 officers and from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men.

Six Times the Army of 1898.

"During the war with Spain the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war.

"The total number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized by this nation.

"A substantial part of our military forces was selected by the operation of a draft law, the execution of which has demonstrated both the economical and the efficient way of selecting soldiers. The law itself was drawn, its execution carried to a successful conclusion, and the theory of the law, novel to our people, explained and made popular, because of its demonstrated fairness both in plan and execution.

"For the training of officers two series of training camps were held, from which about 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life. This number is nearly eight times as great as the number of officers in the regular army on the first day of April.

Cantonments Cost $134,000,000.

"For the training of these soldiers sixteen cantonments have been built, costing $134,000,000, with an average profit to the contractors of 2.98 per cent.

"These cantonments contain water and sewerage facilities, refuse disposal plants, laundries, storehouses, barracks, exchanges, post offices and practically all necessary conveniences, comforts and safeguards for soldiers. The health of the men in training in them is beyond comparison, better than that of any similar number of soldiers in our history.

"The death rate in our forces in the United States, from mid-September to the end of December averaged 7.5 per 1,000, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home. In 1898 the death rate per 1,000 was 20.14, or nearly three times as great.

"For the fiscal year 1915 Congress appropriated for the War Department $158,000,000; for the fiscal year 1916, $203,000,000; for the fiscal year 1917, $403,000,000; for the fiscal year 1918, $7,527,338,716. In other words, taking 1915 as a normal year, the appropriations for 1918 are nearly fifty times as great.

Some Staggering Gains.

"The regular appropriations made by Congress for all Governmental purposes for the fiscal year 1915 were $720,000,000, or nearly one-tenth the 1918 appropriations for the War Department alone.

"In 1914 the gross value of the products of all the industries of the United States was $24,000,000,000. The appropriations for 1918 for the War Department alone are substantially one-third of this sum.

"The total operating revenues of all the railroads of the United States for the year 1917—freight, passenger, mail, express and miscellaneous—was but slightly more than half the War Department's appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year.

$1,677,000,000 for Ordnance.

"ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—Of the total War Department appropriations for 1918, $3,200,000,000 was for the Ordnance Department. The value of the products of all iron and steel industries in the United States in 1914 was $900,000,000 or less than one-third of the amount to be expended by the Ordnance Department.

"Of this gigantic sum the Ordnance Department has already placed contracts amounting to $1,677,000,000.

"On the 1st day of April, 1917, the Ordnance Department consisted of 97 commissioned officers occupying 15,000 square feet of office room in Washington. It now consists of),004 officers occupying more than fourteen acres of office floor space, and in addition has 26,120 enlisted personnel.

"The expansion of this force has been carried on concurrently with the enormous business and industrial operations of the department. The force has been selected, trained, in part dispatched over seas. Because of inadequacy of office accommodations it has been moved from time to time, one bureau having been obliged to move six times.

New Weapons Studied.

"Ir addition to the selection and training of htis new force, the making of these great contracts and the follow up necessary in the manufacturing process, a continuous study of new weapons and instrumentalities has been kept up, a constant contact kept with trained men abroad studying the operation of ordnance material in battle and accordingly modifying designs and plans here by reason of observation and experience.

"Many of the classes of ordnance material requiring to be designed, specifications drawn and contracts let were wholly unfamiliar to our normal military practices. The trench farfare material alone involves commitments of $282,000,000. Some of the contracts cover instruments so modern that our industries had to be adapted to their manufacture.

"Many of the Ordnance Department's contracts involve increase of plant facilities, or the construction of new plants, intricate systems of auditing and cost accounting and constant inspection by inspectors who have had to be trained in specially established schools in order to add knowledge of ordnance requirements to their previous mechanical and technical training.

Great Increases Noted.

"QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—For the Quartermaster-General's Department in 1918 $3,018,000,000 was appropriated, or a sum more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriations for all governmental purposes.

"On the first day of April there were 347 officers in the Quartermaster Corps; on the first day of January, 1918, there was a total of 6,431 officers.

"On the first day of January, 1918, nearly $2,000,000,000 of the appropriation had been obligated by contracts or disbursements.

"This business involved accounting, determinations of standards, prices, quantities, the creation of new manufacturing facilities, the substitution of materials for insufficient supplies, diversions of labor, the erection of storage warehouses and difficult and often embarrassing questions of land and water transportation.

"In the woollen goods section alone the cooperation of over 300 mills was involved, and the following items give some idea of the extensive character of the operations: There have been purchased over 19,000,000 blankets, 20,000,000 yards of overcoating and over 30,000,00 yards of each of shirting flannel and suiting, involving an expenditure of over $345,000,000; in cotton goods the Department had contracted for 250,000,000 yards of various cotton cloths.

"Further idea of the size of purchases in thi sdepartment will be conveyed by the following figures: Purchases to December 28, 1917—Winter drawers, 25,000,000 pair; winter undershirts, 21,000,000; woollen gloves, 11,000,000 pair; wool lightweight stockings, 31,00,000 pair; wool heavyweight stockings, 21,000,000 pair; shoes purchased for delivery to January 1, 10,000,000 pair; shoes purchased for delivery January 1 to June 1, 10,000,000 pair; cots, 2,100,000.

U. S. Now Has 82,120 Fliers.

"The Quartermaster-General's Department in the supply section alone made 4,650 contracts, covering 142 different kinds of articles and aggregating a money value of $800,000,000.

"Aviation Section Signal Corps—The Aviation Section of the Signal Corps on the first day of April, 1917, consisted of sixty-five officers and 1,120 men. On the first day of January, 1918, it consisted of 3,900 officers and 82,120 men. Thi sdivision of the War Department was charged by Congress with the expenditure of an appropriation aggregating for 1918 $744,000,000, or five times the 1915 appropriation for the entire War Department.

"ENGINEER DEPARTMENT—The Engineer department, for which in 1917 $53,000,000 was appropriated, was charged by the 1918 appropriation with the expenditure of $390,000,000, or about 700 per cent. increase. There have been organized and equipped technical troops of foresters, stevedores and railroad construction and operation men aggregating about 120,000, many of whom have been operating in France for some months.

"All of these departments have been obliged to construct various buildings, storehouses, railroads, barracks, repair shops, ordnance plants, terminal facilities, both abroad and at home, many of these being made necessary by the fact that the field of thei roperation is in two countries, 3,000 miles apart.

"Each division has been obliged to send officers to France to receive officers from foreign countries, to compare data and information to review designs and t odesign fresh supplies and all this concurrently with its task of training and expanding its own organization. The figures given above are selected almost at random as illustrative of the magnitude of the operations of the War Department.

Great Results Achieved.

"The following results have been achieved:

"1—A large army is in the field and in training, so large that further increments to it can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported.

"2—The army has been enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the industries of the country.

"3—The training of the army is proceeding rapidly and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete and reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind, including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles and small arms, have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France, and are available for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918.

"4—A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

"5—Independent lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction in France.

"6—Great programmes for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated.

"7—No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made before for the comfort, the health and general well being of an army. The health report for December for a variety of reasons became suddenly less favorable than for the preceding months. But the unfavorable conditions have been met and improvement is already apparent.

Two Purposes in Mind.

"I state the foregoing conditions of the War Department's problem and some of the results attained for two purposes.

"In the first place, the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the man power and the material power of the nation in a great cause and, second, our army in France under General Pershing, and our Allies, are entitled to have the benefit resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies which must come when the Germans realize that the American Democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated but has actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine.

"I make this statement, fully aware that there have been produced before the members of this committee some expression of doubt, difference of opinion and disapproval. The War Department has spent eight months hearing similar expressions analyzing them, correcting the conditions out of which they grew, perfecting its organization to prevent their recurrence and all the while driving on to the accomplishment of the main task.

Suggestions Are Invited.

"My military associates and I appreciate the work which this committee has done and will value suggestions from the committee as a whole, from its individual members and from every other patriotic citizen which will enable us to carry on this work more effectively and more rapidly.

"In the foregoing statement there are two exceedingly significant figures, namely, that on the first day of April the ordnance department consisted of 97 officers and the Quartermaster-General's department of 347 officers, while they now respectively comprise 3,004 and 6,431 officers.

"There was no ready trained body of men of the country who could have been selected suddenly to assume the highly technical andspecialized work of these two divisions.

"Men of somewhat similar training had to be chosen and the nucleus of officers already in those corps had not only to carry forward the expanding operations of their departments but be trainers and teachers to their new associates. As the work proceeded subdivision and resubdivision became possible.

Supply and Organization.

"On December 15 the questions of initial supply and organization of personnel had been substantially disposed of and I was, therefore, in a position, as I had not been previously, to announce a general reorganization, already carefully studied, which accomplishes the following results:

"1. Created a War Council upon which Gen. Crozier, Gen. Sharpe, Gen. Weaver, Gen. Crowder and the Chief of Staff have been designated to sit with the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of War, and to which council men of capacity, either from the army or from civil life, will be added from time to time. The purpose of the council is that its members, being free from the burdens of detail administration, can take a large supervisory view of all questions of organization and supply and give to the Government the highest value of their talents and experience.

"2. Under Gen. Wheeler, with the advice of his military associates and of industrial experts, the machinery of the Ordnance Department is being thoroughly reorganized in preparation for the new phase of its work upon which it is now entering. Its several operations will be conducted under the direction of officers already in the service who are now in a position to give their entire energies to their administration, or by men specially chosen from the civil life because of their experience and capacity.

3. The Quartermaster-General's Department is in process of similar reorganization and sub-divisioning under Gen. Goethals, who enjoys the unique experience of having worked out at the Panama Canal problems of transportation and supply of a magnitude never until now approached in the history of our Government. Here also the efficiency of the department is being strengthened by the calling from civil life of men of the highest capacity to administrate certain of its great sub-divisions.

Work of Two War Bodies.

"A new view of the work of the Council of National Defence and of the War Industries Board is now possible.

"The Council of National Defence is, of course, an advisory body without executive power. Its members have severally the powers of their respective departments. The purpose of the council, however, was a reconciliation of conflicts and a survey of the national needs and resources.

"This purpose it has served and is serving. The General Munitions Board and its successor, the War Industries Board, with their committes, were organized by the council for the following purposes:

"1. Assign prioritiesc as among the several departments of the Government and the allied Governments in their demands upon the industries of the country.

"2. Advise as to supplies of materials and labor.

"3. Advise on questions of price.

"4. Secure industrial and labor cooperation.

"5. Avoid enhancement of prices, confusion of industry, exhaustion of labor and generally to prevent all avoidable evils which might result from the speed and magnitude of the new operations.

"To these objects it was admirably adopted, and it has accomplished a great work. The things which have not happened are as impressive as the things which have happened when one recalls the possibilities involved.

"We can now see the entire situation. The initial rush needs are substantially supplied. The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines. The coordination of ally needs with our own has been effected. An agency exists to prevent conflicts and to adjust those which cannot be prevented.

"By the cooperation of all interests and all people in the country the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible. That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays goes without saying, but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking, and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

BUNZ AND HIS AIDS LOSE THEIR APPEAL

Hamburg-American Line Men Who Supplied German Raiders Face Prison.

The recent conviction of Carl Bunz, managing director; George Kotter, superintending engineer; Adolph Hochmeister, purchasing agent, and Joseph Popenhouse, second officer of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, on charges of conspiring to defraud the United States Government was upheld yesterday in a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. All had been found guilty of engaging in a conspiracy to defraud by filing at the Custom House false manifests of vessels carrying supplies to German cruisers in the north and south Atlantic.

Bunz, Kotter and Hachmeister were each sentenced to eighteen months in the Atlanta penitentiary. Popen house was given a year and a day in the same institution. All appealed and were released in $5,000 bail but soon thereafter Hochmeister died. The Hamburg-American Line also was found guilty of the offense and was compelled to pay a fine of $1.

Ten days will elapse before the mandate in this decision is handed down and until then no action can be taken. It is possible the three defendants will appeal on a writ of certiorari, in which event the case will go to the United States Supreme Court.

The case was originally prepared and prosecuted by John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, and in the decision handed down by Federal Judge Rogers was concurred in by Judges Hough and Learned M. Hand.

The false manffests were used to conceal the destinations of the outgoing vessels, chartered by the Hamburg-American Line, which had an agreement with the German Government in the winter of 1914 to supply German warships in the North and South Atlantic with coal and provisions.

The Kaiser's orders were transmitted directly to Carl Bunz, who in turn conferred with the other defendants as to procuring vessels flying neutral flags. In addition to chartering neutral vessels Bunz was charged with despatching three Hamburg-American vessels on these missions. Among the neutral craft chartered it was said the Berwind, Lorenz and Gladstone figured prominently. In his opinion Judge Rogers held the undertaking to supply German raiders was not wrong; the wrong lay in the false certificates filed.

PERSHING REPORTS 4 DEATHS.

Two Due to Pneumonia, One to Meningitis, one to Asphyxiation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Gen. Pershing to-day reported the following deaths of private soldiers from natural causes:

Thomas Scott, asphyxiation, Portland, Ore.

Walter L. Fitzgerald, meningitis, York, Pa.

Jesse F. Bonham, pneumonia and measles, Newark Ohio.

Harlan F. Parker, pneumonia, Creston, Iowa.

Peirce Relieved of Armory Post.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 10.—Col. William S. Peirce, commandant of the United States Armory here for the last five years, received orders to-day relieving him of his present post and ordering him to report at the ordnance office at Washington. No indication was given of his ultimate post. Major G. H. Stewart, junior in command at the armory, has been named as acting commandant.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E.W.GROVE. Cures a Cold in one day. 30c.—Adv.

JORDAN
Sport Marine
The first completely equipped motor car ever produced as a stock model.
SECOND FLOOR
Grand Central Palace

$1,000 Reward
For the best suggestion
As to how to get
To the German Masses
These Facts:

That we are fighting for the German masses, not against them
We are fighting the Prussian Military Autocracy
Which, as shown at Zabern, enslaves the German Civilian Masses
And is forcing thousands of them to be killed daily
So that Germany can make vassal states
Of the rest of the European Nations.
That Autocracy that is trying to rule the world by force.
The Autocracy that is preventing peace.
The United States does not want German land, money or business.
The United States is fighting for the Liberty of the masses
For our Liberty—for the Liberty of the World
And we will fight until we get
"Freedom for all forever."

Send suggestions before Feb. 15th to: JUDGES OF REWARD
NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE
19 West 44th Street, New York City
Judges of best suggestions will be
Hon. James W. Gerard Hon. Job E. Hedges Hon. David Jayne Hill

WAR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES.

Praise of the War Department was Secretary BAKER'S theme when he appeared before the Senate Military Committee yesterday. Although his figures of achievement were not new, they were as impressive as ever when marshaled by the Secretary. His intention seems to have been to spike the guns of criticism. The admissions made before the Committee by General CROZIER, General SHARPE, and others are sufficient justification for what has been said in many quarters about the omissions and mistakes of the War Department. Well-informed and honest criticism it should always welcome, especially when the information comes from its own officers.

The record of performance in the expansion, equipment, training, and transportation of troops the American people are proud of, but it cannot be denied that the Senate inquiry has cleared the air and accelerated our preparations to take part in the fighting in France. If there had been no inquiry, some things would have continued to go wrong and reorganizations would have been delayed. The creation of the War Council, involving changes in the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments, may not have been occasioned by testimony which the Senate Committee elicited, but at least the reform was hastened: the service benefited at once. In fact the War Department, which, to use the vernacular of the trotting track, had shown a tendency to "break," settled down to a smooth and swifter gait after the disclosures made in the committee room. Yet in Secretary BAKER'S brief the note is one of almost indiscriminate praise of the work of the Department. Sometimes he seems to be oblivious of shortcomings in camp equipment, as when he says that "no such provi-"sion has ever been made for the "comfort, health, and general well-"being of any army." The record does not bear him out. There is the adverse testimony of cantonment commanders. Comparisons with the awful blundering that made the conduct of the Spanish war a reproach to this country were not in order. We do things differently now. Still Surgeon General GORGAS found conditions not to his liking in the Southern camps of 1917.

Read alone, and not in the light of facts extracted by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Mr. BAKER'S statement would justify an opinion that there had been no flaw in the performance of the War Department. What could be more gratifying than this assurance:

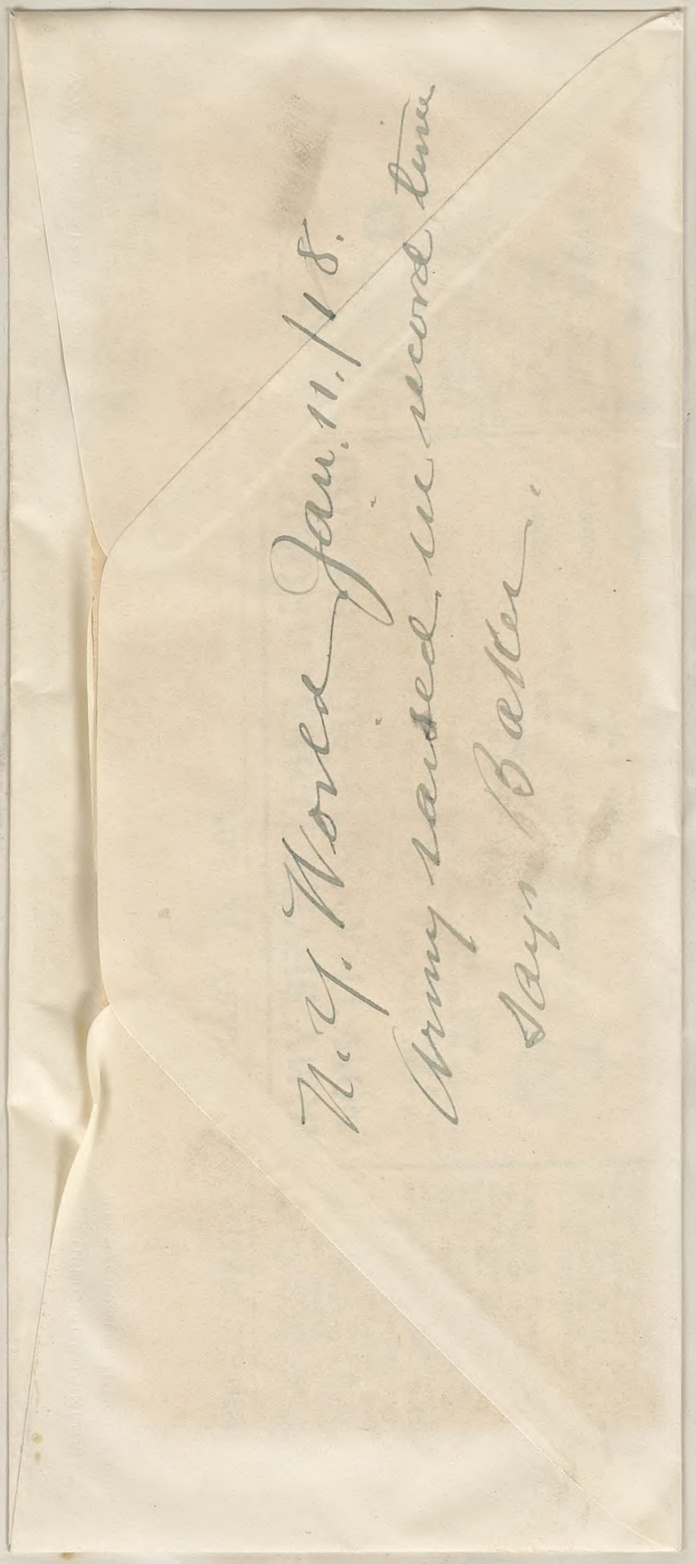
> Arms of the most modern and effective kind, including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles, and small arms, have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France, and are available for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918.

The last statement is in conflict with General CROZIER'S testimony about field and machine guns. Again, does Secretary BAKER really mean what he says in this paragraph:

> A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

Does he mean by "active service" duty in the trenches; that General PERSHING'S force is well enough trained to take over a considerable part of the western front? Some of the troops that arrived last Summer are doubtless ready for the test, but the Secretary's statement seems to be too sweeping. The American people would be glad to believe that the army in France, which is really "substantial," was now well enough trained and seasoned to deal with a German offensive.

What Secretary BAKER has to say about the purpose of the War Council is eminently satisfactory. Free "from the burdens of detail administration," it is to take "a large supervising view "of all questions of organization and "supply and give to the Government "the highest value of their [the mem-"bers'] talents and experience." In other words, they are to advise, not to transact; but the functions of the War Council are still rather nebulous. It is apparent from the Secretary's description of the reorganization of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments that he is not in sympathy with Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S bill to create a Department of Munitions. Nevertheless, the subject should be thrashed out by Congress in an endeavor to obtain the greatest efficiency and the utmost production.



AIR FLEET BUILDING IS UP TO SCHEDULE, COFFIN ANNOUNCES

Chairman of Aircraft Board Tells of Marvels U. S. Is Doing in Close Co-operation With Allied Flying Service.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The big American aviation programme is moving forward by long strides. **Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Board, announced to-night that the programme is right up to schedule.**

Persons who have been critical because standard American airplanes are not being rushed to France in great numbers are advised by Mr. Coffin that the aircraft plans agreed on after full conference with the Allied powers provided for the purchase of airplanes on the other side to take care of American needs until July 1 of this year.

One of the first things done by the Government after the President, on July 24 last, approved the Aircraft Act with its $640,000,000 appropriation, was to authorize Gen. Pershing to place orders for several thousand fighting machines in allied countries. Many millions of dollars' worth of materials and machine tools have been shipped from the United States to aid foreign production.

Aircraft materials have been standardized with the Allies' in detail and type. A complete co-ordination of manufacturing facilities and policies has been agreed upon between the Allied Powers. Discussing the training of personnel, Mr. Coffin says:

"Thousands of American mechanics are being put into actual service with the Allied forces. Trained men will be released as needed in the United States service and their places kept filled with raw material. The personnel for such increase is already available.

"In accordance with the plans originally agreed upon with the Allied Governments, it was deemed advisable to provide for advanced training overseas adjacent to the actual theatre of military operations, but so energetic has been the work of the personnel division of the Signal Corps that the training facilities were soon overcrowded, with the resultant request that early arrangements for advanced training be made in America.

"To meet this change in programme delivery of advanced training planes will begin this month and within ninety days will have met requirements. The engines of foreign design for this advanced training schedule are already in quantity production in this country.

"We have seen and heard much of the proposal of '100,000 airplanes' to be provided by the United States within the next year. In a country where one great industry produces 1,500,000 motor cars per year the fabrication of 100,000 planes might seem easy, but actual figures based upon three years of practical experience in the war show that there are now between forty and fifty men of the auxiliary service required for each active machine at the front. If this same ratio should be adhered to in our service it would mean that 4,000,000 men would be required in our aeronautical department on foreign soil between our ports of debarkation and the fighting front.

"Even though this number could be reduced by 50 per cent. by increased efficiency and standardization, the number required is still staggering. Consider also the overseas transportation problem as related to material only and without reference to personnel and its maintenance. Again, the problem of proper housing behind the battle lines in Europe of such great numbers of planes as are carelessly discussed may well be left to sober thought.

"Every decision of the Aircraft Board has been based upon the military policies of the front. Daily cable communication with Allied countries is maintained.

"New sources of supply, flying fields, the experimental laboratory and other activities, under the direction of the board, have been purposely located west of the Allegheny Mountains, in accordance with the stated policy of the military departments to remove sources of war supply 200 miles from the sea coast, and to avoid the labor congestion which exists in all Eastern industrial centres.

"Established plants of the motor car industry are being largely utilized in aircraft motor production, but not in airplane construction. In general, the statement may be made that not a single automobile factory is in any way involved in the plane building industry. The reasons for utilizing the motor building talent of the third largest of the world's industries permit no argument.

OUR ARMY RAISED IN RECORD TIME

(Continued from First Page.)

your work will help. Whenever I've thought of anything I've done it. I'm up to date now."

Wants Federal Powder Plant.

Secretary Baker said he thought a Federal powder plant advisable.

Senator Chamberlain referred to the du Pont offer to build and operate a plant at cost, but **Secretary Baker explained the offer was to build a plant for a commission of 15 per cent. and operate it for eighteen months. On the basis of a $90,000,000 investment, he explained, the du Ponts would have made a gross profit between $20,000,000 and $40,000,000.**

"They never at any time offered to erect a plant without compensation," he said.

"The present powder supply is adequate for our present needs," Secretary Baker added.

Senator New asked if there was any mistake of judgment when the Lusitania was sunk in not beginning preparations for war.

"It would have been very wise," Mr. Baker replied, "if a dozen years ago the Ordnance Department had begun preparations. To be perfectly frank with you, I think Gen. Crozier is not entirely to blame. In season and out, he has recommended ordnance expansion."

The Supply System.

Operations of the supply system of the Quartermaster General were taken up. Secretary Baker pointed out that "overnight we changed from a free and competitive market to one in which the Government was the monopolizing buyer."

"Some substitutions of materials were authorized," Secretary Baker continued. "Manufacturers overestimated their own capacity. There was a shortage of many articles, including overcoats, blouses, trousers and perhaps some others. They were far greater than we anticipated. **Initial equipment now is substantially complete and reserve supplies are being secured.**"

The Secretary said it had to be decided whether to call out more men than could be readily equipped or call out only those for whom equipment was ready.

"The course actually taken was to reconcile these views, calling out the forces as rapidly as we could anticipate their equipment, and I have had no reason to change my opinion since," he continued. "The net result was a temporary shortage of a few weeks in some equipment such as overcoats, but there was not in my judgment any serious or continued shortage."

The Rag-Sorting Contract.

The Secretary said he cancelled the much discussed rag-sorting contract on the recommendation of the Quartermaster General and because the Government proposed to do the rag-sorting work itself. The base sorting company, he said, was to get a profit of only one-half cent a pound.

"Are you willing to assume responsibility for organization of the sorting plant?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I couldn't escape it if I wanted to," Mr. Baker answered. "I delegated my authority to Mr. Eisenman. I know nothing improper about it."

Senator McKellar referred to the relationship between Samuel Kaplan of the Supplies Committee and a brother interested in the sorting plant, and Secretary Baker said he did not know of the relationship until recently.

"Do you think a policy of that kind is wise?"

"It has turned out to be unwise," said Secretary Baker. "But you can't get anybody to buy things wisely unless you get men who are experienced in their business."

"How much did the blunder, or whatever you may call it, cost the Government?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Nothing," Mr. Baker replied.

Never Told of Wool Shortage.

Mr. Baker said that so far as he knew, he personally never advised of the change in specifications by which shoddy was used in uniforms. He had been advised the uniforms were adequate when shoddy was used.

The Secretary said he had not been advised of any shortage of wool and that he knew nothing of Boston wool men offering the Government large quantities of wool at low prices soon after the outbreak of the war. He did receive an offer from the Western Wool Growers' Association to sell its entire cut at a price to be fixed by the Government, and the offer was referred to the Raw Materials Committee of the Council of National Defense. He did not know what was done about it.

Mr. Baker said that **no complaint ever had come from Gen. Pershing as to the light weight of uniforms.** Uniform cloth was ordered in England by Pershing, he said, not because he could get better quality, but because American deliveries were slow.

America Has "Substantial" Army in France Prepared for Service

While admitting that there had been delays and errors of judgment, Mr. Baker in his prepared statement said that officers and men had been made ready by thorough training for modern warfare, and that lines of communication and supplies independent of those of the Allies are now in process of construction.

America now has in France an army of "substantial" size ready for active service, he declared.

Arms of the most modern and effective kind, the Secretary said, have been provided for every soldier in France and are available for every fighting man who can be sent to France in 1918.

An army of nearly a million and a half men, enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the Nation's industries, is now in the field or in training at home and abroad.

"I state the conditions of the War Department's problems and some of the results obtained for two purposes," he said. "In the first place, the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the man power and the material power of the Nation in a great cause; and second, our army in France under Gen. Pershing and our allies are entitled to have the benefits resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated but has actually brought full power of its men and resources into complete organized strength against their military machine."

Growth of the Army.

The Secretary gave the committee an outline of the work of the department and its various bureaus.

"On the first day of April, 1917, the Regular Army," he said, "comprised 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service, approximately, 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserve, 4,000 enlisted men. There were also at that time approximately 2,573 officers in the reserve, but as these were on inactive duty they cannot properly be considered in estimating the strength of the army of the United States at that time. On the 31st day of December, 1917, the Regular Army consisted of 10,250 officers and 457,000 enlisted men; the National Guard of 16,031 officers and 400,900 enlisted men; the National Army of 480,000 men, and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men. In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9,524 officers to 110,856 officers and from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men.

"During the war with Spain the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American War.

"The total number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized by this Nation.

Praises Operation of the Draft.

"A substantial part of our military forces was selected by the operation of a draft law the execution of which has demonstrated both the economical and the efficient way of selecting soldiers. The law itself was drawn, its execution carried to a successful conclusion and the theory of the law, novel to our people, explained and made popular, because of its demonstrated fairness both in plan and execution.

"For the training of officers two series of training camps were held, from which about 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life. This number is nearly eight times as great as the number of officers in the Regular Army on the first day of April.

"For the training of these soldiers sixteen cantonments have been built, costing $134,000,000, with an average profit to the contractors of 2.98 per cent.

"The death rate in our forces in the United States, from mid-September to the end of December averaged 7.5 per 1,000, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men at the same age at home. In 1898 the death rate per 1,000 was 20.14, or nearly three times as great. Our death rate in the army during the year 1916, just before the war, was five per 1,000. Leaving out the the deaths due to measles and its complications, our rate among all the troops in the United States since Sept. 1 has been about two per 1,000.

Nearly Fifty Times as Great.

"For the fiscal year 1915 Congress appropriated for the War Department $158,000,000; for the fiscal year 1916, $203,000,000; for the fiscal year 1917, $403,000,000; for the fiscal year 1918, $7,527,338,716. In other words, taking 1915 as a normal year, the appropriations for 1918 are nearly fifty times as great.

"The regular appropriations made by Congress for all governmental purposes for the fiscal year 1915 were $720,000,000, or nearly one-tenth the 1918 appropriations for the War Department alone.

"Of the total War Department appropriations for 1918 $3,200,000,000 was for the Ordnance Department, of which contracts amounting to $1,677,000,000 already have been placed.

"On the first day of April, 1917, the Ordnance Department consisted of ninety-seven commissioned officers, while now it consists of 3,004 officers, and, in addition, has 26,120 enlisted personnel.

"In addition to the selection and training of this new force, the making of these great contracts and the follow-up necessary in the manufacturing processes, a continuous study of new weapons and instrumentalities has been kept up.

New Plants Constructed.

"Many of the Ordnance Department's contracts involve increase of plant facilities, or the construction of new plants, and constant inspection by inspectors who have had to be trained in specially established schools.

"For the Quartermaster General's Department in 1918 $3,018,000,000 was appropriated, or a sum more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriations for all governmental purposes.

"On April 1 there were 347 officers in the Quartermaster's Corps. On Jan. 1, 1918, there was a total of 6,431 officers.

"On Jan. 1, 1918, nearly $2,000,000,000 of the appropriation had been obligated by contracts or disbursements.

"In the woollen goods section alone the co-operation of over 300 mills was involved, and the following items give some idea of the extensive character of the operations: There have been purchased over 19,000,000 blankets, 20,000,000 yards of overcoating and over 30,000,000 yards each of shirting flannel and suiting, involving an expenditure of over $345,000,000. In cotton goods the department had contracted for 250,000,000 yards of various cotton cloth.

The Aviation Section.

"The aviation section of the Signal Corps on the first day of April, 1917, consisted of 65 officers and 1,120 men. On the first day of January, 1918, it consisted of 3,900 officers and 82,120 men.

"This division of the War Department was charged by Congress with the expenditure of an appropriation aggregating, for 1918, $744,000,000, or five times the 1915 appropriation for the entire War Department.

"The Engineer Department, for which in 1917 $53,000,000 was appropriated, was charged by the 1918 appriation with expenditure of $390,000,000, or about 700 per cent. increase.

"There have been organized, trained and equipped technical troops of foresters, stevedores and railroad construction and operation men aggregating about 120,000, many of whom have been operating in France for some months."

In summing up the War Department's work, the Secretary gave the following as its chief accomplishments:

"1. A large army is in the field and in training; so large that further increments to it can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported.

"2. The army has been enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the industries of the country.

"3. The training of the army is proceeding rapidly and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete, and reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind, including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles and small arms, have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France, and are available for every soldier who can be got to France in the year 1918.

"4. A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

"5. Independent lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction in France.

"6. Great programmes for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated."

All the While Driving On.

"I make this statement," continued the Secretary, "fully aware that there have been produced before the members of this committee some expressions of doubt, difference of opinion and disapproval. The War Department has spent eight months hearing similar expressions, analyzing them, correcting the conditions out of which they grew, perfecting its organization to prevent their recurrence, and all the while driving on to the accomplishment of the main task.

"My military assistants and I appreciate the work which this committee has done and will value suggestions from the committee as a whole, from its individual members, and from every other patriotic citizen which will enable us to carry on this work more effectively and more rapidly."

Mr. Baker told of the creation of the War Council, upon which Gen Crozier, Gen. Sharpe, Gen. Weaver, Gen. Crowder and the Chief of Staff have been designated to sit with the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of War. To this, he said, men of capacity, either from the army or from civil life, would be added. The purpose of the council, he stated, was to take a large supervisory view of all questions or organization and supply and give the Government the highest value of the talents and experience.

Under Gen. Wheeler, the Secretary said, the machinery of the Ordnance Department is being thoroughly organized, while under Gen. Goethals the Quartermaster's Department is in process of similar reorganization.

The Council of National Defense, he explained, is an advisory body without executive power. Its purpose is a reconciliation of conflicts and a survey of the national needs and resources.

"We can now see the entire situation," the Secretary concluded. "The initial rush needs are substantially supplied. The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines.

"The co-ordination of Ally needs with our own purchases has been effected. An agency exists to prevent conflicts and to adjust those which cannot be prevented."

ARMY SEVEN TIMES LARGER NOW THAN NINE MONTHS AGO

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The wonderful growth of the American Army was set forth to-day in the following figures given by Secretary Baker before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs:

April 1, 1917.		Dec. 31, 1917.	
	REGULAR ARMY.		
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
5,791	121,797	10,250	475,000
	NATIONAL GUARD IN U. S. SERVICE.		
3,733	76,713	16,031	400,900
	NATIONAL ARMY.		
—	—	—	480,000
	RESERVE.		
2,573	4,000	84,575	72,750
	TOTAL.		
12,097	202,510	110,856	1,428,650

Mr. Baker omitted the 2,573 reserve officers of April 1 from his total, as they were not on active duty. Many of the 84,575 reserve officers now in service are with the National Army.

The army now is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized in this country, and almost six times the army's maximum strength in the Spanish-American War of 272,000 men and officers.

Since last April the Ordnance Department has grown from 97 commissioned officers to 3,004 officers and 26,120 enlisted men.

Officers in the Quartermaster's Corps have increased from 347 to 6,481.

There were 65 officers and 1,120 men in the aviation section of the Signal Corps; now there are 3,900 officers and 82,120 men.

Appropriations for the War Department for the fiscal year 1918 were $7,527,338,716, as compared with $403,000,000 for 1917.

SOME REAL COLD.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10.—Unprecedented temperatures for Sweden are reported at various places in the

MOTOR SHOP FOREMEN

Rare Opportunity to

— become an Army Officer
— become an Aeroplane Expert
— make Good Pay
— serve the United States Back of the Line Overseas

ON Friday, January 11th, Saturday, January 12th, and Sunday, January 13th, a board of examining officers will sit at the New York headquarters of the Packard Motor Car Company, Broadway at 61st Street, to examine applicants for lieutenants' commissions in motor mechanics' regiments for service abroad. (Morning and afternoon sessions only. THE EVENING SESSIONS HAVE BEEN ABANDONED.)

Qualifications:

1. Foremen, experienced in motor vehicle and machine shop work, who are all around mechanics, ca-

Different—

Saks Suits and Overcoats

THE trouble with most popular priced clothes is that they look alike—that is why we prefer to make Saks suits and overcoats at $23 ourselves.

¶ As producers we are not only able to make our models more individual

Only One "BROMO QUININE." To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 30c —Advt.

ARMY RAISED AND TRAINED IN RECORD TIME, SAYS BAKER

Never Before Has Such Provision Been Made for Comfort and Health of Soldiers, He Tells Senate Committee—Our Force in France Is of Substantial Size and Ready for Service

ADMITS THERE HAVE BEEN SOME ERRORS AND DELAYS.

Takes Full Responsibility for Shortage in Machine Guns and for Creation of Rag-Sorting Bureau When Put Under Rigid Cross-Examination—Did Not Know of Wool Shortage.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Baker was put on the rack to-day by members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs after he had finished reading a carefully prepared statement giving details of the army's organization, in the course of which he had said:

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well being of an army."

Several Senators joined in questioning to show that rifle production was permitted to lag when it was certain that the country was about to go to war, but the Secretary persisted that the delay in changing models had in the end produced a much desired result.

A Matter of Judgment.

Senator McKellar thought the delay in ordering machine guns was unreasonable. "It's a matter of judgment," said Mr. Baker.

The Secretary denied that the first American contingents sent abroad were not completely equipped. All sent then and since, he declared, have had adequate, standard equipment, except that recent contingents depend for automatic rifles and artillery on French sources.

Chairman Chamberlain said the department had been criticised for the abandonment of the Springfield rifle and the adoption of the modified Enfield.

"I think the delay," answered Mr. Baker, "was due to the action of the Ordnance Bureau in changing the type. I personally approved that delay. I think the Ordnance Bureau was right. It isn't inefficiency to change your mind if a greater supply of a better article is secured."

Members of the committee were frank in their disapproval of the secret purchasing system of the department. They did not shake Mr. Baker's support of it, however. He insisted that it was essential to guard against publicity concerning plants engaged on war work.

Secretary Baker told of the board to investigate machine guns.

Never Delayed a Second.

"The board's deliberations never delayed for one second the buying of any gun after last April," said Mr. Baker. "It did delay other guns, including the new Browning gun, before April."

"The fact remains that nine months after the war the cantonments have none for training?" said Senator McKellar.

"I wouldn't say none," Secretary Baker replied. "They have relatively few."

"Are you entirely satisfied, so far as all ordnance is concerned, with the progress the department has made?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I don't say that the department might not have expedited some phase of its work," Secretary Baker replied.

"In what have we failed?"

The Secretary hesitated and answered: "I can't answer it that way; I can't pick out anp particular place."

When Senator Weeks asked if he could suggest anything that would be helpful in speeding up ordnance production, Secretary Baker replied:

"I can't think of anything that

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
Trains will leave Washington promptly at following times without waiting for connections: Train 85, 2.30 P. M.; 83, 9.00 P. M., effective Jan. 13th; Train 87, 7.15 P. M., now in effect. Information and Pullman reservations, 1198 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

OUR GREATEST OF ARMIES.

It was an impressive statement that Secretary Baker made yesterday as a witness before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He appeared not as an apologist but as a historian. He belittled no errors. He exaggerated no achievements.

Since the United States entered the war, nine months ago, we have heard a great deal of our shortcomings. Here we have official data from which the most careless of citizens may draw, if they will, proofs of national accomplishment without a parallel in any other country.

How many of us realize that the American Army to-day numbers 1,428,650 men; that we have in the Aviation Corps 86,000 men; that in the engineering service there are now 120,000 men, many of them abroad, and that, notwithstanding the difficulties of transportation, we have in France "a substantial army," equipped and ready for action?

Critics and fault-finders have been many, but, ignoring all mistakes, most of them due to haste, there can be no denial of Secretary Baker's assertion that "no army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly."

It is an army one-half larger than that commanded by Gen. Grant. It is an army five or six times larger than we had in the field in the Spanish War. It is an army that will be reinforced by millions, if necessary. It is an army, handicapped as it may have been by blunders here and there, that will conquer.

GERMANY'S DIRE NEED OF FOOD.

Of food conditions in Germany The World

is it particularly evidenced by rising when the orchestra plays 'The Star Spangled Banner' and then rushing to the telegraph office and wiring members of Congress, 'For God's sake not to increase the taxes on those things that affect us.' **We must search our souls in this country.**

"I wish in this spirit of non-partisanship that pervades our country to-day we could have a coalition Cabinet, made up of the strongest men of the Nation. What enthusiasm it would bring to the people if we had a coalition Cabinet with Elihu Root and Theodore Roosevelt members thereof; if in some of the missions abroad the services could be utilized of such a great American as William Howard Taft!

"There is one thought we should get into the German skulls, and it may take a surgical operation to do it—the thought that after the war the civilized nations of the world will not trade with Germany.

Million Deaths Too Good for Kaiser

"Every one would want the slaughter to stop, but how can there be peace? Can you sit down and work out a peace problem with a mad dog? When the Kaiser takes his bloody hands off Belgium and France it will be time enough to consider peace. The Kaiser is a multi-murderer and a murderer in the first degree. The punishment for murder in the first degree everywhere is death. **A million deaths would not atone for what he has done.**

"This Nation must be very careful as to the great propaganda now being started by Germany to create a sentiment in every country favorable to the peace terms promulgated by Germany, which would, in fact, be a German peace. Nothing could assist Germany more than this present peace talk and the talk, likewise, that Germany is exhausted.

"Every one wants peace, but what would it amount to now? A mere expedient requiring going over the ground again in a few years unless Germany should submit by disarmament. Will Germany submit to disarmament unless Great Britain submits to giving up its navy? Does any one believe that Great Britain will be willing to give up its navy?

"America knows now why it is in this war. Our country knows that democracy cannot be safe in America if autocracy succeeds in Europe."

HOUSE OF LORDS FAVORS SUFFRAGE

Rejects Lord Loreburn's Amendment, Aimed to Exclude Women From the Polls.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The House of Lords to-day rejected Lord Loreburn's amendment to the Representation of the People's Bill, by which he sought to exclude women from the Suffrage. The vote against the amendment was 134 to 69. The debate had covered two days.

One important convert to the women's cause was revealed in the person of the Bishop of London. But Earl Loreburn, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Baron Finlay and Earl Curzon strongly opposed placing the names of 8,000,000 women on the voting register. They argued that the present House of Commons, which had been extended beyond its natural life owing to the war, had no mandate to decide so momentous a question. Moreover, they said, it was illogical, if the vote was given, to stipulate the age of thirty years as a qualification.

Lord Curzon argued that wherever women received the vote a stimulus had been given to Socialism.

DIX DEPENDENTS WILL GET PAY SOON

Long Overdue Salary Allotments and Allowances to Be Sent on 15th.

(Special to The World.)

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 10.—Welcome news for thousands of dependents of Camp Dix soldiers scattered through New Jersey, New York and Delaware, came this afternoon in an announcement from Division Headquarters that salary allotments and allowances, due since November, would be mailed direct to designated dependents by Jan. 15.

There has been widespread comment over the slowness of the Government in paying these allowances, and military offices have been deluged with letters from those awaiting remittances. The Adjutant General announced to-day that the checks were being sent out as fast as they could be prepared. Investigation here shows that a vast amount of necessary red tape with an attending mass of detail work is responsible for the long delay.

Payments to the men in camp are made in the first ten days of the month, but under the system in use it is likely to be six weeks or longer before the Quartermaster General's Department can get the original payrolls checked up and checks forwarded to dependents. Under the old method, allotment blanks were issued and payments made from the regimental paymaster direct. Because of the size of the new armies and the amount of other detail work forced upon regimental officers, a continuance of this system was out of the question.

The Division Paymaster now makes out his payroll in triplicate; one copy for his own office, one for the regiment and a third to be forwarded to Washington, with any alterations and corrections necessary. It is generally the middle of the month before the Division Paymaster gets the returns from the regiments and another fortnight elapses before his clerks can prepare the allotment report.

In the Federal offices where the payrolls of a million soldiers must be audited—and most of them with allotments and allowances—there is another vast volume of detail work. This audit of the regimental payroll provides the vouchers for all remittances to dependents or for war risks insurance.

For the first time since the organization of the camp troops here will be reviewed as a division next Monday afternoon. Orders were issued to-day by Major Gen. Scott to all regimental commanders to prepare for the ceremony.

OUR GREATEST OF ARMIES.

It was an impressive statement that Secretary Baker made yesterday as a witness before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He appeared not as an apologist but as a historian. He belittled no errors. He exaggerated no achievements.

Since the United States entered the war, nine months ago, we have heard a great deal of our shortcomings. Here we have official data from which the most careless of citizens may draw, if they will, proofs of national accomplishment without a parallel in any other country.

How many of us realize that the American Army to-day numbers 1,428,650 men; that we have in the Aviation Corps 86,000 men; that in the engineering service there are now 120,000 men, many of them abroad, and that, notwithstanding the difficulties of transportation, we have in France "a substantial army," equipped and ready for action?

Critics and fault-finders have been many, but, ignoring all mistakes, most of them due to haste, there can be no denial of Secretary Baker's assertion that "no army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly."

It is an army one-half larger than that commanded by Gen. Grant. It is an army five or six times larger than we had in the field in the Spanish War. It is an army that will be reinforced by millions, if necessary. It is an army, handicapped as it may have been by blunders here and there, that will conquer.

GERMANY'S DIRE NEED OF FOOD.

Of food conditions in Germany The World

WANTS NO PARLEYS TILL FOE RETREATS

By Telegraph to the Editor of The World:

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 10.—Very sorry that illness prevents my commenting upon the President's propositions for peace. But I can say that I think the surest way, altogether, is to decline discussion of the President's points with the Prussian King until his armies shall have been withdrawn from France, Belgium and Alsace and Lorraine.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS.
Former Senator from Vermont.

terms, which unmasked her lust of conquest and her plans for aggrandizement, would awaken an immediate response among the liberals of the empire. They support this position by pointing out that the news despatches of Tuesday showed that the Independent Socialists of Germany had divorced themselves wholly from the militaristic programme and had urged the Russian conferees to refuse to consider the Teuton terms. Now it is feared that these elements, opposed to Germany's aggression, may be swung back into line by the misinterpretation that it is certain the junkers will place upon the President's message, into which will be read aggression against the fatherland.

Germany's Probable Stand.

In seeking to visualize the course Germany will take in reference to the fourteen articles of the programme laid down on Tuesday, that part of Washington which has to do with German relations makes this analysis:

1—No secret diplomacy or covenants. Although opposed to such a course by precedent and inclination **Germany will say yes.**

2—Freedom of the seas.
As this will be construed as a shackling of Britain's supremacy upon the water, **Germany will say most emphatically yes.**

3—International freedom of trade.
As this removes one of Germany's bogies (the "war after the war") **Germany will say yes.**

4—Reduction of armaments.
To this **Germany will say yes.** She said yes once before, when Napoleon forced on Prussia a reduction of the standing army to 42,000, which she got around by constantly putting new drafts into training, but never letting the number at any one time exceed the imposed maximum.

5—The question of colonies.
To this **Germany is expected, with certain qualifications, to say yes,** since she has already declared that she is confident of the loyalty of her African possessions. She will perhaps stipulate that this clause be made to apply to Britain's retention of Egypt and India also.

6—Evacuation of Russian territory.
To this it is thought that Germany may counter with the suggestion that the occupied provinces be permitted a plebiscite, but it is not regarded as unlikely that **she will say yes** in the hope that she will be able to retain a certain influence over the territory which is contiguous to her boundaries.

7—Restoration of Belgium.
Yes is the answer expected, although the Pan-Germanists have long demanded that Antwerp be retained.

Alsace-Lorraine—No!

8—Surrender of the occupied portion of Northern France and recession of Alsace-Lorraine.
Yes is expected as to Northern France, although again the annexationists will protest. But **as to any immediate surrender of Alsace-Lorraine it is felt certain that the reply will be a decided negative,** for the surrender of the "lost provinces" is held by Germany to be an act of extremity—to be an outright admission that she had been defeated—and that admission is not expected yet.

9—Italian boundaries extended.
Here another **no is expected,** because Germany and Austria nurse a grudge against Italy for what they call Italian perfidy. Further, Germany fears that she cannot place too heavy a burden upon the already weakening structure of Austrian nationality.

10—Autonomy for Austro-Hungarian peoples.
This refers primarily to Bohemia and **it is not believed that Austria will accept any conditions that tend to interfere with her internal operations.** It is thought likely that the Central Empires will seek to give point to this refusal by citing Ireland as an example which justifies the method under which Bohemia is governed.

11—Concerning Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro.
Here Bulgaria's reward will affect Germany's attitude, but even if the Bulgarian claims can be saved from clashing with the terms outlined, **Germany will have something to say about securing a right of way for her Berlin-to-Bagdad route,** a point that is extraordinarily delicate, since it hos potentialities for future disturbance.

12—The Turkish question.
Germany's attitude in this matter will be largely affected by the decision reached in the previous clause. A secured right of way for her enterprise may make her more willing to accept the opening of the Dardanelles and the freeing of certain territory from Turkish rule.

Won't Give Up Poland.

13—An independent Poland.
If this means any cession of soil that was Germanic at the beginning of the war such as Posen and West Prussia, **the answer will be an unequivocal no.** If it means the reassembling of Russian Poland, the answer will be yes, since that has already been done, but without the access to the sea which the President demands and over which there is certain to be a clash.

14—International guarantees of sovereignty and territory.
Since this is a postulate of German acceptance of preliminary terms, the **answer will be yes.**

A recapitulation of the analysis shows more yeses and noes, but the noes bear on such gravely important questions that they outweigh the affirmations. That is why the enlightened opinion in the capital regards the message as one prolonging the war instead of bringing a peace answer.

But there is contained in the message a note which may have been introduced deliberately by the President, so that its availability as a basis for discussion would not be destroyed. This note lies in the frequent substitution of the verb "should" for "must" or "shall."

That note gives heart of grace to the casuists and lawyers. They point out that the first seven clauses are imperative in their expression. No alternatives are left. All are either "must" or "shall." The eighth and ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sections are all "shoulds," while the last again is a "must."

How narrow this view is can be shown by the fact that those agencies employed by the Government to aid and inform public opinion are already engaged in the task of helping sentiment favoring the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine which is among the "shoulds." This is pronounced a question of greater weight than the mere territory involved. **It is called one of the roots of a stable European peace.**

Germany's answer probably will be made in the form of a speech to the Reichstag, either by the Chancellor or the Foreign Minister, if the Russian parleys are not continued. In the mean time war business is speeding up as the peace line curves down.

Germany Not Ready to Discuss Wilson Terms, Paris Believes

Newspapers Rejoice at Stand on Alsace-Lorraine and Its Reception in Congress—Message Expected to Meet Fate of Lloyd George's.

(Special Cable Despatch to The World.)

PARIS, Jan. 10.—French public opinion is deeply appreciative, of course, of the President's firm stand upon Alsace-Lorraine. **Nobody here considers Germany ready to discuss peace along the terms laid down in the Wilson speech.**

L'Heure says:

"President Wilson has echoed Lloyd George. He has done so in his precise and masterful manner. Nobody in the whole world can, henceforth, equivocate about the Entente's war aims."

L'Intransigeant remarks:

"It appears that the President, at the moment when the German people are so divided, desired to show those whom militarist policies have not blinded where the real friends of liberty are to be found. As for us, we shall learn with fresh satisfaction that Mr. Wilson, like the English Premier, has demanded that the injustice done to France by the Prussians in 1871 be repaired and that this very candid and categorical allusion to Alsace-Lorraine evoked acclamations by all the members of Congress. There are found in these declarations indeed, by arms, not by speeches, that we will be able to convince Germany of the justice of our cause."

The Petit Parisien says: "It is the finest piece of political literature of our times. It lays down the basis upon which the world, after being rid of the perpetual menace of armed conflicts, may be reconstructed. The speech contains no harsh threats, but the terms laid down are all the more irreducible because their moderation is evident."

Bears "Sword in One Hand, Olive Branch in Other"

SANTIAGO, Chili, Jan. 10.—The Mercurio expresses the opinion that President Wilson's speech may open the door to peace. It adds:

"History will regard with admiration the attitude of President Wilson, with a sword in one hand and an olive branch in the other. All practical men ought to be convinced that the United States is fighting for true ideals."

Labor Leaders Here Say

ment for his proposals is overwhelming. The message is a step forward in the direction of a just peace."

MAY HASTEN PEACE, HENDERSON THINKS

British Labor Leader Praises Wilson's Stand on Russia —Other Views.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Arthur Henderson, former labor representative in the British War Cabinet, interviewed to-day by The Associated Press regarding President Wilson's speech to Congress, said:

"Coming as it does so soon after Premier Lloyd George's peech and the Labor Party's war aims memorandum, **President Wilson's message must expedite peace negotiations unless Germany has hardened her heart and has decided to oppose all movements which make for the interests of democracy.**

"Freedom of the seas makes a league of nations necessary. Such a league must be prepared to punish any recalcitrant nation by closing the seas to it until it is ready to behave.

Hand Stretched to Russia.

"While we found the Premier in his speech met the expressed wishes of labor in almost every respect, it is fair to say that he was not quite as cordial toward the present Russian Government as he might have been. President Wilson's outstretched hand leaves no room for doubt in Russian minds. He says: 'Here's our hand. We are ready and anxious to help.'"

Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington, said in regard to President Wilson's speech:

"In the enumeration of objects to be secured by peace, the following points seem specially important:

"His broad, clear assertion of the right of a nationality to self-determination, removal of economic barriers to trade, adequate guarantees for reduction of armaments, absolute independence for Belgium and full compensation for her wrongs, sympathetic comprehension and consideration of the present situation of Russia, and deliverance of all subject nationalities from the brutal and sanguinary rule of the Turks.

"Those in Great Britain who know how abominable the rule of the Turks has been heartily welcomed this declaration."

Freedom of Seas an Issue.

Editorials praising President Wilson's address continue to appear. Sometimes a subdued note of criticism is sounded. Says the Morning Post:

"Before we can subscribe to 'the freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war,' we must consider the matter in more detail. As matters stand, the English are justified in claiming that, by them, true freedom of the seas was won and given freely to the world, nor can we understand what better guarantee is proposed. In regard to the proposed league of nations we again require information. In the mean time, we may accept the idea as an aim for the future, with certain reservations. In any case it is not a matter with which any country has time to deal at the moment and under existing conditions. The Allies recognize, with immense gratitude, that America, presented with the greatest opportunity to strike for freedom ever given to any nation, is rising nobly to the height of the occasion."

The Times says:

Questions Russian Policy.

"President Wilson's wishes for a democratic Russia and his hopes for her future are, in a very special degree, the wishes and hopes of our own people. We doubt, however, whether he entirely appreciates the actual position in Russia or the real authority and intentions of the Maximalists, who have again resumed negotiations with the Kaiser's militarists. On these subjects, as on the state of political parties in Germany itself, our information does not altogether bear out the President's views, but while mistakes on such points may have undesirable effects upon opinion, both in enemy countries and among the allied democracies, the general character of the President's address is unmistakable. It is a frank and simple announcement of the largest democratic faith and the realization of this faith, as all America sees, is wholly dependent upon the unmistakable victory of the Allies."

The Manchester Guardian says the demand for free navigation has been the official policy of the United States since Franklin's days. It continues: Every one knew the United States would raise this question when she could, and when she raises it at the peace conference it is to be hoped that it will be discussed in the light of the experiences in this war.

The Guardian says Mr. Wilson purposes to hold this in suspense, to be revived as punishment for breaches of international compacts. It regards this as a great advance from the former American position and says the English people would be wise to consider how far this relaxation of the traditional American doctrine goes toward meeting their objections.

DOUBT RECOGNITION OF BOLSHEVIK RULE

Russian Diplomats Think Faction Has Run Its Course —Balkan Opinion.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Russian diplomats here doubt whether the United States will recognize the Bolshevik Government in the immediate future. One of them said to-day:

"The Bolsheviki have nearly com- With peace or

workmen who gave them power."

Stephen Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister, believes President Wilson has proposed a proper solution of the Balkan problem.

"President Wilson said that the Balkan question should be decided on the principle, historically established, of nationality," he said to-day. "We claim nothing but what by right of nationality belongs to us, and our claims are based on what the peoples themselves want.

"I do not think Bulgaria would oppose a plebiscite in Macedonia, provided it should be done in a strictly impartial way, to determine the real will of the population."

A diplomat from a neutral European country said that Germany probably would reply to the Wilson and Lloyd George statements.

Germany for several months has been seeking to learn the Allies' "peace terms," he said, "and the German Government, through 'feelers,' sounded out opinion in both France and England. The information obtained in that manner was unsatisfactory, and she sought to induce the Allied spokesmen to engage in a debate, leading off, itself, with the assertion that Alsace-Lorraine was the only barrier to peace. Germany's object was then and probably is now to respond to responsible enemy advances."

An official despatch from Rome says: "The Italian press comments extensively on Lloyd George's speech reiterating the Entente's war aims, to which the Central Powers will have to reply with equal frankness and precision."

MEANS OPEN DOOR, NOT FREE TRADE

Tariff Necessary, Official Says —Wilson Would Abolish Preferential Pacts.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The "open door" for trade is what President Wilson meant when in his war aims' address he urged the removal of economic barriers.

This explanation was given to-day by a high official, who added that the President could not have had in mind absolute free trade and the abolition of national tariffs.

"Every belligerent nation will need a lot of money for a long time after the war," he said. "This is beyond dispute. No nation is likely to turn its back upon the tariff as a revenue producer for some time to come."

The application of this principle would have the effect of making every nation "favored," eliminating the disputes and jealousies which have arisen in the past from preferential treatment.

The democracies of England, France and Russia are believed to be solidly in support of this principle, and while great resistance is expected to its close application by the reactionaries of America as well as of Europe, it would go far toward excluding from world politics one of the foremost causes of international friction.

Object to Wilson's Stand Toward Bolshevik Rule

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Henry M. Hyndman, leader of the British Socialists, and Dr. William Gavronsky, who was special commissioner of the Kerensky Government to Great Britian, to-day sent a cablegram to President Wilson protesting against what they termed the President's identification of the Bolsheviki with the democracy of Russia. The cablegram said Mr. Wilson was "strengthening the hands of autocratic despotism and supporting lawless rule which is destroying the foundations of Russian freedom and Russian power of resistance to the German enemy."

RUSSO-BULGARIAN PEACE REPORTED

(Continued from First Page.)

mier, has gone to a Finland sanitarium for several days rest.

COSSACK GENERAL REPORTED BEATEN

Petrograd Says Kaledine and Dutoff Are Retreating Before Red Guard.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.—Gens. Kaledine and Dutoff, the Cossack leaders, the official news agency announces, have been defeated. Gen. Lutoff is in flight, pursued by revolutionary soldiers and the Red Guard. Gen. Kaledines is retreating.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council at Rostoff has been liberated. The Cossacks, the announcement adds, are unanimously against Gen. Kaledine, whose troops sent toward the Don River are retiring.

An official announcement says that "the revelation of criminal relations between the Ukrainian Rada and Gen. Kaladine has opened the eyes of the people concerning the infamous trafficking in the blood of Ukrainian workmen, soldiers and peasants."

The power of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council formed at Kharkoff is reported to be increasing, while the Ukrainian Council of the Eleventh Army has been arrested.

Tells of Russian Scheme for Repudiation of Debts

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Bolshevik Government intends to publish a decree within a few days cancelling the Russian national debt, telegraphs the correspondent at Petrograd of the Manchester Guardian. The correspondent understands the decree will contain these provisions:

First—All loans and treasury bonds held by foreign subjects abroad or in Russia are repudiated.

Second—Loans and treasury bonds held by Russian subjects possessing more than about $5,000 in capital are repudiated.

Third—Loans and treasury bonds held by Russian subjects possessing capital in loan scrip or deposits not exceeding $500 are to receive 5 per cent. interest on the nominal value of the loan, and those possessing $5,000 are to receive 3 per cent.

Fourth—Workmen and peasants holding 100 rubles' worth of loans or bonds may sell their holdings to the State at 75 per cent. of its nominal value. Those holding 600 rubles' worth may sell it at 70 per cent. of its nominal value.

Another Petrograd despatch says the Bolshevik Government has issued a decree suspending all payments of dividends by private companies. The Government also has forbidden transactions in stocks pending the issuance of ordinances relating to the further nationalization of production and determining the amount of interest payable by private companies.

The Times correspondent at Petrograd paints a desolate picture of Russia. He likens the breaking up of the empire to that early period in the country's history when it was divided into various small principalities.

"We have the separation of Siberia, Finland, the Ukraine, the Caucasus, Turkestan, the Cossacks, the Tarters and White Russia, and even of the miniature republic of Kronstadt," he says. "All these have declared for autonomy and have established their own Governments or have expressed their intention of doing so. It is reported that we shall soon see a declaration of independence by several provinces in the extreme north, including Archangel."

FRANCE MAY STATE HER WAR AIMS TO-DAY

Deputy Hopes for Declaration When Government Agrees to Discuss Policies.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Government has accepted discussion of its diplomatic conduct of the war for to-morrow. This announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

The Socialist Deputy, M. Mayeras, expressed the hope that the Government would make a definite declaration. He regretted that the French statesmen had allowed themselves to be anticipated by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson. The President of the United States, he said, had once more spoken to the world as he would like France to speak. Victorious since the Marne, declared M. Mayeras, it was France's place to speak.

Paul Deschanel, presiding to-day at the opening of the Chamber, declared that "the United States, which from Washington to Lincoln and from Lincoln to Wilson has added brilliance to universay ethics as it has added new stars to its flag."

Cries of "Long live Wilson!" and "Long live the League of Nations!" greeted the speaker's words.

The enthusiasm was renewed when M. Descanel, in conclusion, declared that France would never yield to the enemy.

Clysmic Ginger Ale
Actually Aged
Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported
MADE WITH CLYSMIC
SPARKLING TABLE WATER

The Annual Sale of
FRANKLIN SIMON
Suits and Overcoats
For Men and Young Men
at substantial reductions from former low prices

GENUINELY HAND-TAILORED

THE big factor to remember is that these clothes are hand-tailored, that they cost more to make than machine-made clothes but are sold at the same prices, and that, therefore, these substantial reductions represent an all-around, cumulative saving which you can't get in any other ready-for-service clothes, in any sale, at any price, at any time.

Regular Original Stock, reduced for the first time

N. Y. Herald Jan. 11/18.
Secy. Baker defends delays
by subordinates in
War Dept. Work.

N. Y. Tribune Jan. 11/18.
Baker plans to Reorganize
Whole War Dept.

New York Herald

CHECK PROFITEERING!
Join the Housewives' Vigilance Committee.

THE N

PART TWO. 1/10/18 NEW

MR. BAKER DEFEND ALL DELAYS IN W OF WAR DEPART

Secretary Upholds His Subordinates Despite Senators' Criticism.

PERSONNEL OF ARMY NOW IS 1,536,506

No Force so Large Ever Raised, Equipped and Trained so Quickly, He Declares.

Herald Bureau,
No. 1,502 H Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., Thursday.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, on the stand to-day, in the face of a hostile cross-fire by members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, investigating the army, entered a vigorous defence of the preparations for war against Germany.

"No army of a similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly," he declared.

For more than five hours Mr. Baker withstood the examination. He puffed continually at long black cigars while a group of Senators pounded him with questions regarding the conduct of the War Department. The main drive of the committee's questioning was about delay in the equipment of the American forces, both at home and abroad. In every instance Mr. Baker defended his subordinates.

"There has been delay," said Mr. Baker, "but it has been delay of excellence. When it has come to a question of speed or excellence we have decided always in favor of excellence, even though it entailed some delay.

Defends Supplies Committee.

"The war wasn't at our doors, it was in Europe, three thousand miles away," he said in reply to pointed questions regarding whether it was not better to accept inferior equipment in order to get the forces in the field.

The Supplies Committee of the National Council of Defence and Charles Eisenman, its chairman, were defended strongly by Mr. Baker, despite the fact that long and harsh attacks have been made upon the methods of this committee. He declared that the transfer of the duty of equipping the American forces from the quartermaster's general department to the Supply Committee was entirely proper and in his judgment good practice.

"I don't think it was the best way, but it was the only way," he said, explaining that with the country thrust suddenly into war quick action was necessary and the quickest action could be gained by enlisting the services of men expert in their respective lines.

Troops Now Fully Equipped.

Even the base sorting plant, which hitherto has been the storm centre of the investigation, received a clean record from the Secretary. When he was questioned regarding the operations of this corporation by Senator MacKellar, of Tennessee, and asked if he did not believe that this concern had been the object of favoritism and perhaps more than favoritism, he replied:—

"You can either regard the base sorting plant as an attempt to make a lot of money out of the government or you can regard it as an effort to serve the government. That was certainly Mr. Eisenman's purpose when he originated the idea that led to this corporation and the granting of a contract to it."

American troops are now fully equipped, Mr. Baker testified, declaring that the manufacture of reserve equipment for the forces both at home and abroad will begin very soon.

Explains Delay on Rifles.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate committee, questioned the Secretary about the delay in the selection of rifles for the American armies. He charged that there had been a change from Springfield to Enfield rifles which had caused delay, and that troops in training had been without rifles for a long period.

"In view of the fact that the supply is now entirely adequate, I believe the delay was entirely justified," Mr. Baker said. "It isn't inefficient to change one's mind and get something better than you had first determined. That I should call efficient."

"With the war on us, wasn't it essential to get guns in the hands of the men?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"The war wasn't on us; it was in Europe, and we had rifles enough for all of the men we could get to France within a year," was Mr. Baker's reply.

"To my mind it doesn't make a bit of difference if the battlefield was three thousand miles away or one mile," said Senator Weeks.

"I cannot agree," Mr. Baker said. "I insist it was not right to arm our troops inadequately faster than we could use them."

Dispute Over Gerard Warning.

Senator New here interjected with a remark that James W. Gerard, while Ambassador to Germany, had warned this government of impending war in 1916. Mr. Baker declared that no action had been taken at that time and entered into a colloquy with Senator New over the relative weight of Mr. Gerard's warning.

"Every man sent to Europe has been adequately armed; every man who can be sent is adequately armed, and there is adequate equipment for training," Mr. Baker said. "And I will add right here that eight months after Great Britain went into the war Kitchener's army was still drilling, with top hats and sticks."

Lack of distribution is at fault if there are men in cantonments without guns at the present time, according to Mr. Baker. Answering questions regarding the War Department's failure to accept the Lewis machine gun, he declared that the Lewis

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COLUMN 6, PART 2.

CHARGES 'TRUST' BLOCKED CHEAPER STEEL FOR SHIPS

Senate Witness Blames "Dollar a Year" Man on Defence Council.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday.—Charges that "Steel Trust" officials blocked a scheme by which the government was to get steel for ship plates at one-third less than it is paying, were made before the Senate committee investigating shipbuilding to-day by L. P. Featherstone, president of the Texas Steel Company, of Beaumont, Texas.

Mr. Featherstone proposed to sell to the government ore lands in Texas and coal properties in Alabama and erect a steel plant at Beaumont to make steel ship plates at about $45 a ton, as against $65 other steel companies are charging the government. His plan, he said, was referred by the Shipping Board to the Council of National Defence and thence to a sub-committee on which were Charles M. Schwab and other officials of large steel companies.

"They turned me down on the excuse that the government was not prepared to go into business for itself," said Mr. Featherstone. "I might not have expected anything different from the crowd of dollar a year men who were beneficiaries of high prices."

"There has not been an independent concern in the United States large enough to permit the government to be free from the men who control the steel output," Mr. Featherstone said, "since President Roosevelt surrendered to Frick and Gary and allowed them to take over the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company."

He told the committee he believed it expedient for the government to take over the steel industry for the period of the war.

"The steel companies have been trying for seven or eight years to get this property away from us, but have not succeeded," he continued. "We began investing in the property about nine years ago and there now is a little less than $3,000,000 invested, most of which has been in for seven or eight years."

The committee went into secret session to hear Dr. Hollis Godfrey, of the Council of National Defence, relative to a speeding up programme which Dr. Godfrey has outlined.

Submarine Sinks World's Largest Freight Vessel

The Italian steamship Milazzo, the world's largest freight ship, was sunk in the Mediterranean two months ago by Austrian or German submarines, according to a report received yesterday at the local office of her owners, the Navigazione Generale Italiana. So far as known no lives were lost.

The Milazzo was a steel vessel of 11,477 gross tons, 512 feet in length and with a beam of 65 feet 8 inches, and was less than two years old. She resembled somewhat the queer looking colliers of the United States Navy, having twenty elevators and masses of derricks sprouting from her upper deck. In September, 1916, she made her maiden voyage to New York, arriving with a damaged propeller and with a story of narrow escape from a German submarine. On her return trip

ARRE PRA FO

Pincus Figur S

The Dep took charg persons ac stuffs, whe Friedman, a warrant a a price gre Food Admi

Friedman in the ghet years. He street shop, and other terah, or Je in appearan He was tak prayerbooks found about sugar in hi this port. raigned bef States Comm ing last nigh paroled for

Friedman' plaints filed which for t ing his alleg was arreste shipments o of sugar fro

According tion, Friedm bought his ment price those who b sale, was ab

At the m under arres shals repor board thre 20,000 pounds ships arriv twenty barr The second rels, thirty sacks of su third had c and twenty

The arres such move an alleged the United S an epoch in Food Admini W. Osborne, for Friedma motion the a

According ment's infor man obtaine store where gave his cus ted them to piers. Becau hoarding it ernment to Friedman's made upon sugar at the

to Genoa wit fire and had two weeks.

Although constructed senger traff the Milazzo, ship of her facilitate s cargo the M of her own holds. Some ried have w

BILLY SUNDAY'S PRAY VICTORY CHEERE

Evangelist Invokes Aid of Divine Provi dent and Nation Defeat Most Infan the World's History

Herald Bureau,
No. 1,502 H Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., Thursday.

Billy Sunday prayed in the House to-day and was applauded at the close of his appeal. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, extended the invitation to Mr. Sunday to take the place of the regular House chaplain. Mr. Sunday, in his prayer, verbally assailed the Germans, and invoked the aid of Divine Providence to help the President, the Secretary of War and Congress to defeat Prussianism.

"We thank Thee that we are Americans," prayed the evangelist, "and live beneath the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. We thank Thee that Thou canst look over the battlements of glory on our land and see that there is not one stain on any star or stripe. We thank Thee for our happy homes. We thank Thee for our wives and little ones. We thank Thee for the fruitful trees and bountiful harvests. We thank Thee that as a nation we have never gone to bed hungry, or scraped the bottom of our flour barrel, and we pray for Thy continued mercy and blessing.

Most Infamous Nation in History.

"We pray that Thou wilt forgive our transgressions and blot out our iniquities. Thou knowest, O Lord, that we are in a life and death struggle with one of the most vile, infamous, greedy, avaricious, bloodthirsty, sensual and vicious nations that ever had disgraced the pages of history.

"Thou knowest that Germany from the eyes of mankind has wrung enough tears to make another sea; that she has drawn blood to redden every wave upon that sea; that she has drawn enough shrieks and groans from the breasts of men, women and children to make another mountain.

"We pray Thee that Thou wilt bare Thy mighty arm and strike that great mass

of hungry, drip with b that the s winds and

"We pray beloved Pr of mind a for his ar laden, sta bless the retary of Thee, the we pray of our ar somewhe protectin waters'

Pr

"Bless cantonm Senate a and str come in as this.

"And, child f Minneso last dit fer and come. be ours. own wa release until it that ha blood-s when heads and si

"My of Of the

"And evermo

The at the membe and s

SPECIAL NOTICES. SPECIAL NOTICES.



Your first package will show you the common sense of choosing Fatima — a balanced Turkish blend that never disturbs or irritates.

—the price 15¢

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Secretary Baker Defends Delays by Subordinates in War Department Work

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1, PART 2.)

gun never had been presented to the War Department as "a perfected weapon."

Nine Browning Guns in Use Now.

Senator MacKellar then asked if it were true that many machine gun batteries in training are without machine guns. Mr. Baker said it was.

"All such questions are a matter of judgment between speed and excellence," Mr. Baker said. "If it had been a matter of complete certainty that American troops were to adopt the British theory of machine guns, many troops would have been supplied with machine guns. As a matter of act, some marines were sent to France with Lewis guns and have been disarmed by General Pershing and rearmed with other weapons. It is his theory that a lighter type is more suitable and the Lewis gun should be used principally for aircraft work."

"Quantity production of the type of machine guns adopted will begin in March," Mr. Baker said. In answer to a question regarding how many of the weapons of the adopted type there now are in the army he said, "Nine to-day."

Defends Ordnance Department.

Mr. Baker could think of no suggestions to give the committee for the betterment of the Ordnance Department. He maintained that the department has been kept up to standard at all times and now is doing excellent work. He explained the scheme for a government powder plant and said there had been "absolutely no delay" in the war programme because of a lack of powder.

With regard to the making of shoddy uniforms Mr. Baker said he never had approved the scheme. "I don't know enough to approve or disapprove," he said, "but expert opinions agree that the cloth is quite adequate."

The Secretary explained at some length the difficulty in getting uniforms, and said one difficulty had been in the large sizes required by the new recruits. "Either Americans are getting larger or we are getting larger Americans," he said.

Secrecy concerning contracts was adopted primarily, Mr. Baker said, in order to keep Germans from gaining information of what firms were at work on government work.

To Resume Testimony.

"The Germans sometimes seem to have more information of what we are doing than we do ourselves," interjected Senator Chamberlain, the chairman.

Mr. Baker will take the stand again tomorrow and will explain to the committee the reorganization which has been effected in the War Department.

Secretary Baker was not interrupted in reading his prepared statement, and afterward said he would be "very happy" to answer questions. America now has in France an army of "substantial" size ready for active service, he declared.

Officers and men, he explained in a statement of the mobilization accomplishments, have been trained specially for modern warfare, independent lines of communication and supply are in process of construction and great programmes have been formulated for the production of new instruments of war.

Arms of the most modern and effective kind, the Secretary declared, have been provided for every soldier in France and are available for every fighting man who can be sent to France in 1918.

"Record Never Equalled."

"I state the foregoing conditions of the War Department's problem and some of the results attained for two purposes," he said. "In the first place, the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the man power and the material power of the nation in a great cause, and, second, our army in France under General Pershing and our allies are entitled to have the benefit resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies, which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine.

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped and trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well being of an army.

"By the co-operation of all interests and all people in the country the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible. That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays goes without saying, but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking, and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

1,536,506 Now in Army.

The Secretary gave to the committee an outline of the work of the department and its various bureaus.

"On April 1, 1917, the regular army," he said, "comprised 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard in federal service approximately 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserve 4,000 enlisted men. There also were at that time approximately 2,573 officers in the reserve, but as these were on inactive duty they cannot properly be considered in estimating the strength of the army of the United States at that time.

"On December 31, 1917, the regular army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men; the National Guard of 16,031 officers and 400,900 enlisted men; the National Army of 480,000 men, and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men. In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9,524 officers to 110,856 officers and from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men.

"During the war with Spain the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American War.

"The total number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized by this nation.

Death Rate Is Low.

"For the training of officers two series of training camps were held, from which about 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life. This number is nearly eight times as great as the number of officers in the regular army on April 1.

"For the training of these soldiers sixteen cantonments have been built, costing $134,000,000, with an average profit to the contractors of 2.98 per cent.

"The death rate in our forces in the United States from mid-September to the end of December averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home. In 1898 the death rate per thousand was 20.14, or nearly three times as great. Our death rate in the army during the year 1916, just before the war, was five per thousand. Leaving out the deaths due to measles and its complications, our rate among all troops in the United States since September 1 has been about two per thousand.

"For the fiscal year 1915 Congress appropriated for the War Department $158,000,000; for the fiscal year 1916, $203,000,000; for the fiscal year 1917, $403,000,000; for the fiscal year 1918, $7,527,338,716. In other words, taking 1915 as a normal year, the appropriations for 1918 are nearly fifty times as great.

$1,677,000,000 Contracts Placed.

"The regular appropriations made by Congress for all governmental purposes for the fiscal year 1915 were $720,000,000, or nearly one-tenth the 1918 appropriations for the War Department alone.

"Of the total War Department appropriations for 1918 $3,200,000,000 was for the Ordnance Department, of which contracts amounting to $1,677,000,000 already have been placed.

"On April 1, 1917, the ordnance department consisted of 97 commissioned officers, while now it consists of 3,004 officers, and, in addition, has 26,120 enlisted personnel.

"In addition to the selection and training of this new force, the making of these great contracts and the follow-up necessary in the manufacturing processes a continuous study of new weapons and instrumentalities has been kept up, a constant contact kept with trained men abroad studying the operation of ordnance material in battle, and accordingly modifying designs and plans here by reason of observation and experience. The trench warfare material alone involves commitments of $282,000,000.

"For the quartermaster general's department in 1918 $3,018,000,000 was appropriated, or a sum more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriations for all governmental purposes.

"On April 1 there were 347 officers in the quartermaster corps. On the first day of January, 1918, there was a total of 6,431 officers.

"On January 1, 1918, nearly two billion dollars of the appropriation had been obligated by contracts or disbursements.

"This business involved accounting, determinations of standards, prices, quantities and the creation of new manufacturing facilities.

86,000 in Aviation Section.

"The aviation section of the signal corps on April 1, 1917, consisted of 65 officers and 1,120 men. On January 1, 1918, it consisted of 3,900 officers and 82,120 men.

"This division of the War Department was charged by Congress with the expenditure of an appropriation aggregating, for 1918, $744,000,000, or five times the 1915 appropriation for the entire War Department.

"The engineer department, for which in 1917 $53,000,000 was appropriated, was charged by the 1918 appropriation with the expenditure of $390,000,000, or about seven hundred per cent increase.

"There have been organized, trained and equipped technical troops of foresters, stevedores and railroad construction and operation men, aggregating about 120,000, many of whom have been operating in France for some months."

A.—

Only One "Bromo Quinine."

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 30c.

To Cure Cold in One Day.

take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.

AUTOMOBILES.

JORDAN

Sport Marine

The first completely equipped motor car ever produced as a stock model.

SECOND FLOOR

Grand Central Palace

Tribune
1-11-18

Baker Plans To Reorganize Whole War Department

Secretary May Reveal Today What Changes He Has Decided Upon

Mind Is Too Keen For His Inquisitors

Outwits Senators at Every Turn, Aiding Without Defending Crozier

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Baker told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day that he had plans for the complete reorganization of the War Department. He said this when asked about the reorganization of the Ordnance Bureau, expressing a desire to discuss all his plans at once. Presumably the committee will ask him to do this to-morrow.

He has already reorganized Mr. Eisenman out of his job of controlling contracts for cloth. And along with Mr. Eisenman has gone Mr. Eisenman's committee on supplies. The Secretary did not criticise Mr. Eisenman or admit the justice of any Senator's criticism of Mr. Eisenman. On the contrary, he gave Mr. Eisenman the highest possible praise. "Ask Mr. Eisenman," he told the committee, when it wanted to know about wool—as if the committee hadn't asked Mr. Eisenman with all its might for several whole days.

Mr. Eisenman was a wonderful person, but Mr. Eisenman goes. The Kaplan base sorting contract, of which the Secretary knew little till it was brought to a close, was the right thing at the time, but the base sorting contract is cancelled.

Witness for Crozier—But Crozier Goes

The Secretary proved a better—a much better—witness for General Crozier than General Crozier did himself, but he has virtually fired the chief of ordnance. The committee didn't get from the Secretary any admission of shortcomings in the quartermaster general's department, but there is a new head to the quartermaster's activities.

The situation may be summed up that the War Department has done a splendid work, but it is going to be, or has been, completely reorganized. No one did sum it up that way. No one did press home upon the Secretary the question why, if things were going so well, so much reorganization was necessary. He was allowed to leave the impression that it was all part of a plan carefully matured in the beginning which it was only possible just now to carry out.

The witness is a much cleverer man than any member of the committee. There are probably not two men in the Senate who could match wits with his and who could have prevented him from having his own way on the witness stand. Mr. Baker's mind is clear, quick and subtle, and there are not many clear, quick and subtle minds in Washington.

Baker's Mind Not Of the Leader's Type

It may not be the kind of mind that imparts electric waves downward through the various strata of the War Department. It may not be the "he-man" kind of mind that is possessed by driving executives. In fact, there is plenty of evidence that it is not. Mr. Baker has the lawyer's habit of passing upon things only when they are put up to him rather than the leader's type of mind that puts things up to subordinates.

But when his mind has to act it acts quickly. There is a suspicion that when Congress put the situation in his own department up to him his mind acted at once; hence the reorganization, of which we shall hear to-morrow.

Having a real mind Mr. Baker improved the case for himself by going upon the witness stand. He had an impressive statement ready of what his department had accomplished since war began, which, being sent out to the newspapers in advance, will reach the country more largely than anything that he said on the witness tsand. And being clever he explained how the delay over rifles and machine guns was no delay, in such a way that it takes a little expert analysis to make sure that your eyes do not deceive you, and that our men were for months without rifles for training, and will be without machine guns in any quantity for many months to come, although there was a large potential production of rifles and machine guns in this country when the war broke out.

Inadvertantly Admits U. S. Was Not Ready

Only once did the witness's subtlety betray him, and that was when he let slip out the phrase, in response to some questioning indicating criticism of lack of speed in getting rifles, "the war was not on us. It was in Europe."

The facts remain, but they were not used with especial effectiveness. The Secretary, in spite of a dozen questioners all more or less critical, was permitted to have his way with them. Take the case of machine guns. General Crozier, it will be remembered, admitted that he wasn't satisfied with any explanation he could give for the delay in providing machine guns.

The Senators followed up this revelation of Mr. Baker's mental attitude toward rushing preparations, and he insisted that we were not under such pressure as the British, and could therefore take time to develop weapons superior to those they had been forced to use, even though, as the Senators urged, they had served their purpose.

The Secretary's feeling that "the war was not on us" will be found to explain much. People who know him here say that with all his very real ability he has the habit common to men of his analytic type of mind of not doing anything until he has to—until a Congressional investigation or something else forces his hand.

It took the declaration of war to force him into action. The Senators inquired into what happened while war was threatening. Senator Chamberlain asked:

"What steps were taken by the Ordnance Bureau from the outset of the great war to get arms?"

"I fancy no steps," said the Secretary.

"Here was a great world conflagration. Do you mean that absolutely no steps were taken?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"I imagine not," replied the Secretary.

Committee Unable To Pierce "Inscrutability"

Senator New pressed him about the warnings that had come from Ambassador Gerard about Germany's intentions in May, 1916, but got no more satisfaction than did Mr. Chamberlain. The witness wasn't combative when he said nothing was done while war was threatening. He wasn't defensive. He had a baffling way of saying the indefensible thing as if it were full of inscrutable wisdom.

One member after another came up against that baffling manner and stopped. He talked to the committee very much as he talks to reporters at the more or less daily talks at the War Department. His Senatorial questioners were about as potent as are his reportorial questioners. The reporters have the excuse that they are talking to a god who condescends from Olympus, and who, when he wishes, may wrap himself in the clouds of censorship. The Senators have no such excuse. They dwell on Olympus, too.

Baker Commends Record of Obedience at Camp Dodge

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Baker has expressed to the commander of the 352d Infantry Regiment, National Army, Camp Dodge, Iowa, through Adjutant General McCain, his appreciation of the remarkable record of the command in having had no court martial case or incident requiring court martial proceedings from the time of its organization up to November 24. The division commander has been authorized to publish the regiment's record in general orders.

Writing to the regimental commander, General McCain said the record "reflects credit upon the drafted men as indicating a high spirit of obedient service."

N. Y. State Farm Census To Be Taken by February

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The 1918 agricultural census of New York State will be taken between now and February 1, plans having been put into effect by the New York State Food Commission in coöperation with the New York State Department of Education and the New York State Farm Bureaus.

A complete survey of the agricultural resources of the state will be made, including a special survey of labor requirements, seed shortage or surplus, fertilizer requirements and the livestock situation. The work is to be in charge of Professor Howard E. Babcock, director of the bureau of conservation of the New York State Food Commission.

Official Statements

West

BRITISH

LONDON, Jan. 10 (Day).—The hostile artillery has shown slight activity in the neighborhood of Gonnelieu (southwest of Cambrai). Otherwise, there is nothing to report.

(Night).—Early this morning we successfully raided at three different points the enemy's trenches southeast of Ypres, inflicting many casualties and capturing a few prisoners and two machine guns.

The hostile artillery was active during the day south of Bullecourt, west of Lens and east of Ypres.

FRENCH

PARIS, Jan. 10 (Day).—The French easily repulsed a German raid against small posts on the western edge of the upper Coucy Forest. The artillery fighting was active in the region of Vauxaillon. Everywhere else the night was calm.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Western Theatre—Southeast of Ypres there was a lively artillery duel in the afternoon. West of Zandvoorde a strong British reconnoitring attack launched during the night broke down. There was very little fighting on the remainder of the front.

In December the enemy losses in aircraft on the German front amounted to nine captive balloons and 119 airplanes, of which forty-seven dropped behind our lines. The rest wereobserved to fall behind the enemy's positions. We have lost in battle eighty-two airplanes and two captive balloons.

Italian Front

ITALIAN

ROME, Jan. 10.—The artillery struggle generally is not intense, but became more violent at intervals east of the Brenta. Our reconnoissance parties captured prisoners west of Col di Sotto and provoked a long reactionary fire by the enemy. At grave di Papadopol hostile working and armed parties were dispersed.

Hostile trench mortars in the neighborhood of St. Dona were silenced by our batteries.

Raising Army Made Record, Says Baker

No Nation Ever Mobilized Fighting Force So Quickly, He Declares

Admits Errors, But Defends Department

Tells Senators Nearly 1,500,000 Men Are Now Under Arms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Eery phase of the War Department's preparations for battle against Germany was outlined and defended by Secretary Baker to-day before the Senate Military Committee. He answered those who have criticised the department during the committee's investigation with the assertion that no army such as that now under the American flag ever had been raised, equipped or trained so quickly, and that never before had such provision been made for the comfort and health of an army.

The Secretary read an exhaustive prepared statement when he too kthe stand. Then questions began to fly fro mevery side of the committee table, launching a cross-examination that was not concluded at adjournment to-night and probably will continue all day to-morrow.

Chairman Chamberlain and other committeemen wanted to know particularly about delays in furnishing machine guns and rifles, and much attention was devoted to the army's supply purchasing system.

Frankly Admits Delays

Mr. Baker admitted there had been some mistakes and delays, but de[fended] that all fighting men in Fran[ce] adequately equipped and armed by that all sent over would be. He took full responsibility for delay in approving a machine gun, holding that the value of the Browning gun now developed was worth it. He also said the superior weapon obtained by having the British Enfield rifle rechambered for American ammunition compensated for the delay there.

More than 1,500,000 Americans are now under arms, Secretary Baker said, and an army of substantial size already is in France ready for active service.

Members of the committee were frank in their disapproval of the secret purchasing system of the department. They did not shake Mr. Baker's support of it, however. He insisted that it was essential to guard against publicity concerning plants engaged on war work.

Continued from page 1

Secretary Takes Stand

Secretary Baker was not interrupted in reading his prepared statement when he appeared on the stand, and afterward said he would be "very happy" to answer questions.

Chairman Chamberlain took up the subject of rifles.

Abandonment of the Springfield rifle and adoption of the modified Enfield, he said, has been much criticised.

"I think the delay was due to the action of the ordnance bureau in changing the type," said Secretary Baker. "I personally approved that delay. I think the ordnance bureau acted right," adding that the delay operated to furnish a larger supply later of an improved arm.

"It isn't inefficiency to change your mind if a greater supply of a better article is secured," said he, adding that all men sent to Europe had ample rifles and now all men in training are well supplied.

Several Senators joined in questioning to show that rifle production was permitted to lag when it was certain that the country was about to go to war, but Secretary Baker persisted that the delay in changing models had in the end produced a much desired result. He pointed out that eight months after England went to war British soldiers were training in top hats and with walking sticks, and insisted that American rifle production is now "so far ahead" that all men who will be called out will have enough.

Turning to criticism of the machine gun situation, Senator Chamberlan sad there was delay in ordering Lewis guns, that had been used successfully by England.

Chamberlain Contradicts

"There was no delay after last April," replied Secretary Baker.

"Yes, there was, Mr. Secretary," retorted the Senator.

Secretary Baker continued by reciting the machine gun controversy that existed when he became Secretary.

Senator McKellar thought the delay was unreasonable.

"Well, it's a matter of judgment," said Mr. Baker.

Secretary Baker told of the board named to investigate machine gu[n] liberations no[t] layed for one seco[nd] the buying of any gun after last Ap[ril] said Mr. Baker, positively. "It did delay other guns, including the new Browning gun, before April."

"The fact remains that nine months after the war the cantonments have none for training," said Senator McKellar.

"I wouldn't say 'none,'" Secretary Baker replied. "They have relatively few."

Before the war the largest machine gun programme was 12,000, he added, while now 200,000 are required, with manufacture difficult and slow.

"Those two facts make it all the more important that machine guns should have been gotten from any source," said Senator McKellar. "The greatest energy should have been exerted to get any kind."

The questions involved, Mr. Baker reiterated, were of judgment between speed and excellence.

"Are you entirely satisfied, so far as all ordnance is concerned, with the progress the department has made?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Can't Answer That Way"

"I don't say that the department might not have expedited some phases of its work," Secretary Baker replied.

"In what have we failed?"

The Secretary hesitated and answered: "I can't answer it that way. I can't pick out any particular place."

Senator Weeks asked if all available ammunition production facilities are being used.

"No, not all," said Secretary Baker. "But all will be when we need them."

The arrangement to get British and French ammunition for artillery, he said, was "safe as far as it goes," but said principal reliance was placed on American sources.

When Senator Weeks again asked if he could suggest anything that would be helpful in speeding up ordnance production, Secretary Baker replied:

"I can't think of anything that your work will help. Whenever I've thought of anything I've done it. I'm up to date now."

Secretary Baker said he thought a Federal powder plant advisable.

Senator Chamberlain referred to the du Pont offer to build and operate a plant at cost, but Secretary Baker explained the offer was to build a plant for a commission, 15 per cent, and operate it for eighteen months. On the basis of a $90,000,000 investment, he explained, the du Ponts would have made a gross profit between $20,000,000 and $40,000,000.

Powder Supply Adequate

"They never at any time offered to erect a plant without compensation," he said.

"The present powder supply is adequate for our present needs," Secretary Baker added.

Senator New asked if there was any mistake of judgment when the Lusitania was sunk in not beginning preparations for war.

"It would have been very wise," Mr. Baker replied, "if a dozen years ago the Ordnance Department had begun preparations. To be perfectly frank with you, I think General Crozier is not entirely to blame. In season and out, he has recommended ordnance expansion."

Secretary Baker denied that the first American contingents sent abroad were not completely equipped. All sent then and since, he declared, have had adequate standard equipment, except that recent contingents depend for automatic rifles and artillery on French sources.

Senator Wadsworth asked if the American artillery programme is large enough.

"You never can have too much," Mr. Baker replied, "but the programme fully engaged the resources of the country as they ought to be. Every country's artillery programme has grown every month during the war."

Secretary Baker assented to Senator Wadsworth's statement that the war was a competition of industries, and that whichever produced the most materials and men, would wear out the opposition.

"That is the present aspect of it," he said.

Conditions Changed Overnight

Operations of the supply system of the quartermaster general were then taken up. Secretary Baker pointed out that "overnight we changed from a free competitive market to one in which the government was the monopolizing buyer."

"Some substitutions of materials were authorized," Secretary Baker continued. Manufacturers overestimated their own capacity. The early dispatch abroad of special forces, such as stevedores and road employes, cut into the early supplies gathered. There was a shortage of many articles, including overcoats, blouses, trousers, and perhaps hundreds of others. They were far greater than we anticipated. Initial equipment stocks are substantially complete, and replacement supplies are being secured."

The Secretary said it had to be decided whether to call out more men than could be readily equipped, or call only those for whom equipment was ready.

"The course actually taken was to call these views, calling out the men as rapidly as we could anticipate their equipment, and I have no reason to change by opinion since," he continued. "The net result was a temporary shortage of a few weeks in some equipment, such as overcoats, but there was not, in my judgment, any serious or continued shortage."

Senator McKellar asked what authority of law there was for taking away General Sharpe's purchasing powers.

"In the first place, I was the head of the army," Mr. Baker answered. "In the second place, the law provided that the Secretary could fix prices as he deemed best, and I surrounded General Sharpe with expert advisers."

Double Dealing Denied

The Tennessee Senator said witnesses had testified that contracts aggregating $128,000,000 had been let to firms with which supplies committee members are connected.

"I dont think that has been done," said Mr. Baker. "I have looked into it many times. No such thing has been done."

Regarding the system of civilian committee purchasing getting men from the trade, Mr. Baker said:

"I don't think that is the very best way to deal with these questions, but it was the only way at the outset. Substantially, it's stopped now. There never was any intention of continuing it indefinitely."

The Secretary said he cancelled the much discussed rag sorting contract on the recommendation of the Quartermaster General and because the government proposed to do the rag sorting work itself. The Base Sorting Company, he said, was to get a profit of only one-half cent a pound.

"Are you willing to assume responsibility for organization of the sorting plant?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I couldn't accept it if I wanted to," Mr. Baker answered. "I delegated my authority to Mr. Eisenman. I know nothing improper about it."

Senator McKellar referred to the relationship between Samuel Kaplan, of the Supplies Committee, and a brother interested in the sorting plant, and Secretary Baker said he did not know of the relationship until recently.

"Do you think a policy of that kind is wise?"

"It has turned out to be unwise," said Secretary Baker. "But you can't get anybody to buy things wisely unless you get men who are experienced in their business."

"How much did the blunder, or whatever you may call it, cost the government?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Nothing," Mr. Baker replied.

Questioned about secrecy attending the awarding of army contracts, Secretary Baker declared he issued an order that they not be made public, and that he considered a wise policy.

"Don't you know the American people abhor secrecy?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I think," said Mr. Baker, "that the location of plants should not be made public as a military policy."

"Did it endanger factories working for the Navy Department which did make contracts public?" he was asked.

"I can't say as to that."

Senator Frelinghuysen declared that the criticism levelled against the system was that the policy of secrecy permitted some men to get contracts, but prevented them from getting the business.

How the American Army Has Grown

The following table, based on Secretary Baker's figures, shows the growth of the American army since the war began:

	April 1, 1917. Officers.	April 1, 1917. Enlisted Men.	December 31, 1917. Officers.	December 31, 1917. Enlisted Men.
Regular army	5,791	121,797	10,250	475,000
National Guard	3,733	76,713	16,031	400,900
National army	—	—	—	480,000
Reserve officers	—	—	84,575	—
Enlisted reserve	—	4,000	—	72,750
Strength of all arms, April 1, 1917			9,524	202,510
Strength of all arms, December 31, 1917			110,856	1,428,650
Aviation section—April 1, 1917			65	1,120
December 31, 1917			3,900	82,120

Raising of U. S. Army World Record, Says Baker

Army of "Substantial Size" Now in France, Says Secretary

"I state the foregoing conditions of the War Department's problem and some of the results attained for two purposes," he said. "In the first place, the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the man power and the material power of the nation in a great cause; and, secondly, our army in France under General Pershing and our Allies are entitled to have the benefit resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine.

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army.

"By the coöperation of all interests and all people in the country the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible. That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays goes without saying, but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking, and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

Growth of the Army

The Secretary gave the committee an outline of the work of the department and its various bureaus.

"On April 1, 1917, the regular army," he said, "comprised 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service, approximately 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserve, 4,000 enlisted men. There were also at that time approximately 2,573 officers in the reserve, but as these were on active duty they cannot properly be considered in estimating the strength of the army of the United States at that time.

On December 31, 1917, the regular army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men; the National Guard, of 16,031 officers and 400,900 enlisted men; the National Army, of 480,000 men, and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men. In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9,524 officers to 110,856 officers and from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men.

"During the war with Spain the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly, six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American War.

"The total number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized by this nation.

"Draft Made Popular"

"A substantial part of our military forces was selected by the operation of a draft law, the execution of which has demonstrated both the economical and the efficient way of selecting soldiers. The law itself was drawn, its execution carried to a successful conclusion and the theory of the law, novel to our people, explained and made popular, because of its demonstrated fairness both in plan and execution.

"For the training of officers two series of training camps were held, from which about 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life. This number is nearly eight times as great as the number of officers in the regular army on April 1.

"For the training of these soldiers sixteen cantonments have been built, costing $134,000,000, with an average profit to the contractors of 2.98 per cent.

"The death rate in our forces in the United States from mid-September to the end of December averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home. In 1898 the death rate per thousand was 20.14, or nearly three times as great. Our death rate in the army during the year 1916, just before the war, was 5 per thousand. Leaving out the deaths due to measles and its complications, our rate

A Sale *for Men*

—of the hardy, handsome Tan Cape Gloves we have been proud to sell in these quality-scarce times.

Also Gloves for winter sports, for dress and for practically every use a man can put a glove to.

Made of superior quality, firmly-grained skins in the finished Centemeri manner.

Centemeri Gloves

1.65

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

A Sale *for Women*

—of our own beautiful gloves from our Grenoble, France, factory. War and lack of ships have made imported gloves scarce, but here, at a *genuine bargain price* is a real selection of—

Stunning novelties and conservative styles of exquisite quality from France—besides gloves for warmth and wear, the smartest and sturdiest made in America.

Centemeri Gloves

1.65

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

A Sale *unequalled*

—in *variety* and *value*, especially under conditions which make it increasingly difficult to secure gloves of the same superior quality. Therefore, we can extend—

No Days of Courtesy
No C. O. D's
No Charges

Gloves for juniors also in the sale at

Centemeri Gloves

1.65

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East [illegible] St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Ave., cor. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

Get in the PAR-AMOUNT SHIRT SALE

PAR-AMOUNT SHIRT SHOPS hold no special sales—every day is sale day.

Par-amount Shirts at ONE DOLLAR represent the utmost in quality shirt values at that price. The concentrated buying power of four busy shops and an established policy of a standard selling price mean one hundred per cent values *plus.*

You well dressed business men who have grown up with that unnecessary two dollar shirt habit—you are paying a dollar more than you should. When you share the surprise and delight of the thousands of New Yorkers who have already paid their dollar and come into the Par-amount Shirt circle, you'll understand why.

Put Par-amount Shirts to any test you choose—they'll stand up under it in great style. Ask to be shown. Do your bit for Mr. Pocketbook. Get the Par-amount Shirt habit—it's a good one.

Drop into any of the four shops today. The doors all read welcome.

PAR-AMOUNT SHIRT SHOPS

DOWNTOWN *in the* TRIBUNE BLDG., City Hall Park

—UPTOWN—
BRONX—149th STREET and 3rd AVENUE
HARLEM—125th STREET and 3rd AVE.
59th ST. an d3rd AVE.

Admission ONE DOLLAR

Kerensky Envoy Protests Wilson's Stand on Russia

Only Note of Opposition Amid General Praise in London Is Voiced by Socialist Leader and Provisional Government Representative

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The press and public of England continued their favorable comments to-day on President Wilson's war aims speech to Congress. Arthur Henderson, former labor representative in the British War Cabinet, predicted the message would expedite peace negotiations and was warm in his praise of the President's championship of Russia.

Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington, found the speech "admirable in spirit and contents."

The "Manchester Guardian," while expressing surprise at Mr. Wilson's remarks favoring abolition of the right of capture at sea, welcomes his correction of Lloyd George's attitude of indifference with respect to Russia.

Protest Bolsheviki Recognition

The only note of opposition to the speech is raised by Henry M. Hyndman, leader of the British Socialists, and Dr. William Gavronsky, special commissioner of the Kerensky government to Great Britain, who protested to the President by cablegram what they termed his identification of the Bolsheviki with the democracy of Russia, accusing the President of "strengthening the hands of autocratic despotism and supporting lawless rule which is destroying the foundations of Russian freedom and Russian power of resistance to the German enemy."

M. Gavronsky issued the following statement at the Russian Embassy:

"The Allies made a big blunder in relation to revolutionary Russia. They did not define their war aims clearly during the time of M. Kerensky's government, and thus they placed a powerful weapon in the hands of the Bolsheviki in their fight against the Allies as well as the Kerensky government, which always supported the war policy of the Allies. Were it not for this blunder we would not be witnessing the unfortunate spectacle of Russia being drawn into an abyss by Bolshevik rule and an alleged representative of Russia carrying on peace negotiations. Another blunder must be prevented at all costs. The Allies ought to base their policy in Russia on their friends, not on their enemies, the Bolsheviki."

Praised by Henderson

Mr. Henderson, in discussing the President's speech with an Associated Press correspondent, said:

"Coming as it does so soon after Premier Lloyd George's speech and the Labor party's war aims memorandum, President Wilson's message must expedite peace negotiations unless Germany has hardened her heart and has decided to oppose all movements which make for the interests of democracy.

"Freedom of the seas makes a league of nations necessary. Such a league must be prepared to punish any recalcitrant nation by closing the seas to it till it is ready to behave.

"While we found the Premier in his speech met the expressed wishes of labor in most every respect, it is fair to say that he was not quite as cordial toward the present Russian government as he might have been. President Wilson's outstretched hand leaves no room for doubt in Russian minds. He says: 'Here's our hand. We are ready and anxious to help.'"

Viscount Bryce said:

"The address is admirable in spirit and contents. Mr. Wilson rightly points out that an international combination to arrest the aggressions of ambitious sovereigns and military castes and to secure the rights of peace-loving peoples is essential to the future wellbeing of mankind. In his enumeration of objects to be secured by peace, the following points seem specially important:

"His broad, clear assertion of the right of a nationality to self-determination, removal of economic barriers to trade, adequate guarantees for reduction of armaments, absolute independence for Belgium and full compensation for her wrongs, sympathetic comprehension and consideration of the present situation of Russia, and deliverance of all subject nationalities from the brutal and sanguinary rule of the Turks."

The President's address, says "The Manchester Guardian," was partly a strong affirmation and partly a supplement to, even a correction of, Premier Lloyd George's statement, which contained no word of sympathy for the fight the Russian government is making on behalf of the liberties of peoples and the right of the provinces which German and Austrian armies are overrunning to determine their own political future.

Commenting on the President's remarks concerning freedom of the seas, "The Guardian" says they will surprise many persons, who would not expect him to favor abolition of the right of capture at sea, in view of the vigorous fashion in which the United States supported the British blockade of Germany.

Wilson's Speech May Open Door to Peace, Says Chilean Paper

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 10.—The "Mercurio" expresses the opinion that President Wilson's speech may open the door to peace. It adds:

"History will regard with admiration the attitude of President Wilson, with a sword in one hand and an olive branch in the other. All practical men ought to be convinced that the United States is fighting for true ideals."

Paris Press Emphasizes Alsace-Lorraine Clause In Wilson's Speech

PARIS, Jan. 10. — The passage in President Wilson's address to Congress relating to Alsace-Lorraine is emphasized by all the Paris newspapers. The "Matin" says that restoration of the lost territories is the foremost condition of peace not only of France but of her allies. It refers to Mr. Wilson's speech as an immense effort at conciliation by a sincere democrat.

The "Petit Parisien" says: "It is the finest piece of political literature of our times. It lays down the basis upon which the world, after being rid of the perpetual menace of armed conflicts, may be reconstructed. The speech contains no harsh threats, but the terms laid down are all the more irreducible because their moderation is evident."

"L'Homme Libre," Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, says Mr. Wilson's thought is that of the whole American nation.

The "Humanité," a Socialist newspaper, says President Wilson's speech is the starting point toward either an early peace or the certain and final defeat of the Central Empires.

Alfred Capus writes in the "Figaro" that President Wilson, like Premier Lloyd George, has given an admirable expression of the conditions essential to a stable peace, which will make this war a great movement for civilization instead of only a monstrous sanguinary adventure.

Conservative Britain Disagrees With Wilson On Freedom of Seas

Frank W. Getty

LONDON, Jan. 10.—As was expected, President Wilson's address to Congress was welcomed with the most extravagant and sincere praise by the Liberal and Labor parties and press here, awakes some opposition in the conservative papers to-day.

None can directly disagree, for the President's words are too generally recognized as comprising the greatest utterance of the war, but there are many slight divergences of opinion. Here are some of the typical conservative comments:

"The Daily Graphic" says: "With the general tenor of the President's address there will be the heartiest agreement in this country, but it contains one proposal with which Britain cannot, under existing world conditions, possibly agree. His proposal for freedom of navigation cuts at the very roots of Britain's power. As the President's suggestion stands, it leads us to this absurdity: Germany would be free to send armies across the sea to invade England, and we could do nothing to arrest the enemy transports until they reached the three-mile limit of our territorial waters.

"If the proposal is intended to apply to merchant vessels only, then our answer is that the navy of an insular power has as much right to blockade an enemy port as the army of a continental power has to besiege an enemy city.

"Doubtless the development of the submarine must lead to some modification of the rules of sea warfare, but we insist that any such modification take into account the interests of island powers as well as continental powers."

Shows Conservative Thought

The fallacy, as well as the utter selfishness, of a reactionary editorial such as this is apparent at a glance, but it gives an indication of what the Conservatives here think.

"The Times's" criticism of the President's speech follows: "Our chief criticism of the President's speech is that in its lofty flight of an ideal it seems not to take into account certain hard realities of the situation. We would all rejoice to see some such splendid vision as he beholds clothed in flesh and blood, and we are all working toward it according to our lights, but some of the proposals Mr. Wilson puts forward assume that the reign of righteousness on earth is already within our reach."

The paper then goes on to point out that the President's suggestions about the freedom of the seas and the prohibition of secret international understandings depend entirely upon the formation of a league of nations, and are impracticable until that time. This seems to indicate that the attitude of "The Times" is this: That it will support such fair views if a league of nations is established, but will not commit itself in favor of such propositions until then. Moreover, it is significant of this journal's attitude that it says, as above, that every one is working toward President Wilson's ideals "according to our lights." In other words, "The Times" and the body of conservative opinion it represents have other methods than the President's for achieving international settlement.

Naturally, the President's message to Russia, which the British Labor party regards as without question the most magnificent manifesto that could possibly have been sent to the Russians to-day, does not please "The Times." Its reticence to attack these suggestions, however, bears witness to the enormaus change in opinion here, which has now become sympathetic toward Russia.

"President Wilson's wishes for a democratic Russia and his hopes for her future," the paper continues, "are in a very special degree the wishes and hopes of our own people. We doubt, however, whether he entirely appreciates the actual position of Russia or the real authority and intentions of the Bolsheviki."

Asks Certain Modifications

"The Morning Post" is not half so militaristic as might be supposed. "We are compelled to believe that certain conditiosn of the President's speech require modification," it says. "Before we can subscribe to freedom of navigation upon the seas outside of territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, we must consider the matter more in detail. As matters stand, the English are justified in claiming that by them true freedom of the seas has won and given freely to the world, nor can we understand what better guarantee than ours is proposed.

"In regard to the proposed league of nations, we again require information, and meantime accept the idea as an aim for the future, with certain reservations."

This, the conservative opinion of England, is the only remaining opposition to complete concord between Britain and America so far as war aims are concerned. The Laborites and Liberals are growing more enthusiastic than ever to-day, as the full purport of the President's inspiring message is sinking in.

Germans Said to Have Asked Sweden For Mediation

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.—The German delegations in Petrograd are reported by "The Evening Post" to have got into touch with the Swedish Legation here and to have expressed the desire that Sweden act as a go-between with Great Britain, France and Italy.

The German delegations in Petrograd were sent to take up with the Russians questions such as resumption of commercial relations and release of certain classes of prisoners. So far as is known, they were not charged with political affairs, and in ordinary circumstances the German government would not employ such agents in seeking Sweden's services as mediator.

Negotiations would be carried on directly with the Swedish Minister at Berlin or through the German Minister at Stockholm.

Ecuador Town Reported Destroyed by Volcano

QUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 10.—The volcano of Tunguragua, in Central Ecuador, has been in eruption for several days past, emitting showers of stones and ashes. The population in the region is alarmed at the demonstrations of activity from the crater.

It is reported that the town of Banos, at the foot of the volcano, has been destroyed.

Banos is famed for its hot mineral springs, which maintain a temperature of 130 degrees Fahr. It is situated 105 miles northeast of Guayaquil.

China-India Filibuster By U-Boat Planned

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The use of a submarine to transport arms and ammunition from China to India, in order that British missionaries and agents in China might not become suspicious, was suggested by Indian revolutionary leaders, according to documentary evidence introduced at the trial here to-day of several Hindus and others accused of conspiring in this country to set up a Hindustani republic. The evidence also purported to show that $30,000 was obtained from the German Foreign Office to aid the work of the Indian revolutionists.

Other revolutionary plans indicated by this evidence were:

Subsidizing of two big Japanese dailies.

Formation of a secret treaty between China and Germany whereby the integrity of the former was to be maintained at all cost during the period of the war and for five years thereafter in return for an active Chinese participation in the Indian revolution. High Chinese officials, including the President of the republic, were said in this evidence to be favorable to such a treaty.

The sending of two shiploads of arms from Java to the India border under the direction and assistance of German agents.

French Chamber Now to Discuss Diplomacy in War

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The government has accepted discussion of its diplomatic conduct of the war for to-morrow. This announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

The Socialist Deputy, M. Mayeras, expressed the hope that the government would make a definite declaration. He regretted that the French statesmen had allowed themselves to be anticipated by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson.

The President of the United States, he said, had once more spoken to the world as he would have liked France to speak. Victorious since the Marne, declared M. Mayeras, it was France's place to speak.

Anthracite Production Running at Maximum

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The production of hard coal is now at substantially teh maximum point possible, with the present working force, says a statement issued to-night by the general committee of anthracite operators.

"The army of anthracite mine workers, as shown by figures compiled today, now numbers 152,000. This compares with 177,000 in 1916. It is believed that virtually 100 per cent results are now obtained from the present labor supply.

There is now a larger production per day and a larger number of days worked per month than ever before. This is demonstrated by the fact that with one-seventh reduction in mine-working forces, the actual output of anthracite for 1917 was increased by about one-seventh.

"Princess" Indicted as Forger Of Will of Late Queen Lil

HONOLULU, Jan. 10.—"Princess" Theresa Belliveau, Sam Kamakai and H. Kealoha were indicted here yesterday, it became known to-day, in connection with the recent filing of the purported will of the late Queen Liliuokalani, which named "Princess" Belliveau as the chief legatee.

The indictments charge the "Princess" with having forged the late Queen's name to the alleged will. Kamakai and Kealoha are charged with having abetted the forgery.

Bolsheviki To Repudiate Russian Debt

Home and Foreign Obligations Not To Be Met by Revolutionaries

Small Bondholders Will Be Protected

Workmen and Peasants Will Receive Back 75 Per Cent of Money Lent

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Bolshevik government intends to publish a decree within a few days cancelling the Russian national debt, telegraphs the correspondent at Petrograd of "The Manchester Guardian." The correspondent understands the decree will contain these provisions:

First—All loans and Treasury bonds held by foreign subjects, abroad or in Russia, are repudiated.

Second—Loans and Treasury bonds held by Russian subjects possessing more than 10,000 rubles ($5,000) in capital are repudiated.

Third—Loans and Treasury bonds held by Russian citizens possessing capital in loan scrip or deposits not exceeding 1,000 rubles are to receive 5 per cent interest on the nominal value of the loan, and those possessing 10,000 rubles are to receive 3 per cent.

Fourth—Workmen and peasants holding 100 rubles' worth of loans or bonds may sell their holdings to the state at 75 per cent of its nominal value. Those holding 600 rubles' worth may sell it at 70 per cent of its nominal value.

Dividends Suspended

The Bolsheviki, a Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd says, have issued a decree suspending all payments of dividends by private companies. The government also has forbidden transactions in stocks pending the issuance of ordinances relating to the further nationalization of production and determining the amount of interest payable by private companies.

Class 1 Men Barred

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Draft men placed in Class 1 of the selective service will not receive commissions in the non-combatant arms of the service, under a resolution adopted by the War Council and approved to-day by Secretary Baker.

It is the announced purpose of the War Department to draw fighting men from this class of registrants and the department is said to be determined to prevent further inroads upon the nation's fighting material for staff positions unless there is substantial reason.

Further expansion of the commissioned personnel of the non-combatants arms will be made by drawing from men in the deferred classes.



Your first package will show you the common sense of choosing Fatima — a balanced Turkish blend that never disturbs or irritates.

—the price 15¢

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Different—

Saks Suits and Overcoats at $23

THE trouble with most popular priced clothes is that they look alike—that is why we prefer to make Saks suits and overcoats at $23 ourselves.

¶ As producers we are not only able to make our models more individual, but we also maintain a standard of workmanship that would be impossible in clothing burdened with a second profit.

¶ *Care* and *Skill* is behind every stitch in our suits and overcoats at $23. You cannot do better at this price anywhere.

Saks Clothes are Saks made

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

The Annual Sale of

FRANKLIN SIMON

SHOES FOR MEN

Reduced from prices which were the lowest in town to begin with



Men's $9.50 and $11.00 Banister Shoes
Reduced to $8.50

Men's $7.00 and $8.00 Franklin Shoes
Reduced to $6.50

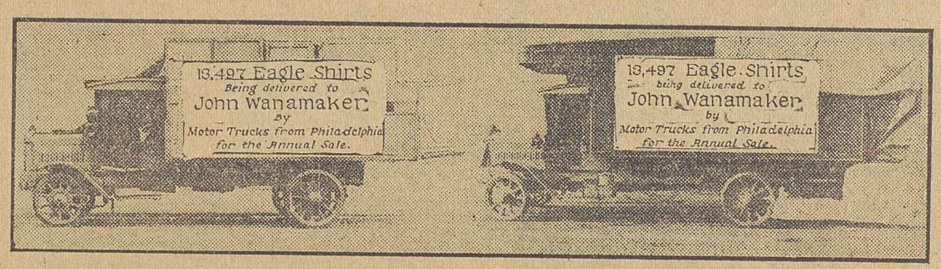
Men's $5.00 Skating Shoes
Reduced to $4.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

MEN'S SHOE SHOP—2 West 38th Street

Specializes in Army Shoes, and is New York Headquarters for the famous *Doughboy*



TODAY AT WANAMAKERS

13,497 LOOM TO EAGLE SHIRT WEARER. SHIRTS

of $1.25 grade .....
of $1.50 grade.....
of $2 grade.....
of $2.50 grade.....
of $3 grade.....

To sell at $1.15

Brought to New York in Motor Trucks for the Great Winter Sale of SHIRTS

Every Shirt Will Be Shown

Largest showing of men's shirts ever made in open view at one time—to the best of our knowledge.

330 Patterns in Sizes 13½ to 18

226 size 13½ | 3,230 size 14½ | 984 size 16 | 132 size 17½
2,154 size 14 | 3,679 size 15 | 696 size 16½ | 88 size 18
1,984 size 15½ | 324 size 17

Also, TODAY

The Annual Sale of men's suits and overcoats—the greatest clothing event of America—all Wanamaker clothing—at $27.50, $22.50 and $17.50, for overcoats of $19 to $35 grades, and $24.50, $18.50 and $16.50 for suits of $19 to $32.50 grades.

Burlington Arcade Floor, New Bldg.

Broadway at Ninth, New York

RIPLER & Co.

NNOUNCE

e of Clothing

ND OVERCOATS

merly $20 to $35

at a discount of 25%

rments offered are equally as Spring as for the Winter season xt Spring must necessarily be an the present regular prices.

T AT MADISON AVENUE

...ued on Page Two, Column ... ...y Column Eight

BAKER'S WAR REPORT HELD TO BE 'TOO ROSY'

Senate Investigators Say Secretary Was Oversanguine in Statement to Committee; Charge "Rush Needs" Reference Misleading; He Defends Language

Public Ledger Bureau
Washington, Jan. 11

Members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today told Secretary of War Baker that they considered the statement which he yesterday placed before them as entirely "too rosy" and not in strict accordance with the facts of the nation's preparations for war.

Secretary Baker was informed by Senator Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, that he feared the statement would give the country the impression that there is no shortage of equipment and supplies. In this fear Senator Wadsworth was joined by Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, and others, with the result that for more than an hour the main purpose of the investigation was set aside and the War Secretary was examined upon expressions which he used in his description of preparedness activities.

Secretary Baker told Senator Wadsworth that he meant to convey to the country the impression that the "rush needs" of the armies had been fulfilled. Senator Wadsworth replied that he differed with him even on that assumption. "Of course," said the Senator, "if you confine what are termed 'rush needs' to the furnishing of guns to the troops upon their arrival in France, your statement may be correct, but I do not see how it can be given that interpretation."

Refers to Rush Needs

"No one will ever suppose that we have finished buying or manufacturing," said Secretary Baker. "What I am referring to are the original rush needs. The rush needs are such provisions as artillery and artillery ammunition as will adequately equip the troops we are to use for defense and offensive operations. That need is supplied. That it would be fortunate if we had an accumulation of artillery and artillery ammunition for training purposes on this side goes without saying. That we are accumulating

Concluded on Page Three, Column Three

of wages in such sections as experience any dearth of men required for certain industries. This furlough, granted to skilled workmen, or men who would fill a want, would prevent conscription of labor and ease a situation that might be harmful."

State Grange—John McSparrant, master; Gifford Pinchot, William Creasy, of Catawissa, Democratic leader of Columbia County; Fred Brenckam, Charles Dildine, William Armstrong and George Meyers.

State Federation of Labor—James H. Maurer, president; C. F. Quinn, secretary and treasurer; John A. Phillips, first vice president; E. F. Welsh, second vice president; Theodore Eichhorn, third vice president; R. F. Kirchner, fourth vice president; A. P. Bower, fifth vice president; J. H. Kipp, sixth vice president; Philip Wagaman, seventh vice president.

Blue Label League—J. B. Keenan.

State carpenters—James Ryan, district organizer.

Iron City Trades Council—Robert W. Beattie.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—George Rowand.

Brother of Railway Conductors—J. Garman.

Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen—W. H Leihan.

United Mine Workers—Thomas Brophy president District No. 2.

Expatiates on Aims of Coalition

In expanding on the aims of this coalition, Phillips said:

"This coalition is a part f the natinwide mvement that will take place, welding the farmers and the laborers together for their own and the good of the masses.

"Th s joint committee will be at Harrisburg during the sessions of the Legislature and the endeavor will be made for the farmer and the laborman to vote together whenever it is possible. Don't understand we are getting together for any purpose whereby the people are not going to get square treatment. That is not the case. But we have found out at last the interests of the farmer and the workingman run parallel in many cases. So why shouldn't we get together?"

"Do you understand this is along the plans of the Non-Partisan League of the West and its alliance with labor?" he was asked.

"Yes, that is the plan," he replied, "and you might also say this is the first instance the plan has come to the East and Pennsylvania is the first State where such an alliance has been formed."

Baker's War Talk Called 'Too Rosy'

Continued from Page One

the supply is evident; that it will ever be satisfied is not so, because when we get what we want we will need more."

"Is that true," asked Senator Chamberlain, "notwithstanding the debacle in Italy and the falling down of Russia? When you made these estimates as to what was necessary to send over, did you have in contemplation that the French Government's manufacture for us might have to be turned into manufacture for Italy?"

Secretary Baker—There has been no suggestion that the Russian or Italian situation would delay for a second the provision that they are ready to make for us. What I want the country to understand is that the troops in France will be adequately equipped with artillery and artillery ammunition.

"Do you think," asked Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee "that it would be better to take the people of the country into your confidence and let them know that while what you say may be true, nevertheless we have not an adequate supply of artillery in this country with which to train our troops and that every effort should be made by all the people to get the men trained?"

"Every effort should be made," said Secretary Baker, "but I do not think it wise to inflict a doubt upon the people which you do not entertain. My statement says that the initial rush needs are satisfied. It does not say that the complete performance of the largest program has been accomplished."

"Well, your statement does not make that impression upon me. What I think is a rush need is the training of men in this country before we send them to France."

"Most of Our Work Ahead"

Said Senator Wadsworth:

"Your statement gives the impression that everything is fine. I disagree with you. I do not believe the artillery program is big enough. I think we have the most of our work ahead of us and that the expression 'the rush needs' does not give an accurate description of the situation."

A lengthly discussion of the exact meaning of thephrase, "rushneeds" followed. Secretary Baker said that from now on aritllery troops going abroad will have moe and more equipment, more training here and less abroad. In reference to powder supplies, the Secretary said herather would discuss that subject in executive session, but he told Senator Weeks that if we have 2,000,000 in the field a year from now, powder supplies will be adequate. He said the du Pont plant was working at a capacity and the product of that plant was allocated between this country and the Allies.

For the last hour of today's session, a short one, because Secretary Baker had to attend a Cabinet meeting, he was subjected to a cross-fire of more or less trivial questions, prompted, it appeared, by constituents of the respective Senators. He was asked about promotions in the army, about complaints that drafted men were not permitted to work at their trades and other circumstances. Mr. Baker did not become irritated, but he displayed surprise several times, expressing ignorance of such details. He did say, however, that his department has a labor classification bureau and that mechanical necessities of the army will be supplied from men in the ranks.

Yesterday Secretary Baker said the supply committee of the Council of National Defense had ceased to operate. He was congratulated upon that by Senator McKellar. Today the Senator expressed great surprise when Mr. Baker let it be known that Mr. Eisenman possibly would be considered in the quartermaster general's department, or at least employed there to aid in the purchase of equipment. Said the Senator hotly:

"I want to protest against his employment in any way, and I base my protest on developments during this investgation."

ASKS ABOUT CONTRACTS

The testimony given the committee by David Kirschbaum, of Philadelphia, relative to clauses in new contracts which the War Department is putting out was taken up by Senator Wadsworth, who asked Secretary Baker if the contracts were too drastic and if he thought manufacturers would sign them. He replied contractors were signing them. He said the board of standards, which was criticised, was selected by him to advise him.

Senator Weeks questioned Secretary Baker at length as to the powers of the board of standards in fixing wages. Secretary Baker said the board could recommend wages, but could not fix figures.

It seems to me, said Senator Weeks, that this committee may be competent to do one thing, but social welfare and financial propositions do not always go together. Billy Sunday is doing a wonderful work, but could he settle a controversy between you and one of your employes?

"He possibly would err on the right side," said Mr. Baker.

Turning again to the Secretary's statement regarding "rush necessities," Senator Weeks read to him testimony given by Major General Greble in reference to shortages of equipment at Camp Bowie, Tex. This showed that rifles were 59 per cent short; bayonets, 65 per cent short; pistols, 86 per cent short; cartridge belts, 59 per cent short; machine guns, none on hand; twenty Colts said to have been shipped; automatic rifles, 88 per cent short; three-inch guns, 88 per cent short; six-inch howitzers, none on hand; trench mortars, none on hand; one-pound howitzers, none on hand; artillery harness, 92 per cent short; horse equipment, 81 per cent short; infantry equipment, which includes haversacks, first-aid pouches and canteens, 88 per cent short; small-arms ammunition, 75 per cent short; artillery ammunition, 95 per cent short.

"How can you conform this shortage with your statement that there were no emergency requirements?" asked the Senator.

"I said the initial rush needs have been met," said Mr. Baker.

"The major generals who have testified before the committee all admit that they have machine-gun men, but no guns," said Senator Hitchcock.

"Yes," was the reply.

Senator Hitchcock—And, they admit thata the time of these men is largely wasted without machine guns.

Secretary Baker—I think there is a period of instruction which they could profitably use if we had the guns.

Senator Hitchcock—Can you give any reason why 1200 of these machine guns are stored here and not sent to the camps?

Secretary Baker—I assume, without knowing, that they are for aircraft uses and are not adapted to camp use. I do

...ued on Page Two, Column ... ...ry Column Eight

BAKER'S WAR REPORT HELD TO BE 'TOO ROSY'

Senate Investigators Say Secretary Was Oversanguine in Statement to Committee; Charge "Rush Needs" Reference Misleading; He Defends Language

Jan 11

Public Ledger Bureau
Washington, Jan. 11

Members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today told Secretary of War Baker that they considered the statement which he yesterday placed before them as entirely "too rosy" and not in strict accordance with the facts of the nation's preparations for war.

Secretary Baker was informed by Senator Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, that he feared the statement would give the country the impression that there is no shortage of equipment and supplies. In this fear Senator Wadsworth was joined by Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, and others, with the result that for more than an hour the main purpose of the investigation was set aside and the War Secretary was examined upon expressions which he used in his description of preparedness activities.

Secretary Baker told Senator Wadsworth that he meant to convey to the country the impression that the "rush needs" of the armies had been fulfilled. Senator Wadsworth replied that he differed with him even on that assumption. "Of course," said the Senator, "if you confine what are termed 'rush needs' to the furnishing of guns to the troops upon their arrival in France, your statement may be correct, but I do not see how it can be given that interpretation."

Refers to Rush Needs

"No one will ever suppose that we have finished buying or manufacturing," said Secretary Baker. "What I am referring to are the original rush needs. The rush needs are such provisions as artillery and artillery ammunition as will adequately equip the troops we are to use for defense and offensive operations. That need is supplied. That it would be fortunate if we had an accumulation of artillery and artillery ammunition for training purposes on this side goes without saying. That we are accumulating

Concluded on Page Three, Column Three

of wages in such sections as experience any dearth of men required for certain industries. This furlough, granted to skilled workmen, or men who would fill a want, would prevent conscription of labor and ease a situation that might be harmful."

State Grange—John McSparrant, master; Gifford Pinchot, William Creasy, of Catawissa. Democratic leader of Columbia County; Fred Brenckam, Charles Dildine, William Armstrong and George Meyers.

State Federation of Labor—James H. Maurer, president; C. F. Quinn, secretary and treasurer; John A. Phillips, first vice president; E. F. Welsh, second vice president; Theodore Eichhorn, third vice president; R. F. Kirchner, fourth vice president; A. P. Bower, fifth vice president; J. H. Kipp, sixth vice president; Philip Wagaman, seventh vice president.

Blue Label League—J. B. Keenan.

State carpenters—James Ryan, district organizer.

Iron City Trades Council—Robert W. Beattie.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—George Rowand.

Brother of Railway Conductors—J. Garman.

Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen—W. H Leihan.

United Mine Workers—Thomas Brophy president District No. 2.

Expatiates on Aims of Coalition

In expanding on the aims of this coalition, Phillips said:

"This coalition is a part f the natinwide mvement that will take place, welding the farmers and the laborers together for their own and the good of the masses.

"Th s joint committee will be at Harrisburg during the sessions of the Legislature and the endeavor will be made for the farmer and the laborman to vote together whenever it is possible. Don't understand we are getting together for any purpose whereby the people are not going to get square treatment. That is not the case. But we have found out at last the interests of the farmer and the workingman run parallel in many cases. So why shouldn't we get together?"

"Do you understand this is along the plans of the Non-Partisan League of the West and its alliance with labor?" he was asked.

"Yes, that is the plan," he replied, "and you might also say this is the first instance the plan has come to the East and Pennsylvania is the first State where such an alliance has been formed."

Baker's War Talk Called 'Too Rosy'

Continued from Page One

the supply is evident; that it will ever be satisfied is not so, because when we get what we want we will need more."

"Is that true," asked Senator Chamberlain, "notwithstanding the debacle in Italy and the falling down of Russia? When you made these estimates as to what was necessary to send over, did you have in contemplation that the French Government's manufacture for us might have to be turned into manufacture for Italy?"

Secretary Baker—There has been no suggestion that the Russian or Italian situation would delay for a second the provision that they are ready to make for us. What I want the country to understand is that the troops in France will be adequately equipped with artillery and artillery ammunition.

"Do you think," asked Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee "that it would be better to take the people of the country into your confidence and let them know that while what you say may be true, nevertheless we have not an adequate supply of artillery in this country with which to train our troops and that every effort should be made by all the people to get the men trained?"

"Every effort should be made," said Secretary Baker, "but I do not think it wise to inflict a doubt upon the people which you do not entertain. My statement says that the initial rush needs are satisfied. It does not say that the complete performance of the largest program has been accomplished."

"Well, your statement does not make that impression upon me. What I think is a rush need is the training of men in this country before we send them to France."

"Most of Our Work Ahead"

Said Senator Wadsworth:

"Your statement gives the impression that everything is fine. I disagree with you. I do not believe the artillery prorom is big enough. I think we have the most of our work ahead of us and that the expression 'the rush needs' does not give an accurate description of the situation."

A lengthly discussion of the exact meaning of thephrase, "rushneeds" followed. Secretary Baker said that from now on aritllery troops going abroad will have moe and more equipment, more training here and less abroad. In reference to powder supplies, the Secretary said herather would discuss that subject in executive session, but he told Senator Weeks that if we have 2,000,000 in the field a year from now, powder supplies will be adequate. He said the du Pont plant was working at a capacity and the product of that plant was allocated between this country and the Allies.

For the last hour of today's session, a short one, because Secretary Baker had to attend a Cabinet meeting, he was subjected to a cross-fire of more or less trivial questions, prompted, it appeared, by constituents of the respective Senators. He was asked about promotions in the army, about complaints that drafted men were not permitted to work at their trades and other circumstances. Mr. Baker did not become irritated, but he displayed surprise several times, expressing ignorance of such details. He did say, however, that his department has a labor classification bureau and that mechanical necessities of the army will be supplied from men in the ranks.

Yesterday Secretary Baker said the supply committee of the Council of National Defense had ceased to operate. He was congratulated upon that by Senator McKellar. Today the Senator expressed great surprise when Mr. Baker let it be known that Mr. Eisenman possibly would be considered in the quartermaster general's department, or at least employed there to aid in the purchase of equipment. Said the Senator hotly:

"I want to protest against his employment in any way, and I base my protest on developments during this investgation."

ASKS ABOUT CONTRACTS

The testimony given the committee by David Kirschbaum, of Philadelphia, relative to clauses in new contracts which the War Department is putting out was taken up by Senator Wadsworth, who asked Secretary Baker if the contracts were too drastic and if he thought manufacturers would sign them. He replied contractors were signing them. He said the board of standards, which was criticised, was selected by him to advise him.

Senator Weeks questioned Secretary Baker at length as to the powers of the board of standards in fixing wages. Secretary Baker said the board could recommend wages, but could not fix figures.

It seems to me, said Senator Weeks, that this committee may be competent to do one thing, but social welfare and financial propositions do not always go together. Billy Sunday is doing a wonderful work, but could he settle a controversy between you and one of your employes?

"He possibly would err on the right side," said Mr. Baker.

Turning again to the Secretary's statement regarding "rush necessities," Senator Weeks read to him testimony given by Major General Greble in reference to shortages of equipment at Camp Bowie, Tex. This showed that rifles were 59 per cent short; bayonets, 65 per cent short; pistols, 86 per cent short; cartridge belts, 59 per cent short; machine guns, none on hand; twenty Colts said to have been shipped; automatic rifles, 88 per cent short; three-inch guns, 88 per cent short; six-inch howitzers, none on hand; trench mortars, none on hand; one-pound howitzers, none on hand; artillery harness, 92 per cent short; horse equipment, 81 per cent short; infantry equipment, which includes haversacks, first-aid pouches and canteens, 88 per cent short; small-arms ammunition, 75 per cent short; artillery ammunition, 95 per cent short.

"How can you conform this shortage with your statement that there were no emergency requirements?" asked the Senator.

"I said the initial rush needs have been met," said Mr. Baker.

"The major generals who have testified before the committee all admit that they have machine-gun men, but no guns," said Senator Hitchcock.

"Yes," was the reply.

Senator Hitchcock—And, they admit thata the time of these men is largely wasted without machine guns.

Secretary Baker—I think there is a period of instruction which they could profitably use if we had the guns.

Senator Hitchcock—Can you give any reason why 1200 of these machine guns are stored here and not sent to the camps?

Secretary Baker—I assume, without knowing, that they are for aircraft uses and are not adapted to camp use. I do not know that.

Senator Hitchcock: "No, they appear to be ground guns."

Senator Hitchcock asked Mr. Baker why the production of factories turning out Lewis guns at the rate of 1800 a month could not be used for this country. Mr. Baker said he understood contracts had been made for this purpose.

From this point on Secretary Baker was closely examined by Senator Weeks as to the needs of Camp Bowie. He replied, in respect to each article of equipment, that they were in largeproductio an denroute to that and other camps o wouldbe shipped in the near future.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, sai dtonight that he would questio Secretary Baker tomorrow on the details of the construction of the canton ments.

CIVILIZATION MUST WIN, SAYS BAKER

Peace Only When Savagery Is Defeated, He Tells Phi Gamma Deltas.

WAR IS AGAINST MISRULE

It May Be Long, Secretary Adds, but It Would Be Irreligious to Doubt Its Outcome.

Speaking within forty-eight hours after the receipt in this country of the Kaiser's latest peace terms, Secretary of War Baker declared last night that the war would not end until all danger of a "triumphant barbarism" had been removed, until civilization had defeated savagery. In an address at the annual dinner of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, of which he is a member, at the Hotel Astor last night, the Secretary of War delivered in measured terms and scathing language an indictment of the German Government and its rule, "or misrule," of the German people.

He told his fraternity mates that the high ideals they learned in their college days were like those which actuate America now, and of which Germany knows not. He said that the response of the college fraternity men of the nation to their country's call was an earnest of the high teachings of their collegiate brotherhoods. After his arraignment of the principles of the German Government, and his vivid word picture of what the success of the Kaiser's arms would mean to the world, the Secretary of War brought prolonged cheers when he said:

"I have no doubt of the outcome of this war; it would be irreligious to doubt."

"The war may be long or short," he said; "I cannot tell; I have no means of knowing. But civilization will win against barbarism."

Secretary Baker's Speech.

"There is a mysterious misunderstanding about my appearance here tonight," Secretary Baker said; "It seems to have been the general view that I came here to give a lecture, and the fact is that I readily and eagerly accepted a chance to escape for a moment from the responsibility in Washington in order that I might refresh my spirit by coming in contact with a group of men who for very many years have been my most intimate and tender friends, and whose faces appear to me in the dark when I feel in need of sympathy and comfort. And I also came because I knew that this gathering each year has as a special component the young men still in college to whom fraternity is as yet a deep and unbeknown expectation, young men who will ask themselves what is the beyond of fraternity after the college door has closed, what effect has it upon the man's life, and what verity is there in the institution that would make the man to find in later life the loyalty, the enthusiasm which in a moment of early brothership the college boys give without question.

"I am going to ask the pardon of those in this company if I address myself more particularly to the younger persons in this room. I can remember when I stood where they stand, looking ahead and forward, and wanted to know what influences those are which a man ought to surround his life with in order to make it most useful and correspondingly most happy for himself. And as each year has gone by and separated me from that choice place. I have looked back with envy upon those young men and have accepted these annual opportunities of trying to convey to them something of an older man's point of view about what is the real significance of the fraternal spirit, more out of college and after college than in college.

"I could give some personal illustrations of the rather manly and practical value which a man gets from his college fraternities. In the ourdensome responsibilities with which I have been charged I have had hands reached out to help from all parts of the United States, at all hours of the day and night. My mail from France is rather severely censored, even when it comes to me. But it has things in it which I value very much more than I do the things the censor cuts out. I get messages of inspiration; I get pledges of loyalty to the country and I get expressions of a point of view of the writers of those letters that fraternity loyalty to the principles of the fraternity have by a very slight transmutation become the fundamentals of patrotism and what was growing in the green at college, blossoms at this kind of emergency into the splendid flower of loyalty and willingness to die for ideals which men acquire.

"About two months ago I was at a place where there was a regiment formed in the far Northwest of foresters, all enlisting in the regular army. It was suggested by those who were there that perhaps the boys would like to shake hands with several of us representing the Government. We formed in a line. The third man who shook hands with me gave me the 'grip.' I asked myself at once: 'What does that mean?' Does it mean that the college boys and the fraternity boys are enlisting in the ranks? Does it mean that these boys from Montana, and Idaho, and the Far West States have come into this regiment and are going to France, putting their education on one side, any superior opportunities they have had on one side, and accepting simply the service of a soldier? I began to ask these 1,500 men as they went by how many were college men, and out of that crowd of 1,500 men fully a third of them were college men, and I am quite certain that as many as twenty-five or thirty were members of our fraternity.

Work of the Training Camps.

"Just recently this Government has had to call from the ranks of civil life a great number of men to be rapidly made into officers. The response came in tens of thousands to the invitation. Training camps, set up for the training of these officers, overflowed with men whose minds had been trained in the college, whose bodies had been made supple, lithe, and strong on the college athletic field and whose spirit of fair play, whose love of justice, whose adherence to principles had been engendered by the fraternization of the college atmosphere.

"This miracle came to us. Scorning to be a nation in times of peace armed to the teeth to set upon any weaker nation we might find, we have shown that a peace-loving democracy, giving is time to the development of the progress of civilization, when the emergency came, had but to touch the magnet of its spirit. Such a democracy came to teach that out of its spiri it would bring men ready and able o assimilate the extra training necessary to give this nation a body of officers second to none in any army of the world. If this war has taught us nothing else but that, the lesson is one of incalculable value. I cannot now say how much military preparation the Unied States should have, nor how long it takes to make soldiers or to make officers, but I am recording what has already happened as a vindication of our life. It has given us two great reassurances: iFrst, a fine and big justice-loving and progressive civilization like ours does not enfeeble its people as was once supposed, and, second, that if we did not bow to an autocrat nor spend 40 years grinding our swords when the emergency came, we were able to meet the test.

"We have almost the last semblance of divine right, so-called, merging, as it were, from the dark ages and going back to a period in the history of man when the people were born into the world only that they might serve as backs to carry their masters. And so we have these remnants and survival of mediaevalism facing in a final struggle the new spirit of modern times in which the individual happiness of the least citizens of a community is the general welfare of the body politic.

"We find that the forty years which Germany has spent since 1870, if we care to go no further back than that, of so-called preparation for this war was not of most importance so far as it was spent in the preparation of armies or in the training of men. But the significance of the process of German military education lies in this thought—in those forty years, with what was back of it, she has acquired in a governing class a complete domination over the minds of her people, so that at the command of an autocrat principles of morality can be blotted out of the imagination and the ordinary dictates of friendship, kindness, sympathy, and justice can be made to be forgotten.

"Think of the state of the minds of the people in which this is possible. That their representative regards himself as the ally of the Almighty. He speaks of God as his own ally. He talks to his people of a supernatural relationship between himself and that God, who has always been regarded by all civilized people as the incarnation of all morality. And while he is doing that, speaking that name, his people are worshiping it, and at the same time tolerating the attack of submarines, sinking ships of peaceful commerce, without a trace, and in the moonlight on the cold and wintry seas leaving women and children close to nameless graves in order that they may so terrify the world and be so terrible to mankind that no one would dare resist them no matter how iniquitous they may be.

The Lusitania's Real Tragedy.

"You have airplanes raiding unfortified places and dropping bombs from the sky on children as they go to the candy store or as they assemble in school. Foes and neutral friends alike are slaughtered by stealth. In other words, you have a state of the national conscience of Germany which under the will and at the behest of its ruling power, or misruling, reaches a moral and national deprivation that fastens on wholesale assassination as a substitute for war.

"To me the tragedy of the sinking of the Lusitania is not the white-robed babes and women, Americans though they were, whose bones are now under the English Channel. The tragedy is not that loss of life, sad as that is and always will be, but the tragedy of this great event was the approval of it by the conscience of the German people.

"Now that thought gives me an opportunity to say something about fraternities at this period in the life of the nation. We spend our time as boys in college acquiring a sort of moral outfit, a mental outfit to carry us through life; then when we get out of college we go off into our several occupations, some to become doctors, others lawyers, others merchants, and we become absorbed in these things of daily life, planning and reaping, depositing and drawing interest, narrowing the circle of our friendships. Each of us seems to be in a sense losing our grip upon our ideals and upon those generous emotions which are our principal assets as youths. We regard it as in a sense unmanly to take out our ideals and look at them and see whether they are really polished up. We really ask ourselves whether we have any ideals. And yet these things we learned in the college fraternity.

"In one of the books on psychology which I read when I was in college the story was told of an old man who was about to die who had never been known by the people in his village to have been out of that village since a child when he was brought by his mother. As those who were near him heard him talking in an unfamiliar language they sought an explanation, and brought in people from the village to see if any of the foreign-speaking persons could interpret them. 'He is speaking Hebrew,' a Jewish rabbi said. Afterward it was discovered that when he was a child from two to six years of age he had lived in the house of a Jewish rabbi, and had heard the rabbi reciting in Hebrew, and in a lapse of sixty years out of that sunken conscience came the familiar recollections of the language that he learned when he was young.

"So it is with the things we learn today to love in college. They are rarely forgotten, the nameless acts of love and kindness that pass between young men in college. We lose that capacity of putting our arms around each other which boys in college have. With unselfish willingness to help others advance, with pride in the achievement of our associates, that spirit of fair play and love of justice which makes possible that scorning of things that are low and mean, that love of the beautiful, that worship of the true, which we as young men have, is forgotten sometimes in the office, or in the counting room, grinding along with the day's business, but when the real superior call comes, when something touches the spring of great emotions, so comes the resurgence of those things, and we vibrate with them, and so, in an hour like this, when civilization faces barbarism, when all that seems worth while in our civil and political institutions, the right to be free to develop through higher expressions and purpose, try to govern ourselves, to make progress in the world, and to have free minds and a free conscience. When gladness over the whole face of this country that when the test came between the true and the false, this country that most of all loves peace and justice has realized on which side to cast its lot. It is sending over seas its choice young men to join hands with the heroes of France, of Great Britain, and our other allies to vindicate the right of free peoples, and to come home with the victory which will make for all mankind the right to the large development of those generous and noble emotions that we love.

"Without knowing it, our task has seemed to us merely of perfecting the character of young men in order that they might be good citizens, but we did not know the contents of that dream at that time. And now we find that, having made them good citizens, we had made them good soldiers. We find that we have made it possible for them to do their part to see that the world shall be freed from the menace of a triumphant barbarism.

"I have no doubt as to the outcome of this war; it would be irreligious to doubt. It may be long or it may be short; I have no means of knowing. But the end will come when civilization wins against barbarism. The result of the war will not be the taking away from somebody else of something that is his, but a donation of new liberty, a gift of new opportunities, to all men everywhere.

"There is one other thought I want to impress. This war will not be over when it is over. When the treaty of peace—whatever it is—however it is made, is signed, there will still be heroic tasks to be done. The waste and destruction which have gone on in the world and the incalculable loss to mankind leave the reconstruction task to be done. When I was a boy I remember that I used to look at the men who had been in the civil war and think how splendid it must have been to be born at a time when you were young and could take a part in that kind of fighting. I rather commiserated with myself that I had been born in a flat and uninteresting period of history. Yet, how different it is!

"This war will have for you young men who are still in college the heroic task—the holding the mental and moral balance of this world straight until this reconstruction can be done and until civilization can learn to walk again, to start off again for the high goal that is sought.

"So that you boys who are still in college will find the duty not only of equipping your life with friendships that will be sweet and wholesome to the end, but to equip yourselves for the great tasks that await you in the economic and political reconstruction that must come after the war. Looking along the table here I see my friends, men whom I learned to love years ago, and though I do not see them from one year's end to another, I love them and I know they love me and the knowledge heals me. Remember this, the preparation you are going through in college, the training of your mind, acquiring of a set of moral habits, the training of your point of view, is giving you power to influence history, and you will be in your turn the men who will uphold the traditions of America."

Vice President Marshall, who was to have spoken at the dinner, was not able to leave his duties in Washington. T. Dimner Beeber presided and Justice Andrew A. Adams paid a tribute to Secretary Baker. The Rev. Dr. Charles Prospero Fagnani spoke on "God, the Kaiser, and Newton D. Baker." He said that the war was a struggle "between the German race and the human race." As a clerygman, he said that if God was the god of the Kaiser, he would spit in his face. He said that the Kaiser's god was not the god of civilized people, and that the Allies would smash the German god into fragments. Arthur Williams, Food Administrator for the State of New York, also spoke.

At the afternoon session of the annual convention, the fraternity decided to form the "Fiji Purple Legion" as a war measure. It will be made up of members of Phi Gamma Delta over conscription age, whose duties shall be to look after the welfare of college chapters, depleted because of the service of members. The report of the Board of Archons said of the war service of Phi Gamma Delta members:

"As more reports have been coming in the percentage of men entering Government service has increased. Some of the chapters which have enlisted most of their men have not yet reported authoritatively. It would appear probable that 40 or 45 per cent. of our active members have left college on account of the war."

H. E. Hall, Field Secretary of the fraternity, said in his report: "It will be of great interest to follow Phi Gamma Delta's course in war. She has already given about 1,000 men to the service."

CIVILIZATION MUST WIN, SAYS BAKER

Peace Only When Savagery Is Defeated, He Tells Phi Gamma Deltas.

WAR IS AGAINST MISRULE

It May Be Long, Secretary Adds, but It Would Be Irreligious to Doubt Its Outcome.

Speaking within forty-eight hours after the receipt in this country of the Kaiser's latest peace terms, Secretary of War Baker declared last night that the war would not end until all danger of a "triumphant barbarism" had been removed, until civilization had defeated savagery. In an address at the annual dinner of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, of which he is a member, at the Hotel Astor last night, the Secretary of War delivered in measured terms and scathing language an indictment of the German Government and its rule, "or misrule," of the German people.

He told his fraternity mates that the high ideals they learned in their college days were like those which actuate America now, and of which Germany knows not. He said that the response of the college fraternity men of the nation to their country's call was an earnest of the high teachings of their collegiate brotherhoods. After his arraignment of the principles of the German Government, and his vivid word picture of what the success of the Kaiser's arms would mean to the world, the Secretary of War brought prolonged cheers when he said:

"I have no doubt of the outcome of this war; it would be irreligious to doubt."

"The war may be long or short," he said; "I cannot tell; I have no means of knowing. But civilization will win against barbarism."

Secretary Baker's Speech.

"There is a mysterious misunderstanding about my appearance here tonight," Secretary Baker said; "It seems to have been the general view that I came here to give a lecture, and the fact is that I readily and eagerly accepted a chance to escape for a moment from the responsibility in Washington in order that I might refresh my spirit by coming in contact with a group of men who for very many years have been my most intimate and tender friends, and whose faces appear to me in the dark when I feel in need of sympathy and comfort. And I also came because I knew that this gathering each year has as a special component the young men still in college to whom fraternity is as yet a deep and unbeknown expectation, young men who will ask themselves what is the beyond of fraternity after the college door has closed, what effect has it upon the man's life, and what verity is there in the institution that would make the man to find in later life the loyalty, the enthusiasm which in a moment of early brothership the college boys give without question.

"I am going to ask the pardon of those in this company if I address myself more particularly to the younger persons in this room. I can remember when I stood where they stand, looking ahead and forward, and wanted to know what influences those are which a man ought to surround his life with in order to make it most useful and correspondingly most happy for himself. And as each year has gone by and separated me from that choice place. I have looked back with envy upon those young men and have accepted these annual opportunities of trying to convey to them something of an older man's point of view about what is the real significance of the fraternal spirit, more out of college and after college than in college.

"I could give some personal illustrations of the rather manly and practical value which a man gets from his college fraternities. In the ourdensome responsibilities with which I have been charged I have had hands reached out to help from all parts of the United States, at all hours of the day and night. My mail from France is rather severely censored, even when it comes to me. But it has things in it which I value very much more than I do the things the censor cuts out. I get messages of inspiration; I get pledges of loyalty to the country and I get expressions of a point of view of the writers of those letters that fraternity loyalty to the principles of the fraternity have by a very slight transmutation become the fundamentals of patrotism and what was growing in the green at college, blossoms at this kind of emergency into the splendid flower of loyalty and willingness to die for ideals which men acquire.

"About two months ago I was at a place where there was a regiment formed in the far Northwest of foresters, all enlisting in the regular army. It was suggested by those who were there that perhaps the boys would like to shake hands with several of us representing the Government. We formed in a line. The third man who shook hands with me gave me the 'grip.' I asked myself at once: 'What does that mean?' Does it mean that the college boys and the fraternity boys are enlisting in the ranks? Does it mean that these boys from Montana, and Idaho, and the Far West States have come into this regiment and are going to France, putting their education on one side, any superior opportunities they have had on one side, and accepting simply the service of a soldier? I began to ask these 1,500 men as they went by how many were college men, and out of that crowd of 1,500 men fully a third of them were college men, and I am quite certain that as many as twenty-five or thirty were members of our fraternity.

Work of the Training Camps.

"Just recently this Government has had to call from the ranks of civil life a great number of men to be rapidly made into officers. The response came in tens of thousands to the invitation. Training camps, set up for the training of these officers, overflowed with men whose minds had been trained in the college, whose bodies had been made supple, lithe, and strong on the college athletic field and whose spirit of fair play, whose love of justice, whose adherence to principles had been engendered by the fraternization of the college atmosphere.

"This miracle came to us. Scorning to be a nation in times of peace armed to the teeth to set upon any weaker nation we might find, we have shown that a peace-loving democracy, giving is time to the development of the progress of civilization, when the emergency came, had but to touch the magnet of its spirit. Such a democracy came to teach that out of its spiri it would bring men ready and able o assimilate the extra training necessary to give this nation a body of officers second to none in any army of the world. If this war has taught us nothing else but that, the lesson is one of incalculable value. I cannot now say how much military preparation the Unied States should have, nor how long it takes to make soldiers or to make officers, but I am recording what has already happened as a vindication of our life. It has given us two great reassurances: iFrst, a fine and big justice-loving and progressive civilization like ours does not enfeeble its people as was once supposed, and, second, that if we did not bow to an autocrat nor spend 40 years grinding our swords when the emergency came, we were able to meet the test.

"We have almost the last semblance of divine right, so-called, merging, as it were, from the dark ages and going back to a period in the history of man when the people were born into the world only that they might serve as backs to carry their masters. And so we have these remnants and survival of mediaevalism facing in a final struggle the new spirit of modern times in which the individual happiness of the least citizens of a community is the general welfare of the body politic.

"We find that the forty years which Germany has spent since 1870, if we care to go no further back than that, of so-called preparation for this war was not of most importance so far as it was spent in the preparation of armies or in the training of men. But the significance of the process of German military education lies in this thought—in those forty years, with what was back of it, she has acquired in a governing class a complete domination over the minds of her people, so that at the command of an autocrat principles of morality can be blotted out of the imagination and the ordinary dictates of friendship, kindness, sympathy, and justice can be made to be forgotten.

"Think of the state of the minds of the people in which this is possible. That their representative regards himself as the ally of the Almighty. He speaks of God as his own ally. He talks to his people of a supernatural relationship between himself and that God, who has always been regarded by all civilized people as the incarnation of all morality. And while he is doing that, speaking that name, his people are worshiping it, and at the same time tolerating the attack of submarines, sinking ships of peaceful commerce, without a trace, and in the moonlight on the cold and wintry seas leaving women and children close to nameless graves in order that they may so terrify the world and be so terrible to mankind that no one would dare resist them no matter how iniquitous they may be.

The Lusitania's Real Tragedy.

"You have airplanes raiding unfortified places and dropping bombs from the sky on children as they go to the candy store or as they assemble in school. Foes and neutral friends alike are slaughtered by stealth. In other words, you have a state of the national conscience of Germany which under the will and at the behest of its ruling power, or misruling, reaches a moral and national deprivation that fastens on wholesale assassination as a substitute for war.

"To me the tragedy of the sinking of the Lusitania is not the white-robed babes and women, Americans though they were, whose bones are now under the English Channel. The tragedy is not that loss of life, sad as that is and always will be, but the tragedy of this great event was the approval of it by the conscience of the German people.

"Now that thought gives me an opportunity to say something about fraternities at this period in the life of the nation. We spend our time as boys in college acquiring a sort of moral outfit, a mental outfit to carry us through life; then when we get out of college we go off into our several occupations, some to become doctors, others lawyers, others merchants, and we become absorbed in these things of daily life, planning and reaping, depositing and drawing interest, narrowing the circle of our friendships. Each of us seems to be in a sense losing our grip upon our ideals and upon those generous emotions which are our principal assets as youths. We regard it as in a sense unmanly to take out our ideals and look at them and see whether they are really polished up. We really ask ourselves whether we have any ideals. And yet these things we learned in the college fraternity.

"In one of the books on psychology which I read when I was in college the story was told of an old man who was about to die who had never been known by the people in his village to have been out of that village since a child when he was brought by his mother. As those who were near him heard him talking in an unfamiliar language they sought an explanation, and brought in people from the village to see if any of the foreign-speaking persons could interpret them. 'He is speaking Hebrew,' a Jewish rabbi said. Afterward it was discovered that when he was a child from two to six years of age he had lived in the house of a Jewish rabbi, and had heard the rabbi reciting in Hebrew, and in a lapse of sixty years out of that sunken conscience came the familiar recollections of the language that he learned when he was young.

"So it is with the things we learn today to love in college. They are rarely forgotten, the nameless acts of love and kindness that pass between young men in college. We lose that capacity of putting our arms around each other which boys in college have. With unselfish willingness to help others advance, with pride in the achievement of our associates, that spirit of fair play and love of justice which makes possible that scorning of things that are low and mean, that love of the beautiful, that worship of the true, which we as young men have, is forgotten sometimes in the office, or in the counting room, grinding along with the day's business, but when the real superior call comes, when something touches the spring of great emotions, so comes the resurgence of those things, and we vibrate with them, and so, in an hour like this, when civilization faces barbarism, when all that seems worth while in our civil and political institutions, the right to be free to develop through higher expressions and purpose, try to govern ourselves, to make progress in the world, and to have free minds and a free conscience. When these are hanging in the balance, when force asserts itself, when treaties become scarps of paper, and promises among nations are disregarded, when barbarism is about to lay a heavy hand upon the things we love, when the high things are scoffed, there comes back to us the beautiful things we learned in college.

Country Stood the Test.

"I thank God that nobody in this country is glad that we are at war for anything that this country might get out of it in a material way, but there is a gladness over the whole face of this country that when the test came between the true and the false, this country that most of all loves peace and justice has realized on which side to cast its lot. It is sending over seas its choice young men to join hands with the heroes of France, of Great Britain, and our other allies to vindicate the right of free peoples, and to come home with the victory which will make for all mankind the right to the large development of those generous and noble emotions that we love.

"Without knowing it, our task has seemed to us merely of perfecting the character of young men in order that they might be good citizens, but we did not know the contents of that dream at that time. And now we find that, having made them good citizens, we had made them good soldiers. We find that we have made it possible for them to do their part to see that the world shall be freed from the menace of a triumphant barbarism.

"I have no doubt as to the outcome of this war; it would be irreligious to doubt. It may be long or it may be short; I have no means of knowing. But the end will come when civilization wins against barbarism. The result of the war will not be the taking away from somebody else of something that is his, but a donation of new liberty, a gift of new opportunities, to all men everywhere.

"There is one other thought I want to impress. This war will not be over when it is over. When the treaty of peace—whatever it is—however it is made, is signed, there will still be heroic tasks to be done. The waste and destruction which have gone on in the world and the incalculable loss to mankind leave the reconstruction task to be done. When I was a boy I remember that I used to look at the men who had been in the civil war and think how splendid it must have been to be born at a time when you were young and could take a part in that kind of fighting. I rather commiserated with myself that I had been born in a flat and uninteresting period of history. Yet, how different it is!

"This war will have for you young men who are still in college the heroic task—the holding the mental and moral balance of this world straight until this reconstruction can be done and until civilization can learn to walk again, to start off again for the high goal that is sought.

"So that you boys who are still in college will find the duty not only of equipping your life with friendships that will be sweet and wholesome to the end, but to equip yourselves for the great tasks that await you in the economic and political reconstruction that must come after the war. Looking along the table here I see my friends, men whom I learned to love years ago, and though I do not see them from one year's end to another, I love them and I know they love me and the knowledge heplS me. Remember this, the preparation you are going through in college, the training of your mind, acquiring of a set of moral habits, the training of your point of view, is giving you power to influence history, and you will be in your turn the men who will uphold the traditions of America."

Vice President Marshall, who was to have spoken at the dinner, was not able to leave his duties in Washington. T. Dimner Beeber presided and Justice Andrew A. Adams paid a tribute to Secretary Baker. The Rev. Dr. Charles Prospero Fagnani spoke on "God, the Kaiser, and Newton D. Baker." He said that the war was a struggle "between the German race and the human race." As a clerygman, he said that if God was the god of the Kaiser, he would spit in his face. He said that the Kaiser's god was not the god of civilized people, and that the Allies would smash the German god into fragments. Arthur Williams, Food Administrator for the State of New York, also spoke.

At the afternoon session of the annual convention, the fraternity decided to form the "Fiji Purple Legion" as a war measure. It will be made up of members of Phi Gamma Delta over conscription age, whose duties shall be to look after the welfare of college chapters, depleted because of the service of members. The report of the Board of Archons said of the war service of Phi Gamma Delta members:

"As more reports have been coming in the percentage of men entering Government service has increased. Some of the chapters which have enlisted most of their men have not yet reported authoritatively. It would appear probable that 40 or 45 per cent. of our active members have left college on account of the war."

H. E. Hall, Field Secretary of the fraternity, said in his report: "It will be of great interest to follow Phi Gamma Delta's course in war. She has already given about 1,000 men to the service."

Cleveland Press.
Jan. 10/18.
Baker on stand. Tells how U.S. Army set Moulds record

MR. BAKER'S EXAMINATION.

Secretary BAKER'S paean on the best of all possible War Departments has not convinced the Senate investigators, who take our preparations to begin fighting in France very seriously and are not to be put off by half truths and evasion of unpleasant facts already in the record. Mr. BAKER seems hardly to be tolerant of the persistence of Senators in following up clues to delays in equipping the army. And yet they are within their rights, to take a mild view of the relation between the committee and those summoned to testify.

The Secretary's attitude on Thursday, and again yesterday, was not exactly one of defiance, but his complacency and smartness of rejoinder when asked legitimate questions did not become an official with his powers and responsibilities. For example, Senator NEW asks him, with reference to Ambassador GERARD'S warning in 1916 that Germany "would renew and "continue her policy of submarine "warfare," if a year's time would not have given him (the Secretary) "an "advantage in adjusting rifle differ-"ences." Mr. BAKER jauntily replies: "Why, ten years ago would have been a good time." The Senator, returning to the matter of the department's procrastination, ventures to inquire whether the sinking of the Lusitania should not have suggested activity in making some preparations for war. And Mr. BAKER answers in the same spirit and with the like irrelevancy: "It would have been very wise if a "dozen years ago the Ordnance De-"partment had begun preparations." A dozen years ago, as Mr. BAKER knew well enough, no one dreamed of a war that would convulse Europe and involve America, calling for the arming of unheard-of millions of men and the spending of billions of money.

Nor did Mr. BAKER make a good figure when Senator HITCHCOCK confronted him with discrepancies between his assurances and statements made by General CROZIER about machine gun deliveries. The War Department had estimated that by July 1 deliveries of Browning guns would be four times larger than the estimate of the Chief of Ordnance. The Senator said that he would like an explanation. More factory facilities had been secured, declared Mr. BAKER. Whereupon Mr. HITCHCOCK:

> No, that is impossible. All factories equipped to make machine guns have received contracts.

In the end, the Secretary, in a blind alley, acknowledged that his figures were of "prospective deliveries" obtained over the telephone; and he admitted that he did not know what General CROZIER had testified. It will be found on reading question and answer that Mr. BAKER was always cocksure and airily complacent, and that he stood the ordeal of examination poorly. His inquisitors were Democrats as well as Republicans, and grimly in earnest, while the Secretary, entirely satisfied with the report he had read, seemed to regard his examination as superfluous.

It is bewildering to think of NEWTON D. BAKER, who entered the War Department without experience, saying to Senator WEEKS: "Whenever "I have thought of anything I have "done it. I am up to date now." The effect upon Senators cannot fail to be a determination not to spare the Secretary as long as he is before them, with the design, not to badger him, but to fix responsibility for delays and mistakes and to find out just where we stand in our preparations to get into the fight in France.

THE QUINCY HERALD

BAKER BREAKS DOWN A WORN-OUT SYSTEM

How to cut the red tape that is hampering the work of the war department is the first big problem for the newly created war council of the Council of National Defense.

The tremendous increase in the volume of business and the necessity for doing it promptly and correctly makes it imperative that old, peacetime, round-about methods be discarded and a system installed that will permit of direct and immediate action on every question arising. A chief cause of delay has been lack of certainty in the different bureaus as to just what their powers are. Bureau chiefs have been inclined to sidestep responsibility for actions by passing them along for consideration of their superiors.

The three prime matters that the war council will take in hand will be:

Clear definition of the powers of the respective bureaus.

Methods of organization that will speed up operations.

Under the new system it is hoped to inaugurate, every bureau will be expected to clear its decks each day, as does the secretary.

The new system will mean the junking of "regulations" that have grown up for more than fifty years and which now fill a good-sized volume. Months of time have been wasted in searching through this volume to find just what could be done and how when one word, "Yes," or "No," should have closed the subject.

Freedom for All Forever

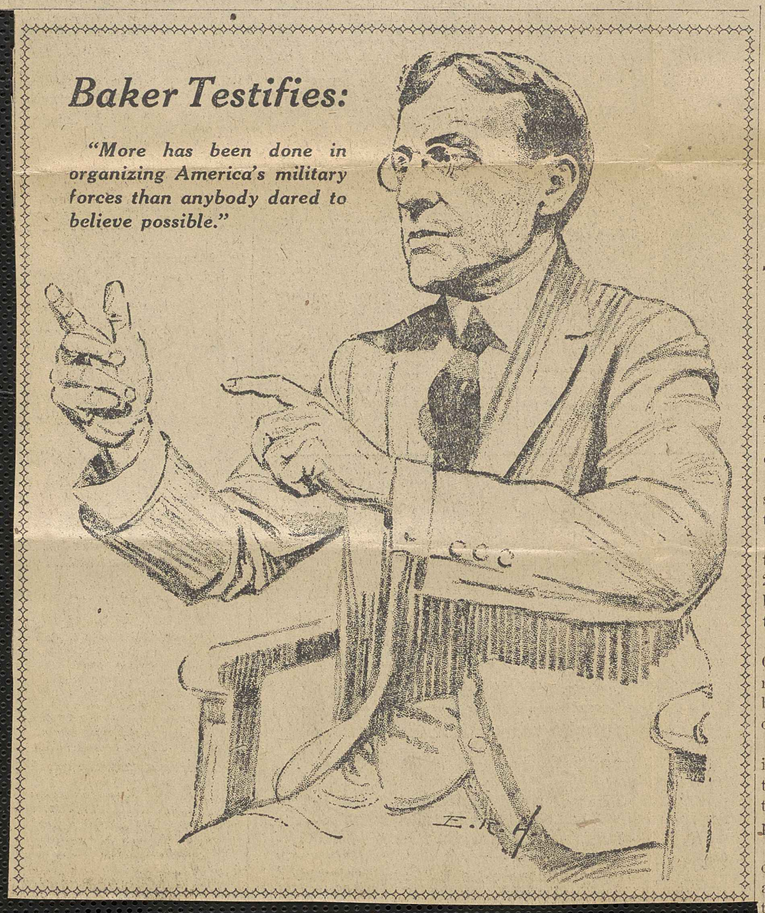
The Cleveland Press

HOME

WEATHER: CLOUDY TONIGHT; LOWEST TEMPERATURE 18 OR 20. FRIDAY SNOW.

NUMBER 12338 | CLEVELAND, O., THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1918 | 1 CENT Outside Greater Cleveland 2 CENTS

BAKER ON STAND TELLS HOW U.S. ARMY SET WORLD RECORD



In 9 Months Army Grew From 200,000 to 1,500,000 Men

Splendid Effectiveness of American People Shown in War Preparation Bound to Depress German Morale, War Secretary Holds

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—War Secretary Baker took the stand today before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, investigating his department, to answer his critics and give an account of what has been done to make America count in the war.

In a preliminary statement Baker said "no army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly as the present American army."

He pointed to the fact that in nine months, all branches of the army had grown from 9524 officers to 110,856 officers and from 202,510 men to 1,428,650 men, and answered his critics with a broad outline of work accomplished—a work which he held showed the "splendid effectiveness" of the American people.

American accomplishments, he said, are such as to depress German morale "when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but has actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine."

Health in camps is rapidly improving; the clothing shortage is practically met; the death rate is lower than in civil life; further increments of the army "can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported," he stated.

All this, he added, has been accomplished without serious industrial dislocation; the spirit of the army is high; it is well fed; all kinds of guns are available "for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918," and "great programs of new instruments of war have been formulated."

As for the Ordnance Department he pointed to lack of experts available, and to the tremendous expansion required at the start of the war.

Reorganizations Are Under Way

The war council, he announced, will ad many army officers and men from time to time. Reorganization of the ordnance branch is well under way while the quartermaster branch is undergoing shifts in which many army men and civilians will be utilized.

It was anticipated that Baker would discuss his plans for centralizing purchases and supplies.

As for the Council of National Defense and War Industries Board, he felt they had filled important niches.

Baker asked the co operation and advice of the military probers, but without apology for shortcomings, he said in conclusion.

"We can now see the entire situation," he said. "The initial rush needs are substantially supplied The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines. The coordination of ally needs with our own purchases has been effected.

"An agency exists to prevent conflicts and to adjust those which cannot be prevented.

More Done Than Expected

"More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible.

"That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays goes without saying; but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

Massing figures to show America's progress, Baker suggested to the committee, inferentially, that they had dwelt on details, which tho important obscured the bigness of the task done.

"The death rate in our forces in the United States," Baker said, "from mid September to the end of December averaged 7.5 a 1000 and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home."

Aside from deaths due to measles and its complications (pneumonia chiefly) the rate was about two for each 1000 a year and Baker held out the hope that with improved clothing and health conditions, the 7.5 rate would be lessened.

Spirit of Army Above Criticism

In the course of a resume of accomplishments the secretary said:

"The training of the army is proceeding rapidly and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete, and reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind—including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles and small arms—have been provided.

"A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

"No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well being of an army.

Conditions Criticized Have Been Corrected

"The health report for December, for a variety of reasons, became suddenly less favorable than for the preceding months, but the unfavorable conditions have been met, and improvement is already apparent."

Baker's statements were made, he said, with a full realization that "some expressions of doubt, difference of opinion and disapproval" has been submitted to the probers.

"I am glad to lay before the committee and the country certain facts with reference to the War Department's work," he said.

"The War Department is eager to profit by all helpful criticism and I thank the committee for the inquiries which it has made and for the co-operation which it is giving and will give in making our preparation increasingly adequate and speedy.

Tells of Army Increase

"On April 1, 1917, the regular army comprised 5791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard in federal service approximately 3733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men; and the reserve 4000 enlisted men.

"There were also at that time approximately 2753 officers in the reserve, but as these were on inactive duty they canont properly be considered in estimating the strength of the army of the United States at that time.

"On Dec. 31, 1917, the regular army consisted of 10,250 officers and 175,000 enlisted men; the National Guard of 16,031 officers and 400,900 enlisted men; the national army of 480,000 men and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men.

"During the war with Spain the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is therefore roughly six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war.

Greatest Force Put Up By U. S.

"The total number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized by this nation.

"A substantial part of our military forces was selected by the operation of a draft law, the execution of which has demonstrated both the economical and the efficient way of selecting soldiers. The law was drawn, its execution carried to a successful conclusion and the theory of the law, novel to our people, explained and made popular because of its demonstrated fairness both in plan and execution.

"For the Quartermaster General's Department in 1918, $3,018,000,000 was appropriated, or a sum more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriations for all governmental purposes.

"On April 1 there were 347 officers in the quartermaster corps.

"On Jan. 1, 1918, nearly $2,000,000,000 of the appropriation had been obligated by contracts or disbursements."

Wool Items Are Cited

"In the woolen goods section alone, the co-operation of over 300,000 mills was involved and the following items give some idea of the extensive character of the operations:

"There have been purchased over 19,000,000 blankets, 20,000,000 yards of overcoating, and over 30,000,000 yards each of shirting flannel and suiting, involving an expenditure of over $345,000,000. In cotton goods the department has contracted for 250,000,000 yards of various cotton cloths.

"Further idea of the size of purchases in this department will be conveyed by the following figures:

Purchases to Dec. 29, 1917:

Winter drawers, 25,000,000 pair; winter undershirts, 21,000,00; woolen gloves, 11,000,000 pair; wool light-weight stockings, 31,000,000 pair; wool heavy-weight stockings, 21,000,000 pair; shoes purchased for delivery to Jan. 1, 10,000,000 pair; shoes purchased for delivery Jan. 1-June 1, 10,000,000 pair; cots, 2,100,000.

$800,000,000 Spent by Quartermaster General

"The Quartermaster General's Department in the supply section alone made 4650 contracts, covering 142 different kinds of articles and aggregating a money value of $800,000,000.

"Of the total war department appropriations for 1918, $3,200,000,000 was for the ordnance department. The value of the products of all iron and steel industries in the United States in 1914 was $900,000,000, or less than one-third of the amount to be expended by the Ordnance Department.

"Of this gigantic sum, the Ordnance Department has already placed contracts amounting to $1,677,000,000.

"On April, 1917, the Ordnance Department consisted of 97 commissioned officers, occupying 15,000 square feet of office room in Washington. It now consists of 3,004 officers, occupying more than 14 acres of office floor space; and in addition has 26,120 enlisted personnel.

"The aviation section of the signal corps on April 1, 1917 consisted of 65 officers and 1120 men. Jan. 1, 1918 it consisted of 3900 officers and 82,120 men."

Gets Out Smoke

When he finished his statement Baker got out a long thin cigar and asked whether several ladies present objected to smoking. Assurey they did not, he "lit up."

Senator Chamberlain began questioning Baker about the methods adopted by the Ordnance Department.

Baker replied by taking up the subject of rifles.

"The rifle adopted for the American army is without doubt the best the Springfield rifle as madified, everybody agrees, is the best in the world."

Senator Weeks broke in saying the statement the Springfield is the best "is very far from the fact."

"Well, of course, I can't talk to everybody in the world," said Baker. "But everybody to whom I have talked has agreed about the rifle."

SENATE MAY DO AWAY WITH SECRET MEETS

Wilson's Speech for Open Diplomacy Starts Ball Rolling

"DEALS" TO BE IN OPEN

Many Scandalous Matters Transacted in Executive Sessions

Staff Special

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Senator Borah's resolution providing for the consideration by the Senate of all treaties in open session has started the ball rolling for a fight which may result in a demand that all executive sessions be done away with.

In the past the executive sessions have been a cloak under which all kinds of deals which could not stand the light of day have been consummated. Men whose records could not stand much publicity have been confirmed for office while men like George Rublee of New Hampshire, nominated for the Federal Trade Commission by President Wilson, have been rejected for reasons which their opponents would not have dared to state in the open.

Brandies Fight Was Behind Closed Doors

It was behind closed doors from which the press was rigidly excluded that the scandalous attempt to prevent Brandies from being seated in the Supreme Court was carried on for many weeks. In all probability the only thing that insured his being confirmed was the forcing of an agreement that the votes for and against him should be made public.

In the rarest instances in the past few years there have been no executive sessions which could possibly be construed as really requiring secrecy. To show how ridiculous the whole theory of executive sessions is, such delicate matters as the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls and the appeal for clemency for Sir Roger Casement were discussed in open session, while the log rolling which revolves around the appointment of the postmaster at Podunk is shielded by a hedge of secrecy.

Senators Unwilling to Have Publicity

In the consideration of treaties with foreign countries there are often angles that largely affect concession—seeking corporations, which the senators friendly to those interests are unwilling to have the public know about. For all those reasons the Borah resolution, which may pave the way for more sweeping reforms in procedure, is sure to encounter violent opposition in spite of the fact that it follows President Wilson's appeal of Tuesday for abolition of secret diplomacy.

Another attack on the time-honored rules and precedents of Congress is fathered by Senator Kenyon, who is demanding a budget system as a means of preventing pork raids on the treasury and waste of the public money. Kenyon, who has just returned from the war front in France, is so deeply stirred by what he saw that he is intent upon saving every dollar possible that it can be devoted to war purposes.

As an indication of the opposition it will meet, it may be recalled that Taft seven years ago made a strenuous fight for a budget system, but was overwhelmingly defeated.

CLEVELANDERS HIT BY NATURALIZATION RULE

Several hundred foreign-born Clevelanders are hit by the new ruling on naturalization handed down by the Supreme Court, according to Emil Bartunek, naturalization clerk.

The ruling is that first applications taken out prior to Sept. 27, 1906, are invalid. Under the old law first papers taken out prior to this date are valid.

No first application is valid after seven years, under the new law.

FINGER BIT, SAYS SUIT

Carl Volk, 2274 E. 71st-st, Thursday sued Robert Ublonsky, 5208 Detroit-av, for $5000. He says Ublonsky bit his finger nearly off, Aug. 13, 1917, in a scuffle.

Ublonsky's friends deny the charge.

GIRL, HELD IN AUTO THEFT, SAYS SHE HUNTED CHILD



Ethel Sayer

Ethel Sayer, 23, of South Bend, Ind., stopped crying long enough Thursday to tell the story of the adventure which resulted in her arrest at Sandusky, on a charge of driving off a motor car belonging to the Cleveland Trust Co.

She is now waiting trial in jail in Lakewood.

Under arrest with her on the same charge is Walter C. Ayer, 23, a clerk, of 3205 Detroit-av.

Miss Sayer is a good looking girl with dark eyes. She said that she formerly went to college in Canada, and that it was not until three weeks ago that she came to Cleveland.

This was to aid in a search for the missing baby of young Ayer.

He and his wife and baby had lived for some time, she said, at the home of her mother in South Bend.

Hunts for Child

Ayer wrote, she says, that his wife had disappeared with the baby, and he asked her to help look for them. So she came on to Cleveland.

She aided in the search, she said, because she was fond of the child, and did so only on the young man's promise to take back the wife if she were located.

She learned here that the wife had taken the child to Oklahoma.

So she started for Oklahoma, she said, with Ayer. That was late Sunday.

She said she had no idea that there would be any question about ownership of the car.

Ayer couldn't operate the car well, so she drove, she said. When she was arrested at Sandusky, Ayer, she said, had returned to Cleveland to collect his pay. He was still here when arrested late Wednesday by Police Chief Peter Christenson of Lakewood.

ROADS TO SPEED CAR UNLOADING

G. W. Darling, secretary of the Commission on Car Service for the Cleveland District, Thursday said all railroads will start an active campaign to bring about quicker unloading and release of cars.

This is in accordance with instructions from Director General McAdoo, Darling said.

"Statistics show that Jan. 5 there were in Cleveland 356 cars which had been detained a total of 5057 days," said Darling. "This is an average of 14.2 days for each car.

"All of these cars were held for unloading by consignees. This condition indicates the necessity for decisive action for ending unreasonable delays."

TIPS NOW ARE PATRIOTIC; WAITERS ARE GIVEN W.S.S.

Roland B. Meacham, broker, entertained friends at dinner at the Hotel Statler.

The waiter presented the bill.

"Here, Charles," said Meacham, when he had paid it, "Here is a thrift



card which I am giving you in place of the usual cash gratuity. It has a few of the stamps affixed. When you have filled it with additional stamps it immediately becomes a government bond—a baby bond, as it is called by the Treasury Department at Washington."

The incident is recorded by E. D. Sabin, chairman of publicity for the War Savings Stamp Commission.

A number of men are carrying thrift stamps, to give as tips to waiters and others.

as a sane, convenient and patriotic way of dispensing fees, tips or other small bonuses. Crouse is War Saving Stamp director for Cuyahoga-co.

WILSON'S PLAN TO GIVE ROADS 5.33 PER CENT

Staff Special

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—There are two ways of looking at the railroad problem, and probably both ways will have their champions in Congress.

The big way is to look at the situation in general; the little way, to see it only in detail.

The particular detail that will raise the most argument in Congress will be the compensation paid to the owners of the railways.

The real owners are not the Wall Street bankers who have been controlling, manipulating and milking the big railway properties. They controlled by getting proxies from the hundreds of thousands of owners all over the country.

These bankers are hit the hardest by President Wilson's action in taking over the railroads, for it cuts them out of the game.

It also cuts out the operating officials who were mere tools of these bankers—and, incidentally, gives real railroad operators a show for their white alley.

Biggest Thing Is Single System Plan

The big thing about it all is that the government has taken over the railroads and will organize them into one national railway system.

Whether compensation to stockholders is based on the average for the past three, four or five years, is relatively a small matter.

President Wilson could use the past three years as a basis for computation.

If the past three years are taken figures compiled by experts show the interest return will be 5.23 per cent.

If the figures for five years are used the return will be 5.05 per cent.

Probably the biggest fuss will be made over what the government will pay the stockholders.

That can be used to string the argument along and get things tangled up, while the various political experts and presidential candidates in Congress air their views.

Some will demand government ownership now, which will help muddy the waters. The real friends of government ownership feel that the president is going about it in an orderly way, and that the quicker Congress acts and gives McAdoo a chance to get results the surer they will be of government ownership.

CLUB SHOWS W. R. U. EXHIBIT

Western Reserve Day was observed Thursday at the City Club in connection with the college exhibition now being held there.

The exhibit embraces 26 universities and colleges in the United States, and Toronto University.

Western Reserve is represented by exhibits from Adelbert College, Women's College, Dental School and Medical School.

The patriotic exhibit of Western Reserve shows the part graduates and students are playing in the world war.

The University of Toronto exhibits a facsimile of the famous "scrap of paper," the treaty of 1839, guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality.

Case Day will be observed Tuesday.

MASSILLON YOUTH HELD

Arthur Cocklin, 19, Massillon, as he gave his name, was held by police Thursday on a charge of suspicion.

Detectives Zeman and Price say Cocklin, a truck driver, told them since the government had taken over the railroads he wanted to atone for the theft of some brass car journals.

RUNAWAY AWAITS PARENT

The Girls' Detention Home Thursday sheltered a 14-year-old girl from Youngstown who ran away from home Sunday to seek her fortune as a movie actress in Cleveland.

She's waiting for her father to come for her.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.



Comfortable Glasses

JOHN HUBBARD differs from any other eye specialist in that he examines the eyes to determine if glasses are needed. If glasses prove necessary, they are designed to conform to the features and give greatest comfort.

John Hubbard will ga-

NEW AND OLD DANCES
FRIDAY AFTERNOON
Matinee 15 Cents
FRIDAY EVENING
Prize Masquerade—Orchestra Music
MONDAY EVENING
New Beginners' Class
Benedict's
E. 55th-st, south of Euclid-av

DANCING
CONKLIN PRIVATE STUDIO
Saturday Evening
Wonderful Music — Delightful Crowd
Beginners' New Class Monday Evening



BOTT DANCING

The Halle Bros. Co.
Men's Row
directs your attention
To the Continuance of The January Shirt Sale

The shirts presented at this time at January Sale prices have been taken from our regular stock and radically reduced for the period of this sale:

We mention:

At $1.45—Fine woven and printed madras, soft cuff negligees and stiff cuff shirts with pleated bosoms.

At $1.95—Russian cord and woven madras with soft cuffs.

At $2.25—Fine woven madras, soft cuff negligees and stiff cuff shirts with pleated bosoms.

Save Sugar by using Grape-Nuts
Food with a delicious barley flavor and its own natural sweetness.

Our Entire Lot of Soiled or Mended Kid Gloves, 69c

Baseme Store

Amo

—which is inaugurated to
furs measure up to the Ha
prices with the current pri

At $14.95
3 Taupe Wolfhound Scarfs
2 Red Fox Scarfs
1 Jap Kolinsky Scarf
2 Lucille Fox Scarfs
4 Hudson Seal Collars
3 Hudson Seal Scarfs
16 Black Russian Wolf Scarfs
9 Taupe Wolfhound Muffs
5 Black Dyed Skunk Muffs

A Remnant Sale of Ribbons

The

A Spec

These skirts are the p
especially for this event at
so low as $6.50 each.

The materials are black
tan and blue overplaids; s

Waistbands 24 to 34 in

west points.

"Johnson issued bulletins asking people to make sacrifices when they begged for coal, and told farmers to burn wood and city residents to heat only part of their homes."

Cleveland's coal pool, which is expected to relieve the shortage, went into operation Thursday with H. H. Griggs, general coal agent for the New York Central lines, in charge. Offices are in the Perry-Payne Building.

Atten

Young C

GOING to housekeeping is made comparatively easy and decidedly economical by shopping in this new low price store. Five floors of new and up-to-date furniture awaits your selection here. Prices, you will find, a great deal lower because our low rent and low operating expenses permit our marking goods much closer to cost than is possible in high rent stores where "overhead" conditions are different.



Save 25% to 40% Here

Try to Match This Dining Ro
(Eight Pieces)



CORNER E. FOURTH & HURON RD.
FOREST CITY FURNITURE

WAR SECRETARY IS GRILLED IN SENATE

Committee Questions Him on Statement Yesterday as to War Preparations.

"SUPPLIES ARE ADEQUATE"

Secretary Baker's examination today before the Senate military committee was warmed up by a rapid cross-fire of questions by Senators of both parties who did not agree with the generally favorable view of war preparations presented by Mr. Baker yesterday.

The senator declared his declaration that war supplies were adequate would mislead the country. Senator Weeks declared the country would be "lulled to sleep by a statement of facts that don't exist."

Mr. Baker explained that he meant to convey only the impression that all the men ready for the fighting line were adequately equipped.

Senators Wadsworth and Weeks, republicans, and Senators Chamberlain and Hitchcock, democrats, took the lead in cross-examining the Secretary.

Thinks Supplies Adequate.

When Secretary Baker's examination was resumed today, Chairman Chamberlain said there were fears for powder production.

"The situation is satisfactory and I think supplies are, and will continue, adequate," replied Secretary Baker.

Senator Wadsworth asked about the board of labor standards which testimony has said has pacifists and socialists among its members and is requiring new specifications in Army cloth contracts which will reduce production.

"I know their character and expert qualifications well," said Mr. Baker, in defense of the board.

Senator Wadsworth said the board's requirements were so rigid that production of Army garments are being delayed.

Any delay is slight, Secretary Baker said, and health of factory workers is an important consideration.

"I must disagree with you that the delay is slight," said Senator Wadsworth.

Senator Wadsworth said a witness had testified the board's contract standards threaten to cause strikes, and require employers to receive labor leaders. He thought labor agitators would stir up troble.

Mr. Baker denied knowledge that any considerable number of contractors were refusing to execute contracts because of the new labor standards.

Thought Board's Powers Large.

Senator Weeks thought the board had too large and very drastic powers. Mr. Baker contended the board's functions are purely advisory. Chairman Kerstein, he said, was a Boston business man, Capt. Krensi an Army officer, and the third member, Florence Kelly, a social welfare worker.

Senator Weeks challenged the statement that the board was only advisory and complained of the multiplicity of new and special boards and committees.

"Persons with business are passed along from corridor to corridor and building to building trying to find the right federal agency with which to do business," said the senator.

Turning to artillery, Senator Wadsworth assailed the ordnance bureau for not continuing manufacture of French 240 milimeter guns instead of proceeding with manufacture of American 9.5 guns, none of which have been delivered and whose ammunition is not interchangeable with the French.

Secretary Baker said he thought, but was not sure, that the department was making the French type and promised to give further information.

Stands by His Statement.

"There has been no explanation yet given to the committee," said Senator Wadsworth, pounding the table with his fist. Senator Wadsworth asked whether in view of the shortage of artillery and machine guns the Secretary's statement that there were sufficient supplies "substantially for rush needs" was correct.

"Yes, perfectly, as I understand it," said Mr. Baker. "Our rush needs are satisfied."

Senator Chamberlain asked Mr. Baker how he could say that when cantonments were short rifles, machine guns and artillery."

"I mean that we have sufficient for the men actually engaged in fighting."

"You mean, then, that there is enough for men in France" said Senator McKellar.

"Yes," said the Secretary.

"Your statement that we have substantially enough gives a wrong impression to the country, when we have only enough for men actually in the fighting and not for those in training," Senator Wadsworth interjected.

"I agree with Senator Wadsworth," said Chairman Chamberlain, "that your statement gives a wrong impression to the country. It was not your purpose, but it is its effect."

Troops in France Equipped.

"What I meant to say and what I want the country to understand," Mr. Baker replied earnestly, "is that all the troops in France will be adequately equipped with artillery and arms."

"Probably," observed Senator Chamberlain.

"I have assurances to that effect," Mr. Baker insisted.

"The statement leaves the impression that the situation is a rosy one and that we have all the artillery we need," said Senator Wadsworth. "I disagree. It is not an accurate description of the situation."

Mr. Baker insisted that his statement regarding adequacy of ordnance for "rush needs" was substantially correct. He admitted that ordnance was needed for training men in camp. Time needed to train men in France, he said, will give time to increase ordnance supplies.

Senator Weeks cited the general ordnance shortage at Camp Bowie, Tex., testified to by Maj. Gen. Greble, commandant.

"You have given the impression that every camp has enough rifles," Senator Weeks observed. "How can you conform that to the statement that there was no requirements of artillery."

"I didn't make that statement," said Mr. Baker.

"You gave that impression."

"Initial Rush Needs" Filled.

"I said 'initial rush needs' are filled," explained Mr. Baker.

"But you ought to definie your statement; it gives the country the impression that every need in the camps is supplied," said Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Baker said rifle shortage since Gen. Greble reported, had been substantially corrected.

"It would have been very fortunate if we could have gotten machine guns sooner," he added.

"Is there any reason why 1,200 should be held in storage," asked Senator Hitchcock, referring to testimony by Gen. Crozier to that effect.

"I didn't know that," said Mr. Baker.

(Continued on Second Page.)

WAR SECRETARY IS GRILLED IN SENATE

(Continued from First Page.)

Reverting to delays in machine gun deliveries, Senator Hitchcock deplored tardy contracts for Lewis guns and Mr. Baker rejoined that large production of Browning guns would begin in February.

This aroused Senator Hitchcock.

"That isn't so," he retorted sharply, slapping his hands together at the Secretary. "We won't have a large quantity before 1919 in actual use. We haven't one now."

Production Being Speeded.

"We have nine," Mr. Baker suggested, smiling. Seriously, he added that production was being speeded up, and that his latest information was that quantity production of the Browning guns would begin in February.

Senators Hitchcock and Weeks both called the Secretary's attention to testimony of Gen. Crozier and manufacturers given contracts for the Browning gun that production in quantity would not begin before April.

Such testimony, Secretary Baker conceded, would be the most reliable.

Secretary Baker's formal statement of yesterday regarding Army preparedness, Senator Weeks declared, would "unintentionally mislead the country."

"The country," said the senator, "should not be lulled to sleep by a general statement of facts that don't exist."

During the rapid cross-questioning the Secretary was apparently serene, puffing a cigar and answering all questions calmly.

Secretary Baker said he was "not surprised" at the machine gun shortage reported at Camp Bowie, in view of the general machine gun situation. Senator Weeks said that witnesses declare machine gun units are "practically throwing their time away" by not having guns for practice.

"I think you should give this your immediate and earnest attention," Senator Weeks said.

Supply Purchasing System Topic.

While Secretary Baker was on the stand yesterday afternoon Chairman Chamberlain and other committeemen wanted to know particularly about delays in furnishing machine guns and rifles, and much attention was devoted to the Army's supply purchasing system.

Mr. Baker admitted there had been some mistakes and delays, but declared that all fighting men in France were edequately equipped and armed, and that all sent over would be. He took gull responsibility for delay in approving a machine gun, holding that the value of the Browning gun now developed was worth it.

He also said the superior weapon obtained by having the British Enfield rifle rechambered for American ammunition compensated for the delay there.

More than 1,500,000 Americans now are under arms, Secretary Baker said. An army of substantial size already is in France ready for active service.

Members of the committee were frank in their disapproval of the secret purchasing system of the department. They did not shake Mr. Baker's support of it, however. He insisted that it was essential to guard against publicity concerning plants engaged on war work.

THE EVENING STAR,
With Sunday Morning Edition.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FRIDAY.....January 11, 1918

Secretary Baker's Statement.

The statement which Secretary Baker read to the Senate military committee yesterday contained much information of value to the committee in its present work, and of much interest to the general public, concerned as all are about war activities. That the statement drew fire was to be expected; and the fire drawn testified alike to the frankness of the disclosures and to the frankness of the inquisitors. It is clear that the committee wants all the facts necessary to its purposes, and that the Secretary of War has no desire to withhold any.

This from Mr. Baker was in the true spirit:

"My military associates and I appreciate the work which this committee has done, and will value suggestions from the committee as a whole, from its individual members and from every other patriotic citizen which will enable us to carry on this work more effectively and more rapidly."

It is to be assumed that the committee will respond in the same spirit. The common purpose is to speed up; to correct mistakes made and make as few in future as possible, and to do all that lies in the power of either the legislative or the executive departments of the government, or of both, to win the war.

This is taken from the report of that portion of the hearing bearing upon the ordnance department:

"Senator New asked if there was any mistake of judgment when the Lusitania was sunk, in not beginning preparations for war. 'It would have been very wise,' Mr. Baker replied, 'if a dozen years ago the ordnance department had begun preparations. To be perfectly frank with you, I think Gen. Crozier is not entirely to blame. In season and out he has recommended ordnance expansion.'"

Might not this admission be given a much wider application? In the light of recent disclosures, who doubts now the unwisdom displayed for years by Congress after Congress in neglecting the military establishment? Congress after Congress was advised of the situation and of its duty. Our war machine was so deficient it scarcely deserved its name. Congress seemed desirous of forgetting it; seemed possessed of an idea that it had become an anachronism; that there would never be another war of any interest to America. The contention seemed to be that money spent as so advised would be money wasted. Hence the appropriations made were miserably small, and met only a very small portion of the actual requirements.

War came, and caught the government almost wholly unprepared. Neither the War Department nor the Navy Department was in shape for the emergency. Both had been starved by the legislative department. Neither could hope to do under the most strenuous activity a tithe of what was necessary to be done if the neglect of years was to be remedied in as many months.

Let whatever blame exists be properly and justly apportioned. But the more important thing is for Congress, now that it is aroused, to give the executive departments all the support necessary. The past is of value only as a warning.

92

THE EVENING POST: NEW YORK,

JANUARY 11, 1918.

SECRETARY BAKER'S DEFENCE.

As our readers are aware, the *Evening Post* has had a high opinion of Secretary Baker as an executive officer. It has had no sympathy whatever with the demands for his resignation which come from newspapers like the Kansas City *Star*. We have not felt, of course, that he had wholly succeeded in demonstrating his ability to cope with the almost impossible task set him of reorganizing the antiquated and hopelessly unbusinesslike War Department while war is on; time has yet to show if he can last longer than have the numerous War Ministers of Europe. But we felt that he brought vigor and a keen understanding, boundless industry and enthusiasm, to his task, and have hoped that ere long he would find himself so completely master of his job that he would undertake the radical and far-reaching reorganization the situation calls for if we are to conduct this war with even moderate efficiency.

It is with genuine regret, therefore, that we have read the reports of his appearance before the Senate Committee yesterday, at which, it is true, he gave proof of such nimble wit as to make it plain that the cross-examining Senators did not bring home anything directly to the Secretary. But what is regrettable is the general attitude of Mr. Baker. That self-praise goes but little ways is an old adage; it was extremely bad taste for the Secretary to assume the attitude that wonders have been achieved, and that we should be exulting over what the War Department has accomplished. There is nothing more dangerous in a situation like this than the old American habit of boasting; we are too content with ourselves, as a rule, too sure that we are going to accomplish miracles where others have failed. Bragging by the War Department was certainly never more out of place than to-day, when the public is perfectly well aware that there have been a number of serious blunders, when American soldiers have been dying by hundreds in our cantonments of pneumonia invited by lack of clothing.

× × × ×

Now, it may be that many of these blunders were unavoidable, and that the Secretary is justified in feeling that no other country would have done so well. It may be that he is correct in saying that the army that we have raised in nine months' time is a greater achievement than that accomplished by Lord Kitchener, but comparisons are odious at best, and many will disagree with him. Nevertheless, it seems to us that his attitude was altogether unfortunate. This is not the time for a Cabinet officer in the face of the record to assume an attitude either of self-satisfaction or of defiance. There is still too much to be done, still too much to be proved, for Mr. Baker fittingly to display any other quality than that of humility in the face of the gigantic military task that still confronts the nation.

Thus he speaks of having raised a great army; but there is no army today, merely large bodies of uniformed or half-uniformed men under training by men who are in the bulk themselves of the slightest experience. The very troops that we have sent to France have had so large a percentage of recruits among them as to make it necessary to train them from the very beginning. Now, if yesterday was not the time for Mr. Baker to have brought out the difficulties of the situation, to have dwelt upon the magnitude of the tasks rather than applying adjectives to what has been achieved, it is at least disappointing that there is no hint in the press accounts of his hearing—which may, of course, do him injustice—of any recognition on his part of what the War Department conditions call for in the way of a radical reorganization. In the current *New Republic* Mr. William Hard has set forth the situation there with great clearness. "Mr. Baker," he says, "you are clever. You can think. Well, act. Stop sorting trifles and shuffling generals and tinkering, and *rebuild your Department*." He points out that the vital defects of the system are the want of planning, the total lack of adequate organization, and asserts that new quartermaster-generals, new chiefs of ordnance and of artillery, will be but victims like their predecessors to the "horrible disorganization" of the War Department.

What is our project, he asks; what is our plan, how many men and how much equipment and for what dates? He asserts that there are no answers to these questions. The difficulty is that the Administration itself does not seem to know, that we hear one day that we are to send a million men to France, and the next day that we are not to, because food is a more pressing matter. Meanwhile, as every one is aware who looks underneath the surface, there is grave confusion in the Quartermaster's Department; this morning we read of vital supplies being dumped upon the meadows for lack of storage space and because of the existing railway disorganization. For the latter Mr. Baker is, of course, in no wise accountable; for the other conditions he has manfully assumed the responsibility. The test that is before him is, we repeat, whether he can make over his Department while carrying on the enormous business already in hand. Made over it must be. The pity of it is that the whole tone of Mr. Baker's testimony is so complacent because so few blunders have been made as to make one question whether he even realizes what is staring him in the face.

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE

Jan. 12/18

Secretary Baker Has Done Well in Raising Our Big Army

The statement which Secretary of War Baker has just made to the Congressional Committee concerning the achievements of the War Department gives strong grounds for **ENCOURAGEMENT, COMFORT** and **PRIDE** to the American people. Secretary Baker modestly and properly does not take all the credit for the memorable achievement of the nation in raising and training the **LARGEST** army that in all the history of the world has ever been raised and trained in so short a time. No individual could accomplish so huge a task by his own genius alone. If the American people were dead-weights on the hands of our leaders, as for example the Russians necessarily are in their illiteracy, nothing approaching this result could have been obtained.

But there is one credit which Secretary Baker and the present administration can claim especially. The American people were just as intelligent and patriotic in the Spanish War, conducted under a Republican administration, as they are today. They were just as capable of aiding in the accomplishment of great results as they are today. The tremendous difference in the results accomplished spring from the efficiency of the administration as a whole, and in some departments, it is painful to say, from a difference in patriotism also. There are **NO SCANDALS** in this war like the embalmed beef scandals. There are no scandals like the appointments of political favorites at the head of our armies and fleets.

There has been and there will be no necessity for the bold recourse of cutting the cables to prevent our fighting admiral from being interfered with by politicians in Washington. The task of the present Secretary of War is ten times as great as the task of waging war with Spain, and it has been borne many, many times more successfully.

One very interesting comparison was made by Secretary Baker which will please and comfort the fathers and mothers who have boys in the service. The death rate of sickness among the boys in the Spanish War was three times as great as it is today in our forces wherever stationed. It was far greater in our American training cantonments in the Spanish War, though the War Department was handling only 272,000 men in the war with Spain and the War Department under Mr. Baker is handling 1,428,650 soldiers today. Study these contrasting figures:

"The death rate in our forces in the United States, from mid-September to the end of December, averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home. In 1898, the death rate per thousand was 20.14, or nearly three times as great. Our death rate in the Army during the year 1916, just before the war, was five per thousand. Leaving out the deaths due to measles and its complications, our rate among all troops in the United States, since September 1, has been about two per thousand."

The War Department

Cash Registers.

FOR GROCERS, MARKETS, RESTAURANTS
BUY AT OUR FACTORIES AND SAVE
agents' profits. WHITMAN CO., Sullivan sq.

Typewriters.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, $15 up, $5 cash, balance monthly; rentals $2 up; repairs. THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 191 Devonshire st.

Store Fixtures.

FOR SALE—New and second-hand pocket and billiard tables on easy terms; supplies of all kinds. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLEN. DEP CO., 94 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

8 POOL TABLES must be sold at once for very low figure. 14½ Leverett st., B. B. SIGN CO., or tel. Back Bay 7764-W.

Found by the Police.

The following articles have been found; for information apply to Police Headquarters, 37 Pemberton sq., Boston; tel. Haymarket 364.

KEYS, ETC. (1)—Six iron keys on a ring, with tag mkd. F. H. Hall, Malden, Mass.

DOG (2)—A Scotch terrier dog, 1 year old, collar on, not marked.

RING (3)—A gold ring, mkd. on the inside, "M. L., Nov. 4, 1917."

AUTOPLATE (4)—An automobile number plate, Mass. Reg. H14422.

COVER (5)—A canvas wagon cover.

97.

MACHINES (1)—Two gum slot machines, mkd. "N. E. Vending Co., 297 Wash'g st."

122.

suitcases (1)—A black leatherette suitcase, black neck fur; reward; tel. Braintree 208-M.

92

THE EVENING POST: NEW YORK,

JANUARY 11, 1918.

SECRETARY BAKER'S DEFENCE.

As our readers are aware, the *Evening Post* has had a high opinion of Secretary Baker as an executive officer. It has had no sympathy whatever with the demands for his resignation which come from newspapers like the Kansas City *Star*. We have not felt, of course, that he had wholly succeeded in demonstrating his ability to cope with the almost impossible task set him of reorganizing the antiquated and hopelessly unbusinesslike War Department while war is on; time has yet to show if he can last longer than have the numerous War Ministers of Europe. But we felt that he brought vigor and a keen understanding, boundless industry and enthusiasm, to his task, and have hoped that ere long he would find himself so completely master of his job that he would undertake the radical and far-reaching reorganization the situation calls for if we are to conduct this war with even moderate efficiency.

It is with genuine regret, therefore, that we have read the reports of his appearance before the Senate Committee yesterday, at which, it is true, he gave proof of such nimble wit as to make it plain that the cross-examining Senators did not bring home anything directly to the Secretary. But what is regrettable is the general attitude of Mr. Baker. That self-praise goes but little ways is an old adage; it was extremely bad taste for the Secretary to assume the attitude that wonders have been achieved, and that we should be exulting over what the War Department has accomplished. There is nothing more dangerous in a situation like this than the old American habit of boasting; we are too content with ourselves, as a rule, too sure that we are going to accomplish miracles where others have failed. Bragging by the War Department was certainly never more out of place than to-day, when the public is perfectly well aware that there have been a number of serious blunders, when American soldiers have been dying by hundreds in our cantonments of pneumonia invited by lack of clothing.

× × × ×

Now, it may be that many of these blunders were unavoidable, and that the Secretary is justified in feeling that no other country would have done so well. It may be that he is correct in saying that the army that we have raised in nine months' time is a greater achievement than that accomplished by Lord Kitchener, but comparisons are odious at best, and many will disagree with him. Nevertheless, it seems to us that his attitude was altogether unfortunate. This is not the time for a Cabinet officer in the face of the record to assume an attitude either of self-satisfaction or of defiance. There is still too much to be done, still too much to be proved, for Mr. Baker fittingly to display any other quality than that of humility in the face of the gigantic military task that still confronts the nation.

Thus he speaks of having raised a great army; but there is no army today, merely large bodies of uniformed or half-uniformed men under training by men who are in the bulk themselves of the slightest experience. The very troops that we have sent to France have had so large a percentage of recruits among them as to make it necessary to train them from the very beginning. Now, if yesterday was not the time for Mr. Baker to have brought out the difficulties of the situation, to have dwelt upon the magnitude of the tasks rather than applying adjectives to what has been achieved, it is at least disappointing that there is no hint in the press accounts of his hearing—which may, of course, do him injustice—of any recognition on his part of what the War Department conditions call for in the way of a radical reorganization. In the current *New Republic* Mr. William Hard has set forth the situation there with great clearness. "Mr. Baker," he says, "you are clever. You can think. Well, act. Stop sorting trifles and shuffling generals and tinkering, and *rebuild your Department*." He points out that the vital defects of the system are the want of planning, the total lack of adequate organization, and asserts that new quartermaster-generals, new chiefs of ordnance and of artillery, will be but victims like their predecessors to the "horrible disorganization" of the War Department.

What is our project, he asks; what is our plan, how many men and how much equipment and for what dates? He asserts that there are no answers to these questions. The difficulty is that the Administration itself does not seem to know, that we hear one day that we are to send a million men to France, and the next day that we are not to, because food is a more pressing matter. Meanwhile, as every one is aware who looks underneath the surface, there is grave confusion in the Quartermaster's Department; this morning we read of vital supplies being dumped upon the meadows for lack of storage space and because of the existing railway disorganization. For the latter Mr. Baker is, of course, in no wise accountable; for the other conditions he has manfully assumed the responsibility. The test that is before him is, we repeat, whether he can make over his Department while carrying on the enormous business already in hand. Made over it must be. The pity of it is that the whole tone of Mr. Baker's testimony is so complacent because so few blunders have been made as to make one question whether he even realizes what is staring him in the face.

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE

Jan. 12/18

Secretary Baker Has Done Well in Raising Our Big Army

The statement which Secretary of War Baker has just made to the Congressional Committee concerning the achievements of the War Department gives strong grounds for ENCOURAGEMENT, COMFORT and PRIDE to the American people. Secretary Baker modestly and properly does not take all the credit for the memorable achievement of the nation in raising and training the LARGEST army that in all the history of the world has ever been raised and trained in so short a time. No individual could accomplish so huge a task by his own genius alone. If the American people were dead-weights on the hands of our leaders, as for example the Russians necessarily are in their illiteracy, nothing approaching this result could have been obtained.

But there is one credit which Secretary Baker and the present administration can claim especially. The American people were just as intelligent and patriotic in the Spanish War, conducted under a Republican administration, as they are today. They were just as capable of aiding in the accomplishment of great results as they are today. The tremendous difference in the results accomplished spring from the efficiency of the administration as a whole, and in some departments, it is painful to say, from a difference in patriotism also. There are NO SCANDALS in this war like the embalmed beef scandals. There are no scandals like the appointments of political favorites at the head of our armies and fleets.

There has been and there will be no necessity for the bold recourse of cutting the cables to prevent our fighting admiral from being interfered with by politicians in Washington. The task of the present Secretary of War is ten times as great as the task of waging war with Spain, and it has been borne many, many times more successfully.

One very interesting comparison was made by Secretary Baker which will please and comfort the fathers and mothers who have boys in the service. The death rate of sickness among the boys in the Spanish War was three times as great as it is today in our forces wherever stationed. It was far greater in our American training cantonments in the Spanish War, though the War Department was handling only 272,000 men in the war with Spain and the War Department under Mr. Baker is handling 1,428,650 soldiers today. Study these contrasting figures:

> "The death rate in our forces in the United States, from mid-September to the end of December, averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home. In 1898, the death rate per thousand was 20.14, or nearly three times as great. Our death rate in the Army during the year 1916, just before the war, was five per thousand. Leaving out the deaths due to measles and its complications, our rate among all troops in the United States, since September 1, has been about two per thousand."

The War Department has made mistakes. Of course, it has. To err is human. The man who does not make mistakes is the man who does nothing. The bigger the task the more mistakes you make. You cannot judge men by any rule of thumb on the mistakes they make. It is their batting average that counts. The number of questions to be solved and the character of the problems must be known before the man can be condemned for a mistake he makes.

Everything is relative. We cannot judge the efficiency of men by comparing the results which they accomplish with results which others have accomplished in similar tasks unless we take into account all the conditions in the case. We know, however, that we have done very much better than Great Britain did in the preparation for this war. We know that we have done infinitely better than a former War Department of our own succeeded in doing in the Spanish War. We know that we have done infinitely better also than our War Department did in the War of 1812 with Great Britain.

Secretary Baker can well feel satisfied with the results achieved by his efficient War Department, and the country must feel gratified also, and disposed to say to Mr. Baker: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Politicians' Plot to Drive Baker from Office Fails

Staff Special

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—War Secretary Baker himself has effectually knocked the props from under the structure of criticism which his enemies so carefully built up in the expectation that it would force him from the cabinet and turn the conduct of the war over to a bi-partisan "coalition" cabinet.

In his testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee Thursday, Baker answered every important charge of delay or inefficiency laid against his department, showed just where misinformation, half information and lack of understanding of real conditions had distorted the judgment of committee members, and cleared the air of a lot of doubt and suspicion that has been lugged into Washington lately as to the headway we have made in our war activities.

Today Baker was on the stand again "under fire" from the committee.

At no time in the whole course of his examination was Baker on the defensive. He made no attempt to shift responsibility for specific acts on his subordinate bureau chiefs, but willingly accepted everything that had been done as his own burden and frankly explained why each thing had been done or not done.

Thruout his examination, Baker's candor and free answers disarmed the hostile members of the committee, who failed utterly to disconcert him or entangle him in arguments. His answers were always ready, his explanations full and his understanding of all the matters discussed so evidently more thoro than that of his questioneers that they were helpless to pursue the lines of attack laid out.

The outstanding facts developed at the first day's examination of the war secretary were:

THAT within nine months, the army had grown from 9524 to 110,856 officers and from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men, most of them raised by a selective draft, the most scientific in the world, but unaccustomed to the American people. This was besides 3004 officers and 26,120 enlisted personnel in the Ordnance Department and 3900 officers and 82,120 men in the aviation section.

THAT the United States Army has the best rifle in the world in the modified Springfield.

THAT the Browning machine gun officially adopted was admitedly the best produced.

THAT the new American 9.5 gun was superior to the French and British middle heavies.

THAT there has been no delay in getting our army to France because of lack of equipment or of armament.

THAT every contingent that has gone over has been fully outfitted and equipped according to our standards, except in so far as certain of the last of these units were to be equipped from supplies held for them in France.

THAT there was absolutely no delay in the production of machine guns for our use, but that, instead the full productive capacity of every plant producing any sort of machine gun was being utilized while this board was deciding on what gun to concentrate later production.

THAT instead of waiting for our own gun shops to produce our own heavy ordnance we utilized the full productive capacity of private plants equipped to turn out English and French ordnance comparable to our 9.5-inch gun, and also arranged for the production of large amounts of ordnance in English and French shops, already producing on a quantity basis.

THAT there are today sufficient rifles for training purposes at all camps and that the new rifle adopted for our army can be supplied faster than we can send men to the fighting front.

THAT on the "base sorting contract," whereby a private company was permitted to gather the scraps of cloth from shops manufacturing army uniforms and reclaim old uniforms cast off at camps in order that this volume of wool might be reused, not 1 cent of profit was paid to the company organizing this work and that as soon as it could be taken over by an army organization itself that was done.

THAT adequate supplies of uniforms and clothing are now being received, tho there was unavoidable delay in getting certain articles in sufficient quantity before cold weather set in.

THAT an adequate supply of ammunition for 1918 is "easily in sight."

THAT the War Department has refused to lower standards of labor in order to speed up production thru "sweat shop" methods, but has insisted on maintaining proper working conditions.

THAT many of the methods of handling army contracts and determining standards complained of by the department's critics were instituted purely as temporary measures to meet an emergency, and already have been superceded by well organized, carefully systematized bureaus within the department. This applies particularly to criticisms that have been leveled by Congress at the activity of committees of the Council of National Defense.

Hecklers Fail in Attempt

Members of the committee who tried their hand at heckling Baker were McKellar, New, Wadsworth, Frelinghuysen and Weeks. Each in turn soon found his own information so one-sided and meager, or his point of view on the problems involved so restricted, as to gladly give up the contest. Baker met each query with a smile, a quick, emphatic and illuminating answer and then waited, apparently eagerly, for the next.

His whole attitude was one of inviting and welcoming the most detailed inquiry and his answers showed that he was sure of his own position on every point.

Baker admitted the department had changed its standards and demands in many quarters.

"But," he said, "it isn't inefficiency to change one's mind to get something better than you had before. The art of war is constantly progressive. We have tried to change to meet that progress, and I should call that efficiency rather than inefficiency."

Results Justified Minor Delays

Regarding previous testimony by Ordnance Chief Crozier about delay in obtaining machine guns Baker explained that as the war was not upon us, we could afford to wait to get the best obtainable, in view of the constantly improving war methods, and that the result justified the delay.

"England and France could not wait and had to take what they could get," he said.

The fact that America was still in the preparatory stage, Baker said, was due to the general policy of unpreparedness extending over many years and the fact that America relied upon the word of Germany that she would not renew submarine warfare.

"There was no delay after April, 1916," said Baker.

"Eight months after war started Kitchener's army was still drilling in top hats and with walking sticks."

"More has been accomplished than anybody dared to believe possible."

Reorganization of the governing army departments to fit the vastly expanded military establishment was well under way, he added, and army men and civilians will be utilized.

Nearly $2,000,000,000 had been spent by Jan. 1, 1918, for equipment by the Quartermaster's Department alone, he said, and the Ordnance Department had placed contracts worth $1,677,000,000.

Replying to testimony that the War Department had rejected offers by private individuals, Baker stated the Lewis gun was rejected, not out of jealousy or prejudice, but because the Browning gun was a better gun. The offer of the Du Ponts to build at government expense a smokeless powder plant was rejected, he said, because it would have yielded the company between $20,000,000 and $40,000,000 a year, which he considered excessive.

U. S. Makes Powder Cheapest

The army and navy are now producing powder at half the price charged by the company, he said.

Baker also testified that American military forces had been sent to Europe earlier than planned at the suggestion of Field Marshal Joffre and the British High Commission.

The troops sent abroad were equipped with all the rifles and artillery "then deemed necessary," but the "artillery program of all nations is growing every day," and new needs made it advisable to use French automatic rifles and artillery.

"So far as it goes," Baker said, "this arrangement is perfectly safe."

"Got 'Em Told."

"Baker got 'em told," said a fourteen-year-old lad of mine at the breakfast table yesterday morning.

He had just finished reading the account of the testimony of the secretary of war before the congressional committee investigating the mobilization and equipping of our army.

I hope I shall be pardoned for making reference to a member of my family in this connection, but during the day I studied Secretary Baker's testimony and have come to the conclusion that this lad has sized the situation up accurately and I know of no better way in which to characterize it than to repeat:

"Baker got 'em told."

Charlotte Observer
1-10-'18

93

The Boston Post

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918

A FINE SHOWING

In his clear and admirably arranged statement to the Senate military affairs committee yesterday Secretary Baker offered very convincing evidence that the conduct of the war from the army side has been worthy the confidence of the American people. He did not attempt the impossible and try to prove that no mistakes had been made and that no delays had been encountered. But he said—and he backed his assertion with facts and figures—that "the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but has actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their (the Germans') military machine."

It is a fact that none of the Secretary's maligners can controvert that "no army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly." If in that colossal work things have not gone along in the forms of perfection, the wonder is that more, instead of fewer, mistakes have not been made. Compared with the handling of the puny war with Spain, the getting ready for this contest has been a marvel of efficient accomplishment.

The Secretary rightly lays stress upon the recently reorganized War Council, ordnance department and quartermaster-general's department. At last we have intelligent co-ordination of the different elements that are to help so materially in the winning of the war. Men of ability are brought together in the work and the results will soon justify their selection. They are entered upon a tremendous job, but they realize it, which is half the battle.

Already the sinister trail of party politics is appearing in the attempt to discredit and undermine Secretary Baker. He is feared by the Republican bosses, for reasons best known to themselves, and they would rejoice with exceeding great joy to see him fail. The cry against him in certain bitterly partisan or interest-controlled publications is easy to account for. But, though noisy, it is not convincing, and it will fail as it ought.

N.Y. Herald 1/12/18.

N. Y. Tribune

JANUARY 12, 1918

Army Conditions Are Good, Mr. Baker Again Maintains, Despite Senate Criticisms

Secretary Defends Equipment Actions at Heated Session—Scheme to Retain Mr. Eisenman in Department's Employ Causes Protests from Committee Members.

Herald Bureau,
No. 1,502 H Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., Friday.

Under a constant fire of caustic questioning from the Senate Military Affairs Committee Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to-day steadfastly maintained his defence of the War Department methods in conducting war preparations. Slowly and with deliberation he answered critical questions put to him in rapid succession. Always the answer was defensive and sometimes almost evasive. Throughout the long examination, however, Secretary Baker maintained his poise and air of confidence.

Senator Wadsworth, of New York, charged Mr. Baker with giving military affairs a "rosy hue" when "the country is about to enter one of the most critical periods in its history." Even this stern charge did not upset Mr. Baker, who maintained that his "impression had been one of assurance to the people of the United States that every soldier now in France is properly equipped and every soldier who can be sent to France is properly equipped."

Again Defends Mr. Eisenman.

The old "skeleton" of the Supplies Committee of the Council of National Defence was taken from "the closet" again by Senator McKellar, and for the second time Mr. Baker came to the defence of Charles Eisenman, chairman, who has been criticised severely in the testimony for alleged favoritism in granting contracts.

Senator McKellar began by asking the witness what will happen to the members of the Supplies Committee after it is disorganized, as Mr. Baker testified it will be.

"They will disappear," answered the Secretary. "I understand, however, that Mr. Eisenman will be taken into the Quartermaster Department by General Goethals."

With his ire aroused, Senator McKellar declared:—"As one member of this committee I wish to go on record as protesting against the employment or commissioning of Mr. Eisenman by the government."

"Your statement will be weighed," replied Mr. Baker.

"The revelations before this committee are such that I do not think he should be further employed by the government," interjected Senator McKellar.

Upholds Clothing Contracts.

"I have been in fairly close observation of Mr. Eisenman's work," said Mr. Baker, "and I may say that his zeal and desire to serve the government have been very patriotic."

The Social Welfare Committee, which passes on contracts made for the manufacture of army clothing, also was subjected to fire. Senator Wadsworth said he understood that several New York firms of large capital and equipment had not been allowed to work on army clothing by the Social Welfare Committee.

"That is probably true if they couldn't meet the requirement of the committee," Mr. Baker said, adding that the hygienic standards set up by this committee must be maintained.

Senator Wadsworth, who was particularly active in the inquiry to-day, led Mr Baker into the field of artillery preparation. He stated that testimony already offered showed that the Ordnance Department had stopped the manufacture of guns for which it had ammunition and had taken up the manufacture of large cannon for which it has no ammunition and for which no ammunition is now being made in this country.

"The artillery programme is a question of productive capacity and defence theory," Mr. Baker said. "General Crozier will change his artillery programme to conform to the defence theory of General Pershing wherever the productive capacity makes it possible."

Admits Artillery Shortage.

"In view of the shortage of artillery and machine guns do you think your statement that 'the rush needs' are satisfied is correct?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"Yes, in the sense that every soldier we have in France or we can send to France is equipped either by purchase or manufacture," was the reply.

"I was talking with a high officer from Camp Upton this morning," Senator McKellar said, "and he told me his camp had no artillery or machine guns."

Mr. Baker smiled.

"If he means they haven't as many as they need," he said, "he is accurate; if he means they haven't any he is inaccurate. In that connection I want to say that if we had rushed artillery manufacture from April 1, we could not have by now supplied sufficient artillery for all of the men in camp. By the time we get what we now think we need, we will need more."

Clash Over Browning Guns.

Senator Hitchcock and Mr. Baker became confused over the question of machine guns. Senator Hitchcock, criticising the Ordnance Department for delaying the manufacture of machine guns until the Browning gun was perfected, declared his remembrance of the testimony was that there would be no considerable supply of Browning guns until 1919.

"Oh, quite to the contrary. We will get quantity production of Browning guns in February," answered Mr. Baker. Mr. Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, then did some telephoning and brought back a report that Browning guns would be manufactured at the rate of 1,000 a day in October. Senator Hitchcock declared this conflicted to an "astounding" degree with the testimony of General Crozier, and Mr. Baker promised to give an authentic report made for the committee.

Senator Chamberlain wanted to know about the promotion of officers. He said that he understood regular army officers of recent classes in West Point are receiving commissions higher than men who had graduated previously.

"In time of war seniority is wholly impossible," Mr. Baker said. He explained, however, that officers of the regular army transferred to National Army or National Guard units still maintain their status regarding seniority in the regular army despite their temporary assignment to other divisions.

Senators insisted that Mr. Baker's statement regarding supplies was misleading to the country, even though unintentional, and gave the public a wrong impression of conditions. Senator Weeks declared it had "lulled the country to sleep." In response to questions Mr. Baker said General Pershing is short of motor trucks.

Shortages in this country below estimated needs of February 1 he summarized as follows: Howitzers, Foreign Ministers, Rifles, Machine guns, Automatic rifles, Trench mortars, Ammunition.

The Terms Offered.

The Central Powers' peace terms of December 25 were voiced by Count Czernin,

Baker Differs From Crozier About Guns

Estimates of Secretary and Ordnance Chief Show Wide Variance

Supply Sufficient "For Men at Front"

Shortage in the Camps Is Frankly Admitted by Cabinet Officer

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Just before the hearing closed to-day Secretary Baker placed before the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, estimates on the prospective deliveries of Browning machine guns, which were so much larger than the estimates furnished a few days ago by General Crozier that members of the committee exclaimed about them.

The estimates had just been obtained by telephone by the Assistant Secretary of War from General Wheeler, acting chief of ordnance. They were placed in the hands of Senator Hitchcock, who had been asking Mr. Baker questions based on the belief arising from General Crozier's testimony that the Browning gun would not be available in quantity until late next fall.

The new estimates were not made public, but where General Crozier said only one-tenth of the guns contracted for would be available by August 1, General Wheeler's figures, according to Mr. Hitchcock, showed four times that many guns by that date and a production of Brownings reaching 1,000 guns a day by October.

"I think this is an impossible change in the situation," exclaimed Senator Hitchcock. Secretary Baker could give no explanation as to how the situation had changed since General Crozier had testified. And he was reminded that General Wheeler was present when General Crozier had been before the committee and had apparently been relied upon for information by General Crozier.

Details of Rosy View Demanded of Baker

Mr. Baker was asked by the committee to inquire into the matter more fully and give the committee details upon which the more rosy view of machine gun prospects was based.

Just before this Mr. Baker had been testifying on the machine gun deficiencies and had said some time would have been lost in fitting the Lewis gun factories to make weapons that would shoot American ammunition.

"But nothing like the delay that has taken place in the case of the Browning guns?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"I think that is so," replied the Secretary. That was the nearest he came to admitting that there had been any unnecessary delay in regard to machine guns. He, however, made out the delay to be less than other witnesses had told the committee it would be. He surprised the committee by saying that the Browning guns would begin to be produced in quantity in March. Senator Hitchcock said that he felt safe in saying on the basis of previous testimony that the Browning guns would not be used in quantity till 1919.

Secretary, Surprised, Would Alter Date

"Wouldn't you modify your statement that the guns would come in quantity in March," Senator Weeks asked Mr. Baker, "if you know that the manufacturers themselves had testified before this committee that they would not begin to get guns until April or May?" Mr. Baker seemed surprised and said he would.

The general manager of the Colt Company had testified that his company would "begin" to have the Browning guns in April. Another manufacturer had put the date as May. These two concerns are about the only ones, outside of the makers of the Lewis guns, which have had any experience with manufacturing machine guns in this country. The mystery of the sudden improvement in the machine gun situation will be cleared up when Mr. Baker takes the stand to-day.

The committee succeeded for a moment to-day in breaking in upon Mr. Baker's testimony. They seized upon his statement yesterday that "the initial rush needs of the army had been supplied." Mr. Chamberlain wanted to know how Mr. Baker could say that, in view of the conditions at the cantonments. Mr. Baker said he was thinking only of the men sent to France. The Senators insisted that his statement was likely to deceive the country and create a false impression that conditions were better than they were. Mr. Baker maintained his position that there was no camouflage about his statement, but that "initial rush needs" plainly referred to France.

Senator Says Nation Gets False Impression

Senator Wadsworth said, "I don't agree with you. The words give the country the impression that the situation is rosy, that everything is fine. Frankly, I don't think it is. We are in for the greatest crisis the nation has ever known. The artillery programme is not nearly big enough. Men go to France without knowing how to use rifles or artillery till they get there. I don't call that meeting rush needs."

That was the nearest the committee came to confronting Mr. Baker's general statements with the specific facts.

The committee is tired of the investigation and wants to get through. There is no especially good cross-examiner on it. It labors under the disadvantage of not knowing as much of the actual truth as the witness does, and the witness is an unusually alert and quick-minded man. It is not a situation which makes for much more than a superficial inquiry.

The Republican members of the committee tried to lead Mr. Baker over 1916, when Ambassador Gerard was warning the Administration of coming trouble with Germany and the administration was busy getting itself re-elected on the "kept us out of war" basis. Naturally the War Department was not making preparations for the war that has now come. Mr. Baker would concede that, in view of what had taken place, it would have been better to have bought guns in 1916, but he would not concede that any fault rested upon the Administration for not foreseeing the war. The favorite answer of the executive department head is that it is all the fault of Congress. Congress could see, said Mr. Baker, just as well as he could that there was a big war in Europe. He hadn't asked for larger appropriations to prepare for war because he saw no chance of getting larger appropriations out of Congress.

(Secretary Baker's testimony in detail—on Page 4.)

N.Y. Herald 1/12/18.

N. Y. Tribune

JANUARY 12, 1918

Army Conditions Are Good, Mr. Baker Again Maintains, Despite Senate Criticisms

Secretary Defends Equipment Actions at Heated Session—Scheme to Retain Mr. Eisenman in Department's Employ Causes Protests from Committee Members.

Herald Bureau,
No. 1,502 H Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., Friday.

Under a constant fire of caustic questioning from the Senate Military Affairs Committee Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to-day steadfastly maintained his defence of the War Department methods in conducting war preparations. Slowly and with deliberation he answered critical questions put to him in rapid succession. Always the answer was defensive and sometimes almost evasive. Throughout the long examination, however, Secretary Baker maintained his poise and air of confidence.

Senator Wadsworth, of New York, charged Mr. Baker with giving military affairs a "rosy hue" when "the country is about to enter one of the most critical periods in its history." Even this stern charge did not upset Mr. Baker, who maintained that his "impression had been one of assurance to the people of the United States that every soldier now in France is properly equipped and every soldier who can be sent to France is properly equipped."

Again Defends Mr. Eisenman.

The old "skeleton" of the Supplies Committee of the Council of National Defence was taken from "the closet" again by Senator McKellar, and for the second time Mr. Baker came to the defence of Charles Eisenman, chairman, who has been criticised severely in the testimony for alleged favoritism in granting contracts.

Senator McKellar began by asking the witness what will happen to the members of the Supplies Committee after it is disorganized, as Mr. Baker testified it will be.

"They will disappear," answered the Secretary. "I understand, however, that Mr. Eisenman will be taken into the Quartermaster Department by General Goethals."

With his ire aroused, Senator McKellar declared:—"As one member of this committee I wish to go on record as protesting against the employment or commissioning of Mr. Eisenman by the government."

"Your statement will be weighed," replied Mr. Baker.

"The revelations before this committee are such that I do not think he should be further employed by the government," interjected Senator McKellar.

Upholds Clothing Contracts.

"I have been in fairly close observation of Mr. Eisenman's work," said Mr. Baker, "and I may say that his zeal and desire to serve the government have been very patriotic."

The Social Welfare Committee, which passes on contracts made for the manufacture of army clothing, also was subjected to fire. Senator Wadsworth said he understood that several New York firms of large capital and equipment had not been allowed to work on army clothing by the Social Welfare Committee.

"That is probably true if they couldn't meet the requirement of the committee," Mr. Baker said, adding that the hygienic standards set up by this committee must be maintained.

Senator Wadsworth, who was particularly active in the inquiry to-day, led Mr Baker into the field of artillery preparation. He stated that testimony already offered showed that the Ordnance Department had stopped the manufacture of guns for which it had ammunition and had taken up the manufacture of large cannon for which it has no ammunition and for which no ammunition is now being made in this country.

"The artillery programme is a question of productive capacity and defence theory," Mr. Baker said. "General Crozier will change his artillery programme to conform to the defence theory of General Pershing wherever the productive capacity makes it possible."

Admits Artillery Shortage.

"In view of the shortage of artillery and machine guns do you think your statement that 'the rush needs' are satisfied is correct?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"Yes, in the sense that every soldier we have in France or we can send to France is equipped either by purchase or manufacture," was the reply.

"I was talking with a high officer from Camp Upton this morning," Senator McKellar said, "and he told me his camp had no artillery or machine guns."

Mr. Baker smiled.

"If he means they haven't as many as they need," he said, "he is accurate; if he means they haven't any he is inaccurate. In that connection I want to say that if we had rushed artillery manufacture from April 1, we could not have by now supplied sufficient artillery for all of the men in camp. By the time we get what we now think we need, we will need more."

Clash Over Browning Guns.

Senator Hitchcock and Mr. Baker became confused over the question of machine guns. Senator Hitchcock, criticising the Ordnance Department for delaying the manufacture of machine guns until the Browning gun was perfected, declared his remembrance of the testimony was that there would be no considerable supply of Browning guns until 1919.

"Oh, quite to the contrary. We will get quantity production of Browning guns in February," answered Mr. Baker. Mr. Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, then did some telephoning and brought back a report that Browning guns would be manufactured at the rate of 1,000 a day in October. Senator Hitchcock declared this conflicted to an "astounding" degree with the testimony of General Crozier, and Mr. Baker promised to give an authentic report made for the committee.

Senator Chamberlain wanted to know about the promotion of officers. He said that he understood regular army officers of recent classes in West Point are receiving commissions higher than men who had graduated previously.

"In time of war seniority is wholly impossible," Mr. Baker said. He explained, however, that officers of the regular army transferred to National Army or National Guard units still maintain their status regarding seniority in the regular army despite their temporary assignment to other divisions.

Senators insisted that Mr. Baker's statement regarding supplies was misleading to the country, even though unintentional, and gave the public a wrong impression of conditions. Senator Weeks declared it had "lulled the country to sleep." In response to questions Mr. Baker said General Pershing is short of motor trucks.

Shortages in this country below estimated needs of February 1 he summarized as follows:—Saddles, 50 per cent; saddle blankets, 40 per cent; canteens, 40 per cent, with large deficiencies of pistols and cartridge belts, as well as small arms ammunition.

Mr. Baker will resume his testimony to-morrow, when the subject of cantonment construction will be taken up.

Baker Differs From Crozier About Guns

Estimates of Secretary and Ordnance Chief Show Wide Variance

Supply Sufficient "For Men at Front"

Shortage in the Camps Is Frankly Admitted by Cabinet Officer

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Just before the hearing closed to-day Secretary Baker placed before the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, estimates on the prospective deliveries of Browning machine guns, which were so much larger than the estimates furnished a few days ago by General Crozier that members of the committee exclaimed about them.

The estimates had just been obtained by telephone by the Assistant Secretary of War from General Wheeler, acting chief of ordnance. They were placed in the hands of Senator Hitchcock, who had been asking Mr. Baker questions based on the belief arising from General Crozier's testimony that the Browning gun would not be available in quantity until late next fall.

The new estimates were not made public, but where General Crozier said only one-tenth of the guns contracted for would be available by August 1, General Wheeler's figures, according to Mr. Hitchcock, showed four times that many guns by that date and a production of Brownings reaching 1,000 guns a day by October.

"I think this is an impossible change in the situation," exclaimed Senator Hitchcock. Secretary Baker could give no explanation as to how the situation had changed since General Crozier had testified. And he was reminded that General Wheeler was present when General Crozier had been before the committee and had apparently been relied upon for information by General Crozier.

Details of Rosy View Demanded of Baker

Mr. Baker was asked by the committee to inquire into the matter more fully and give the committee details upon which the more rosy view of machine gun prospects was based.

Just before this Mr. Baker had been testifying on the machine gun deficiencies and had said some time would have been lost in fitting the Lewis gun factories to make weapons that would shoot American ammunition.

"But nothing like the delay that has taken place in the case of the Browning guns?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"I think that is so," replied the Secretary. That was the nearest he came to admitting that there had been any unnecessary delay in regard to machine guns. He, however, made out the delay to be less than other witnesses had told the committee it would be. He surprised the committee by saying that the Browning guns would begin to be produced in quantity in March. Senator Hitchcock said that he felt safe in saying on the basis of previous testimony that the Browning guns would not be used in quantity till 1919.

Secretary, Surprised, Would Alter Date

"Wouldn't you modify your statement that the guns would come in quantity in March," Senator Weeks asked Mr. Baker, "if you know that the manufacturers themselves had testified before this committee that they would not begin to get guns until April or May?" Mr. Baker seemed surprised and said he would.

The general manager of the Colt Company had testified that his company would "begin" to have the Browning guns in April. Another manufacturer had put the date as May. These two concerns are about the only ones, outside of the makers of the Lewis guns, which have had any experience with manufacturing machine guns in this country. The mystery of the sudden improvement in the machine gun situation will be cleared up when Mr. Baker takes the stand to-day.

The committee succeeded for a moment to-day in breaking in upon Mr. Baker's testimony. They seized upon his statement yesterday that "the initial rush needs of the army had been supplied." Mr. Chamberlain wanted to know how Mr. Baker could say that, in view of the conditions at the cantonments. Mr. Baker said he was thinking only of the men sent to France. The Senators insisted that his statement was likely to deceive the country and create a false impression that conditions were better than they were. Mr. Baker maintained his position that there was no camouflage about his statement, but that "initial rush needs" plainly referred to France.

Senator Says Nation Gets False Impression

Senator Wadsworth said, "I don't agree with you. The words give the country the impression that the situation is rosy, that everything is fine. Frankly, I don't think it is. We are in for the greatest crisis the nation has ever known. The artillery programme is not nearly big enough. Men go to France without knowing how to use rifles or artillery till they get there. I don't call that meeting rush needs."

That was the nearest the committee came to confronting Mr. Baker's general statements with the specific facts.

The committee is tired of the investigation and wants to get through. There is no especially good cross-examiner on it. It labors under the disadvantage of not knowing as much of the actual truth as the witness does, and the witness is an unusually alert and quick-minded man. It is not a situation which makes for much more than a superficial inquiry.

The Republican members of the committee tried to lead Mr. Baker over 1916, when Ambassador Gerard was warning the Administration of coming trouble with Germany and the administration was busy getting itself re-elected on the "kept us out of war" basis. Naturally the War Department was not making preparations for the war that has now come. Mr. Baker would concede that, in view of what had taken place, it would have been better to have bought guns in 1916, but he would not concede that any fault rested upon the Administration for not foreseeing the war. The favorite answer of the executive department head is that it is all the fault of Congress. Congress could see, said Mr. Baker, just as well as he could that there was a big war in Europe. He hadn't asked for larger appropriations to prepare for war because he saw no chance of getting larger appropriations out of Congress.

(Secretary Baker's testimony in detail—on Page 4.)

N.Y. Tribune
Jan. 12 1918

4

"Men at Front Supplied," Baker Tells Senators

Secretary, Unruffled Under Severe Cross-Examination, Surprised When Told His Figures on Guns Vary From Those Given by Ordnance Chief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Deficiencies in army equipment were the subject of sharp cross-examination of Secretary Baker before the Senate Military Committee to-day.

For three hours the War Department head was under rapid fire questioning, both from Democrats and Republicans, who frequently by word and gesture expressed disapproval of conditions disclosed. Sometimes they flatly disagreed with the Secretary's assertions, and pointed to testimony previously heard to contradict him.

Apparently little ruffled by the vigorous quizzing, Mr. Baker, admitting and further detailing certain shortages, reiterated his formal statement of yesterday that supplies are substantially adequate for "initial rush needs."

Committeemen insisted that his statement was misleading to the country, even though unintentional, and gave the public a wrong impression of conditions. Senator Weeks declared it had "lulled the country to sleep."

Secretary Baker explained that what he meant when he spoke of adequate supplies was that all troops who go abroad to actual fighting are and will be amply equipped. In response to questions, he said General Pershing was short of motor trucks.

Summarizes Shortages

Shortages in this country, below estimated needs of February 1, he summarized as follows:

Saddles, 50 per cent; saddle blankets, 40 per cent; canteens, 40 per cent; with large deficiencies of pistols and cartridge belts, as well as small arms ammunition.

Statements of the Secretary that quantity production of the new Browning machine guns would begin next month were sharply challenged by Senator Hitchcock, who said the Secretary's figures were four times greater than General Crozier's, and that the discrepancy was "astounding." Secretary Baker promised further examination of the differences.

Failure to prepare for war was brought up by Senator Wadsworth, and Secretary Baker insisted that needs for preparedness in 1916 were as obvious to Congress as to the executive branch. Events since, he conceded, would have made larger military appropriations advisable.

Mr. Baker left the stand early to attend a Cabinet meeting. He will be back to-morrow for further cross-examination.

A letter modifying his testimony that shoddy had not been used in navy garments was received during the day by Chairman Chamberlain from Paymaster General McGowan, of the navy. When before the committee the rear admiral said no shoddy had been used. Through investigation since he had testified, he wrote to-day he had found that a comparatively small order had been given for overcoats, containing 35 per cent of shoddy, as specified for army garments by the supplies committee of the Council of National Defence.

When Secretary Baker's examination was resumed to-day Chairman Chamberlain said there were fears for powder production.

Powder Situation Satisfactory

"The situation is satisfactory, and I think supplies are and will continue adequate," replied Secretary Baker.

Senator Wadsworth asked about the Board of Labor Standards, which, testimony has said, has pacifists and Socialists among its members and is requiring new specifications in army cloth contracts which will reduce production.

"I know their character and expert qualifications well," said Secretary Baker in defence of the board.

Senator Wadsworth said the board's requirements were so rigid that production of army garments is being delayed.

Any delay is slight, Secretary Baker said, and the health of factory workers is an important consideration.

"I must disagree with you that the delay is slight," said Senator Wadsworth.

Senator Wadsworth said a witness had testified the board's contract standards threaten to cause strikes and require employers to receive labor leaders. He thought labor agitators would stir up trouble.

Mr. Baker denied knowledge that any considerable number of contractors were refusing to execute contracts because of the new labor standards.

Senator Weeks thought the board had too large and very drastic powers, but Mr. Baker contended the board's functions are purely advisory. Chairman Kerstein, he said, was a Boston business man, Captain Krensi an army officer and the third member, Florence Kelly, a social welfare worker.

Senator Weeks challenged the statement that the board was only advisory, and complained of the multiplicity of new and special boards and committees.

"Persons with business are passed along from corridor to corridor and building to building trying to find the right Federal agency with which to do business," said the Senator.

Turning to artillery, Senator Wadsworth assailed the ordnance bureau for not continuing the manufacture of French 240-millimetre guns, instead of proceeding with the manufacture of American 9.5 guns, none of which have been delivered and whose ammunition is not interchangeable with the French.

Secretary Baker said he thought, but was not sure, that the department was making the French type, and promised to give further information.

"There has been no explanation yet given the committee," said Senator Wadsworth, pounding the table with his fist.

Senator Wadsworth asked whether, in view of the shortage of artillery and machine guns, the Secretary's statement that there were sufficient supplies "substantially for rush needs" was correct.

"Yes, perfectly, as I understand it," said Mr. Baker. "Our rush needs are satisfied."

Secretary Chamberlain asked Baker how he could say that when cantonments were short rifles and machine guns and artillery.

"I mean that we have sufficient for the men actually engaged in fighting."

"You mean, then, that there is enough for men in France," said Senator McKellar.

"Yes," said the Secretary.

Enough for Actual Fighting

"Your statement that we have substantially enough gives a wrong impression to the country, when we have only enough for men actually in the fighting, and not for those in training," Senator Wadsworth interjected.

"I agree with Senator Wadsworth," said Chairman Chamberlain, "that your statement gives a wrong impression to the country. It was not your purpose, but it is its effect."

"What I meant to say and what I want the country to understand," Mr. Baker replied earnestly, "is that all the troops in France will be adequately equipped with artillery and arms."

"Probably," observed Senator Chamberlain.

"I have assurances to that effect," Mr. Baker insisted.

"The statement leaves the impression that the situation is a rosy one, and that we have all the artillery we need," said Senator Wadsworth. "I disagree. It is not an accurate description of the situation."

Mr. Baker insisted that his statement regarding adequacy of ordnance for "rush needs" was substantially correct. He admitted that ordnance was needed for training men in camp. Time needed to train men in France, he said, will give time to increase ordnance supplies.

Senator Weeks cited the general ordnance shortage at Camp Bowie, Texas, testified to by Major General Greble, commandant.

Shortage Corrected

"You have given the impression that every camp has enough rifles," Senator Weeks observed. "How can you conform that to the statement that there are no requirements of artillery?"

"I didn't make that statement," said Mr. Baker.

"You gave that impression."

"I said 'initial rush needs' are filled," explained Mr. Baker.

"But you ought to define your statement; it gives the country the impression that every need in the camps is supplied," said Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Baker said rifle shortages since General Greble reported had been substantially corrected.

"It would have been very fortunate if we could have gotten machine guns sooner," he added.

"Is there any reason why 1,200 should be held in storage?" asked Senator Hitchcock, referring to testimony by General Crozier to that effect.

"I didn't know that," said Mr. Baker.

Reverting to delays in machine-gun deliveries, Senator Hitchcock deplored tardy contracts for Lewis guns and Mr. Baker rejoined that a large production of Browning guns would begin in February.

This aroused Senator Hitchcock.

"That isn't so," he retored sharply, slapping his hands together at the Secretary. "We won't have a large quantity before 1919 in actual use. We haven't one now."

"We have nine," Mr. Baker suggested, smiling. Seriously, he added that production was being speeded up and that his latest information was that quantity production of the Browning guns would begin in February.

Senators Hitchcock and Weeks both called the Secretary's attention to testimony of General Crozier and manufacturers given contracts for the Browning gun that production in quantity would not begin before April.

Such testimony, Secretary Baker conceded, would be most reliable.

Secretary Baker's formal statement of yesterday regarding army preparedness, Senator Weeks declared, would "unintentionally mislead the country."

"The country," said the Senator, "should not be lulled to sleep by a general statement of facts that do not exist."

During the rapid cross-questioning the Secretary was apparently serene, puffing a cigar and answering all questions calmly.

Secretary Baker said he "not surprised" at the machine-gun shortage reported at Camp Bowie, in view of the general machine-gun situation. Senator Weeks said that witnesses declare machine-gun units are "practically throwing their time away" by not having guns for practice.

"I think you should give this your immediate and earnest atention," Senator Weeks said.

Reveals Other Shortages

Secretary Baker added that on January 5 there was a deficiency of 50 per cent in saddles, 40 per cent in saddle blankets; plenty of horses are on hand, but there is a small shortage of mules; canteens are about 40 per cent short of February 1 needs; small arms ammunition is short, with production increasing, and motor vehicles are short in Europe and in camps. Standardization of motor trucks had delayed supplying cantonments.

"Why, nine months after war, are there no rolling kitchens; isn't that unreasonable?" demanded Senator Weeks.

"I can't answer that," Mr. Baker replied. "I suppose it is because the training units are not in the field and do not need rolling kitchens. I have not had one single complaint regarding food."

"When are these camps going to have all the supplies they need?" Senator Weeks demanded, pounding his fist on the table.

"No comprehensive answer can be given to that," Mr. Baker replied, adding that he would give a detailed forecast.

Returning to the question of purchases by the supplies committee of the Council of National Defence, Secretary Baker said:

"The process is being stopped, and I think it is stopped now."

"What becomes of the committee?" asked Senator McKellar.

"It will disappear," replied Mr. Baker, adding that Vice-Chairman Eisenman will be commissioned or placed on a salary with the reorganized quartermaster general's office.

Eisenman Denounced

"I want to protest against employment of Mr. Eisenman because of developments in this committee regarding Mr. Eisenman and Mr. Kaplan," said the Senator. "While Mr. Eisenman may be equipped, the revelations before this committee, in my opinion, show that Mr. Eisenman should not be retained in any capacity."

Secretary Baker, in reply, praised Mr. Eisenman, his business enterprise and judgment.

"I indorse everything I know he has done," said Baker, adding that Eisenman had saved the government many millions of dollars. He promised to study the committee's testimony regarding Eisenman's services.

When asked by Senator Wadsworth if, in view of the war situation, he regarded the 1916 army estimates too small, Secretary Baker replied:

"In view of what has happened since it would have been wiser for them to have been much larger." He recalled that Congress reduced some items.

"Shouldn't Congress have been asked to give more money?" demanded Senator Wadsworth, pounding the table. Secretary Baker reiterated that events would have justified larger appropriations.

"Did the War Department make vigorous recommendations in 1916 for increase of our whole programme?" asked Mr. Wadsworth.

Congress Also Blamed

Secretary Baker replied:

"As I see it now it would have been better to have asked larger appropriations. But in 1916 conditions were as obvious to you as to us."

"Scarcely so, you had the military information," Senator Wadsworth replied.

Senator Hitchcock again brought up the machine gun question and pointed out that the War Department's latest estimates showed that July 1 deliveries of Browning guns will be four times larger than General Crozier's estimates given the committee.

"This is astonishing, impossible and entirely out of joint with contract delivery specifications," said Senator Hitchcock, "I would like the deprepancy explained."

Mr. Baker said that more factory facilities have been secured.

"No, that is not possible," Mr. Hitchcock replied. "All factories equipped to make machine guns have ben given contracts."

Secretary Baker said the new figures he had secured by telephone were of "prospective deliveries" and said he had no personal knowledge of the conflict between his and General Crozier's estimate.

"Gneral Crozier said he couldn't hope for one-tenth of deliveries under contracts before August 19," Senator Hitchcock insisted.

Mr. Baker's examination was not concluded to-day and, because he desired to attend a cabinet meeting, the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

95

ESTABLISHED 1836
PUBLIC LEDGER
GEORGE W. CHILDS

Philadelphia, Monday, January 14, 1918

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Too Much for One Man?

SECRETARY BAKER'S sense of humor must be deficient or he would never have given it as a reason for opposing the creation of a Secretary of Munitions that the job was too big for one man. For under the existing arrangements, and even under the plan of reorganization which he outlined to the Senate investigating committee on Saturday, Mr. Baker was and will remain the one man in whose hands is placed the final responsibility for the discharge of the greater part of the functions which would be confided to a Secretary of Munitions. Not only is this the case, but the Secretary of War is charged with the raising and training of the armies that are being sent to Europe, the provision and transportation of supplies and the other manifold duties of the War Department. Why he should imagine that the labor that would be imposed upon a Secretary of Munitions would be greater than that under which he is now struggling is one of those things which members of Congress will want to find out.

From present indications, the Senators now engaged in investigating the methods adopted in the war preparations are determined to find this out for themselves and are not disposed to take Mr. Baker's word for it that he is capable of accomplishing efficiently and satisfactorily not only nearly all that would be expected of a munitions chief, but a great deal more besides. Of course, it is only fair to remember that a Secretary of Munitions would have to look after the arms and ammunition for the navy as well as for the army and for the aircraft corps that is being created, but the fact remains that the needs of the army are by far the greatest, and it is in meeting these army needs that the major part of existing delays and deficiencies has been experienced. The weight of expert opinion at Washington appears to be decidedly against Mr. Baker's view of how the present emergency can be best met, and there are indications that in this instance Congress will break its rule of deferring to the judgment of the President and his Cabinet as to ways and means and that it will cut the tangle of red tape and circumlocution which has retarded the production of munitions by putting the power and responsibility for this department of war work upon shoulders unincumbered with other duties.

Mr. Baker's Testimony

Washington dispatches have emphasized the fact that in his appearances before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs Secretary Baker made a clever witness. It may be conceded that he showed considerable finesse in meeting and deflecting charges of inefficiency, in minimizing delinquencies in organization and preparation. The general impression he gave was that of lawyer-like adroitness in bolstering up a dubious case.

But this is the sort of an impression that Mr. Baker could least afford to make. The present is no time for window dressing, for putting the most cheerful face possible on disquieting appearances, for handing out to the public that "reassurance" which it is wrongly supposed to be seeking. The public wants knowledge, not "reassurance." It prefers the truth, even though it may be unpalatable, to an optimistic version of the truth. By lightheartedly representing the work of the War Department as a marvel of intelligent management, as all that could have been expected under the circumstances, the Secretary has repelled public sympathy. He has also seriously impaired the reputation which he had built up as a man who was modestly and earnestly striving to rise to the height of the great responsibilities thrust on him, and who apparently realized how much more would have to be accomplished before the War Department would be really up to its task.

There was no modesty in the claims which Mr. Baker put forth on the witness stand. There was no proper sense manifested by him of shortcomings, past and present. And that was unfortunate. The country did not expect Mr. Baker to be a miracle man. It realized dimly the vast handicaps under which he has been obliged to work. It sensed in a vague way the utter insufficiency of the old regular army organization. It knew that the two years granted us for preparation for war—the two years from May, 1915, when the Lusitania was sunk, to April, 1917, when war was declared—had been practically wasted, so far as the development of an army was concerned. It was disposed to be charitable; it would have given a full measure of charity and of sympathy to a Secretary who was willing on the stand to confess inadequacy in achievement, to admit frankly the errors of the past and the bungling of the present and to promise to profit to the full by the lessons of our unhappy experiences.

That would have been a broad-minded and ingratiating attitude to take. It would have disarmed criticism and inspired confidence. But Mr. Baker seemed to think that even a cautious admission of inefficiency—inefficiency almost inevitable under the circumstances—would alarm the country. For the sake of "reassuring" the public he preferred to champion the "miracle man" theory—a theory which breaks down wherever it is subjected to the rude test of reality.

In a matter like making war there can be no miracles. Before taking office and for a long while after taking office the Secretary of War seemed to adhere to Mr. Bryan's belief that 1,000,000 men would spring to arms within twenty-four hours after war was declared. Down to the day when the declaration of war was made he was unwilling to go on record as favoring the creation of a real army or of passing a universal service law. Although Ambassador Gerard must have informed Washington many months before of the Kaiser's threats against the United States—of the German government's purpose to settle with us when the opportunity should offer—no genuine preparations for defence were made. There was much delay in starting such preparations even after war came. We are paying to-day the penalties of that negligence, and as one of the men most responsible for the present underdevelopment of our military strength it would have been much more becoming on Mr. Baker's part if he had admitted on the stand his own share of the blame for the present military situation, instead of waving it off with the sprightly generality that the United States would be in better shape to-day if it had begun real military preparation as long as ten or a dozen years ago.

In a great national crisis every man charged with leadership can afford to be a little humble. No American statesman ever showed more humility than Lincoln, who feared praise more than he feared blame (and certainly got a great deal more blame than he ever got praise). A man of large calibre rarely praises himself. But Mr. Baker's testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee was an almost continuous burst of self-praise. And for much of it there was only a very dubious justification.

Many Senators challenged, for instance, the Secretary's claim that the "initial rush needs of the army have been satisfied." This statement was subsequently modified so as to cover only the initial rush needs of the forces in France. But how have those rush needs been covered? The forces in France, as The Tribune's representatives there have shown, are short of all kinds of equipment and supplies. They are dependent on the French for heavy guns, field guns, automatic rifles, bombs, airplanes and gasolene. They are borrowing gas masks from the British. They are relying on French labor behind the lines. They are short on auto trucks and even on commissary supplies. If the initial rush needs of the army in France have been met at all, they have been met by drawing on the resources of our allies to an extraordinary degree. That is not a means of satisfying them which reflects much glory on the War Department. It is itself a measure of needs of our army in France which still exist and are still great, and our large scale borrowing should put us in a frame of mind to make free and frank acknowledgment of our indebtedness to the ordnance and supply departments of other governments.

Mr. Baker has c
testimony an entire
of view. This con
in the answer to t
not he was satisfied
erals Sharpe and C
under the circumst
that possibly coul
optimism carried t
delusion. If the w
erals was the "best
done," then the wor
ment as a whole i
cism. If that be t
stands alone among
For there is no ot
has been able to giv
proval to the work
ment.

The country has h
faith in Mr. Baker's
his comprehension o
lem. His testimony
committee could not
because of the easy
characterized it. It
when one is just beg
armor. How long c
persist in a War De
cherishes the dangero
record of military ac
has been practically f

1723

NEW YORK

New York Tribune
First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations
MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1918

ESTABLISHED 1836
PUBLIC LEDGER
GEORGE W. CHILDS

Philadelphia, Monday, January 14, 1918

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Too Much for One Man?

SECRETARY BAKER'S sense of humor must be deficient or he would never have given it as a reason for opposing the creation of a Secretary of Munitions that the job was too big for one man. For under the existing arrangements, and even under the plan of reorganization which he outlined to the Senate investigating committee on Saturday, Mr. Baker was and will remain the one man in whose hands is placed the final responsibility for the discharge of the greater part of the functions which would be confided to a Secretary of Munitions. Not only is this the case, but the Secretary of War is charged with the raising and training of the armies that are being sent to Europe, the provision and transportation of supplies and the other manifold duties of the War Department. Why he should imagine that the labor that would be imposed upon a Secretary of Munitions would be greater than that under which he is now struggling is one of those things which members of Congress will want to find out.

From present indications, the Senators now engaged in investigating the methods adopted in the war preparations are determined to find this out for themselves and are not disposed to take Mr. Baker's word for it that he is capable of accomplishing efficiently and satisfactorily not only nearly all that would be expected of a munitions chief, but a great deal more besides. Of course, it is only fair to remember that a Secretary of Munitions would have to look after the arms and ammunition for the navy as well as for the army and for the aircraft corps that is being created, but the fact remains that the needs of the army are by far the greatest, and it is in meeting these army needs that the major part of existing delays and deficiencies has been experienced. The weight of expert opinion at Washington appears to be decidedly against Mr. Baker's view of how the present emergency can be best met, and there are indications that in this instance Congress will break its rule of deferring to the judgment of the President and his Cabinet as to ways and means and that it will cut the tangle of red tape and circumlocution which has retarded the production of munitions by putting the power and responsibility for this department of war work upon shoulders unincumbered with other duties.

Mr. Baker's Testimony

Washington dispatches have emphasized the fact that in his appearances before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs Secretary Baker made a clever witness. It may be conceded that he showed considerable finesse in meeting and deflecting charges of inefficiency, in minimizing delinquencies in organization and preparation. The general impression he gave was that of lawyer-like adroitness in bolstering up a dubious case.

But this is the sort of an impression that Mr. Baker could least afford to make. The present is no time for window dressing, for putting the most cheerful face possible on disquieting appearances, for handing out to the public that "reassurance" which it is wrongly supposed to be seeking. The public wants knowledge, not "reassurance." It prefers the truth, even though it may be unpalatable, to an optimistic version of the truth. By lightheartedly representing the work of the War Department as a marvel of intelligent management, as all that could have been expected under the circumstances, the Secretary has repelled public sympathy. He has also seriously impaired the reputation which he had built up as a man who was modestly and earnestly striving to rise to the height of the great responsibilities thrust on him, and who apparently realized how much more would have to be accomplished before the War Department would be really up to its task.

There was no modesty in the claims which Mr. Baker put forth on the witness stand. There was no proper sense manifested by him of shortcomings, past and present. And that was unfortunate. The country did not expect Mr. Baker to be a miracle man. It realized dimly the vast handicaps under which he has been obliged to work. It sensed in a vague way the utter insufficiency of the old regular army organization. It knew that the two years granted us for preparation for war—the two years from May, 1915, when the Lusitania was sunk, to April, 1917, when war was declared—had been practically wasted, so far as the development of an army was concerned. It was disposed to be charitable; it would have given a full measure of charity and of sympathy to a Secretary who was willing on the stand to confess inadequacy in achievement, to admit frankly the errors of the past and the bungling of the present and to promise to profit to the full by the lessons of our unhappy experiences.

That would have been a broad-minded and ingratiating attitude to take. It would have disarmed criticism and inspired confidence. But Mr. Baker seemed to think that even a cautious admission of inefficiency—inefficiency almost inevitable under the circumstances—would alarm the country. For the sake of "reassuring" the public he preferred to champion the "miracle man" theory—a theory which breaks down wherever it is subjected to the rude test of reality.

In a matter like making war there can be no miracles. Before taking office and for a long while after taking office the Secretary of War seemed to adhere to Mr. Bryan's belief that 1,000,000 men would spring to arms within twenty-four hours after war was declared. Down to the day when the declaration of war was made he was unwilling to go on record as favoring the creation of a real army or of passing a universal service law. Although Ambassador Gerard must have informed Washington many months before of the Kaiser's threats against the United States—of the German government's purpose to settle with us when the opportunity should offer—no genuine preparations for defence were made. There was much delay in starting such preparations even after war came. We are paying to-day the penalties of that negligence, and as one of the men most responsible for the present underdevelopment of our military strength it would have been much more becoming on Mr. Baker's part if he had admitted on the stand his own share of the blame for the present military situation, instead of waving it off with the sprightly generality that the United States would be in better shape to-day if it had begun real military preparation as long as ten or a dozen years ago.

In a great national crisis every man charged with leadership can afford to be a little humble. No American statesman ever showed more humility than Lincoln, who feared praise more than he feared blame (and certainly got a great deal more blame than he ever got praise). A man of large calibre rarely praises himself. But Mr. Baker's testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee was an almost continuous burst of self-praise. And for much of it there was only a very dubious justification.

Many Senators challenged, for instance, the Secretary's claim that the "initial rush needs of the army have been satisfied." This statement was subsequently modified so as to cover only the initial rush needs of the forces in France. But how have those rush needs been covered? The forces in France, as The Tribune's representatives there have shown, are short of all kinds of equipment and supplies. They are dependent on the French for heavy guns, field guns, automatic rifles, bombs, airplanes and gasolene. They are borrowing gas masks from the British. They are relying on French labor behind the lines. They are short on auto trucks and even on commissary supplies. If the initial rush needs of the army in France have been met at all, they have been met by drawing on the resources of our allies to an extraordinary degree. That is not a means of satisfying them which reflects much glory on the War Department. It is itself a measure of needs of our army in France which still exist and are still great, and our large scale borrowing should put us in a frame of mind to make free and frank acknowledgment of our indebtedness to the ordnance and supply departments of other governments.

Mr. Baker has disclosed in most of his testimony an entirely too complacent point of view. This complacency is illustrated in the answer to the question whether or not he was satisfied with the work of Generals Sharpe and Crozier: "Yes, perfectly; under the circumstances they did the best that possibly could be done." Here is optimism carried to the extreme of self-delusion. If the work of these two generals was the "best that possibly could be done," then the work of the War Department as a whole is beyond mortal criticism. If that be true, the United States stands alone among the nations at war. For there is no other belligerent which has been able to give so sweeping an approval to the work of its War Department.

The country has had a large degree of faith in Mr. Baker's good judgment and his comprehension of the military problem. His testimony before the Senate committee could not but shake that faith, because of the easy self-sufficiency which characterized it. It is unwise to boast when one is just beginning to put on his armor. How long can public confidence persist in a War Department head who cherishes the dangerous illusion that our record of military accomplishment so far has been practically flawless?

New York Tribune
First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations
MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1918

wrangling, red tape and disorganiza-

The New York Times

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1918.

"ONE STRONG MAN TO DRIVE THINGS."

Secretary BAKER has not convinced the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that his complacent satisfaction with the present conditions and management of War Department business is warranted by the facts. The committee fears that the Secretary's testimony has given the country a false impression of the efficiency of department methods and of the degree of success attained in supplying the army with clothing and munitions.

The country has sources of information quite apart from the Secretary's statements before the committee. Men of affairs who have spent weary weeks in Washington trying to do business with the Government, official and volunteer workers in war service, persons having knowledge of conditions at Washington and in the camps, do not share Mr. BAKER'S contented optimism. There are reports of a feeling of gloom and apprehension at the capital, of a feeling that the business of preparing for war is not under competent management and direction; and there is a pervading fear that calamities and national humiliation will be the penalties of administrative incapacity to make good and effective use of the vast sums Congress and the people have provided.

Senator MCKELLAR asked Secretary BAKER on Saturday whether he would not favor "one strong man to drive "things, to conduct the purchases "and see that equipment was pro-"vided." This was the Secretary's reply: "If you are omniscient and "have an omnipotent man to run "things, you have the ideal." This answer might be objected to as not responsive and not informing, but it was characteristic. The matter is not to be passed thus lightly by. It is a grave one, grave beyond measure, for it involves the safety and effectiveness of American armies in the field, it involves the honor and good name of the country, whose resources of men and money have been pledged by the President to the support of the cause we are fighting for. We have promised our aid to countries already employing all their resources and under a strain of giant effort and sacrifice we have not yet been called to bear. We can fail them, we can fall short, only at the cost of such shame and humiliation as the American people are not used to endure. Our resources are very great, of men we have millions, but what does all that avail if our money is not spent to make soldiers of our men? The need presses, the war will not wait. There is a new and unmistakable anxiety in the words and the tones of our allies as they beckon to us for the promised help of which the necessity has become newly urgent.

The atmosphere of self-satisfaction with which authority at Washington surrounds itself does not extend over the whole country. The people are anxious, growing more anxious. They are not to be put off with the easy insolence of observations about omniscience and omnipotence. There will be an awakening at the capital when they begin to ask, "Why, in all these "months and with all this money, "have you not made us ready for "war"? They will demand an answer. What stands in the way of the naming of the "one strong man to drive things"? Not the national welfare and honor, not the need and interest of the cause we serve.

Where Do We Stand?

There may be a solvent for a muddle, but clearly a Senatorial investigation is not one of them, so far as the War Department is concerned.

If a single tangible, illuminating fact has come out of the grand inquisition we have not heard of it. Cross purposes were developed into one of the fine arts during the inquiry. The investigators were on the hungry scent of a scandal. They got nowhere. They had prepared no scientific line of inquiry. They asked casual questions, fired shots in the air blindly, in the hope of hitting something. There was neither an Untermyer or a Brandeis among them, and they stand now almost at the end of the road, worn, puzzled and baffled.

With his inquisitors in the mood and assuming the role of public prosecutors, it was surely not the duty of Secretary of War Baker to undertake a frank, earnest, candid discussion of the actual conditions in his department; he would have been foolish to have done so. He acted as a witness for the defense, admitting nothing, advancing nothing, "covering up" in so skillful a manner that the Senators found it unprofitable to fence with him. To re-enforce an inscrutable eye he had a cigar smoke-screen and a temper that was armor-plated. He made no attempt to "score;" and he came through the ordeal unscathed.

Out of the fog that has become thicker, rather than thinner, as the result of the Congressional airing, one impression of positive detriment is sweeping over the country—that red tape is still enthroned in Washington, that our war routineers have learned nothing, that we are going to be intolerably slow in getting our forces to the fighting front.

Mr. Baker might have said he had tracked red tape to its lair and intended to strangle it. But he didn't. He did not have the courage to make the admission.

He did not make it clear that the reorganization of the War Department was going to be thoroughgoing. He made it all appear too casual, too much a matter of detail.

HE GAVE NO INSPIRATION FOR THE FUTURE. He was mainly concerned in portraying the immensity of his task, and in defending his subordinates. He let the bad impression remain that he was still "sorting trifles and shuffling generals and tinkering," of making a feeble compromise with red tape, instead of fighting to slaughter it.

On top of all this, comes the announcement that the administration will oppose the creation of a ministry of munitions, which most expert observers, citing the example of England and France, declare to be the one great reformation which must come. We do not pretend to know whether it is necessary or not. But if the administration, as the result of public pressure and agitation in the next few months, finally decides that a ministry of munitions is required—what will be the effect on the country? Will it then be possible to prevent a radical upheaval in Washington?

America Fails Her Unprepared Army 3,000 Miles Away

Expeditionary Force in France Ill Shod, Ill Equipped, Still Borrowing Stores, Guns and Ammunition from Allies---Breakdown in Supply Service from Washington to American Sector Abroad.

(NOTE.—Caspar Whitney, traveler, writer, explorer and one of the best-known war correspondents in the world, was a member of the Hoover Commission for Relief in Belgium until the United States went to war with Germany. In December last he joined the staff of the New York Tribune and went to France as general correspondent. He was so affected by conditions there that on his own initiative he returned to bring to the American people an uncensored message that would not wait. This is the first of several articles. The purpose of printing them is threefold. Light is curative. Truth is compelling. The mind of a great democracy requires to be moved.—Editor.)

By CASPAR WHITNEY.

Written for the New York Tribune and The Washington Herald.

I have come back from France so impressed by the gravity of the situation, for us, for our allies, that I do not restrain the patriotic fervor which swerves me to plain speaking, in the hope that our people may the more quickly comprehend the conditions on which the timely recommendations of the House Commission are founded, and understand the imperative need—

For supporting the President and Congress in the endeavor to eliminate bungling in our war preparations;

For insisting upon the replacement of incompetence and red tape with efficiency and clear vision in the main arteries of our war-making machine;

For trying to realize to the full the depth of their own responsibility for this hour of disquieting revelations.

It is helpful to recall that two years ago Gen. Leonard Wood told a Congressional investigating committee, quite as frankly as has Col. House, of the deficiencies in guns, equipment and supplies of all kinds—only to fall victim to the politicians who could not bear the truth, and bring down on his head the wrath of bureau and chiefs and the raging criticism of pacifists and pro-Germans.

The people then ignored his ample and repeated warning, his unceasing and urgent advocacy of preparedness. If now the significant and searching House recommendations—implied as well as explicit—shall fall on ears equally deaf, if now the criticism of basic faults of system be viewed merely as "unfriendly"—then will America fail in her duty toward her allies and the toll of your sons and brothers and fathers in France, oh! complacent people, will be heavy and distressing.

To take lightly these House recommendations, with all they indicate of past failure, or to judge frank comment as inspired only by "unfriendliness" will be to augur ill for our troops and their chances.

Unless the reorganization now making for the business of war reaches to the very fundamentals, regardless of "age, condition of mind or previous servitude" of incumbents and traditions along the way, the price of our experience in France ere the bloody tale compel recognition is destined to be beyond present reckoning.

There is for us now but one consideration, pertinent or tolerable—viz., the care and the effectiveness of our fighting force in France, that we may fulfill our obligations to our allies and to our soldiers.

Half measure will not suffice; the trouble is too deeply seated. Switching incompetents from one office into another will not repair bungling. When the lives of our men and the success of our cause are the issue there can be no doubt of the course we should take.

In such spirit it is that I approach this dutiful though distasteful piece of writing, trusting its genuineness may lead to an awakened activity of our people and thus to the efficiency without which we cannot wage this righteous war to a successful conclusion.

The Lucky Red Cross.

It is a jolt to hear American efficiency, as represented by the U. S. A. supply and transportation service, referred to in France as a "joke;" but it is a severer jolt to discover the multiple causes which have given it currency.

For five months, at the date of which I write (December 25), the American troops had been in France, and the showing of its supply and transportation service is as follows:

Five days advance rations.

Shortage of shirts and ponchos.

No reserves of heavy shoes to replace the lighter ones, which were not adapted to service in France and have not worn well; or of clothing which is not warm enough, and, as to overcoat, ill suited to trench work.

No rubber boots, and already a few cases of "trench feet," that strangely crippling development of this war, are appearing. Trench feet—and we as yet only playing at war!

No hats. There were really sixty-five.

No woolen socks, except those furnished to the hospitals by the Red Cross.

No machine guns or reserves of rifles.

No artillery save that got from the French, and much of the rifle and all of the artillery ammunition drawn from the French and the British.

No labor with which to complete cantonments — French soldier labor having been loaned for those already built—and permanently establish the line of communication between the sea and the American sector.

And with the army thus suffering through supply and transportation shortage, I found the warehouses of the Red Cross in France comfortably stocked (although an entire train load of provisions had just been sent to Italy) with beans, rice, condensed milk, canned beef and some sugar, for the service of their canteens in the French army (where they are doing fine and needed work)—and motor truckage enough for their requirements. Each buys in the same market; each is 3,000 miles from its base; each dependent on the same trans-Atlantic service. The government, through its quartermaster department, has, of course, advantage in the open market or in the bid for cargo space; but the Red Cross is managed by business men on business principles. That's the answer to the otherwise incomprehensible situation of the army being without reserves of needed supplies, while the Red Cross has full warehouses, though it is furnishing 25,000 meals a day through its canteens.

Four-fifths, or, in round numbers, 4,000,000 of the automobiles of the world, are in the United States and are made here, the annual output being valued at approximately $1,000,000,000.

Three months after the arrival of the first division in France there were substantially no trucks for transport service, or automobiles, except a job lot of second-hand cars, which had been picked up here and there at long prices. Then came a certain number of 1 1-2 ton trucks. These wholly inadequate carriers—of a class long since discarded by all the armies of the world in favor of the more practical and more economical 3 and 5-ton type—are still the main reliance of our army in France.

Of motor trucks of all kinds the army had in the first week of last month (December) a carrying capacity of 1,600 tons, whereas its minimum requirement is 5,600 tons—a shortage of 4,000 tons after six months in the army of the nation which builds more automobiles than all the rest of the world!

Meanwhile, $18,000,000 worth of automobiles have been ordered from Italy.

For this exhibit lack of shipping is made the excuse, yet government employed steamers of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burden have arrived from America at French ports with half their carrying capacity unfilled, or in some cases occupied by articles not needed at this time, as, for example, hospital beds, of which there are accumulated enough for real war. And all the while the Red Cross has been filling its warehouses from the same source as that of the army, over the same waterway, in the same bottoms!

If there was any preliminary preparation for the reception of troops during the interval between our declaration of war and their arrival in France it was neglible. The men were dumped into France, and to a large extent upon French hospitality, with no intelligent forethought of the needs in housing, provisioning, transportation or reserves of supplies which a division or more requires.

When the Rainbow Division arrived "somewhere in France" five months after the First Division, the men packed their first supplies into their camp on their backs.

The Same As In 1898.

Until the stimulating House recommendations came to bid us hope, we had advanced not a great way in the business of going to war beyond Cuban campaign days, when only a merciful Father held in check the storms that would have driven our supply ships to sea and left the men

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Jan. 14/18

THE WASHINGTON HERALD. M

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

on shore with not another day's rations.

Then, as now, the causes were the same—red tape, lack of business men and business methods for a business job; the results were the same—all-round inefficiency, delay, confusion, breakdown in the supply service.

Q. M. D. Responsible.

Our success or failure to do our part alongside our allies in this war for human rights, the very lives of our sons and brothers whom we have sent to battle, rest upon the quartermaster's department, upon the foresight and energy of its bureau heads, and the swift, unceasing operation of its transportations and supply service. There is no department in any army so important.

The feeding, the transportation, the equipping of a great army is a business job for men of wide vision and large business experience such as no army officer of a non-military nation ever gets or ever could get under normal conditions. We have the same blundering, the same loss of time and effort as in 1898, but with this great difference, that in 1918 they may cost us opportunity and life. It is then but the commonest of common sense that the business end of an army be placed in the hands of business men—as Great Britain finally found it necessary to do—and that the best of the high-grade business brains with which the United States is plentifully supplied—and the choice of which the President may have for the asking—should direct the work. We have translated the Washington circumlocution office to France; we have made the quartermaster's department in France which, in subordinate places has some capable, energetic and youngish men of business experience, an annex to Washington with its crossroads grocery store methods and its ancient and honorable personnel.

The Typical Instance.

The sorry, shameless story of the machine gun is the story of the supply and trnsportation service in France today.

In August, 1916, Congress appropriated $12,000,000 especially and specifically for the purchase of machine guns, and placed the sum at the disposal of the ordnance department. But it was not until our first division was already in France, in June, 1917—ten months later—that the first steps were taken by the chief of the ordnance department, Gen. Crozier—according to his own statement—to get the guns which three years of terrible carnage had demonstrated as being the most useful of all the arms for the soldier in the trench. With the world struggling for freedom through the hellfire of such battles and our entrance imminent—it is an amazing story, paralleled only by that of the months' wrangling in the Shipping Board over the respective merits of wood and iron at the cost of irremediable time, while the world's boats were being sung daily and the world's food endangered.

We are somewhat in the position as to general officers that England was at her beginning, and we must do (and the House recommendations give encouragement that we shall begin to do) what England did, only we must not wait so long to do it, unless we want to subject our soldiers to a Gallipoli with its heroic ghastly record, or a Neuvechapelle, where the British lost thousands and the chance for a distinct and much needed victory.

France and England withdraw their officers too old for the new game. At a recent dinner to an American Congressman in a British sector there was not an officer over 45 years of age, and four brigadier generals under 36.

France is no place for officers who are too old to learn, or too firmly fixed in their notions to do so. They should be brought home. As Gen. Sibert said in my presence: "It is an entirely new game, and its up to us boats were being sunk daily and quick," exclaimed another more outspoken officer in the group.

Misplaced Spirit.

Perhaps an incident, amusing to me at least at the time, and one not likely to cause court martial by my relating, will in a small way illustrate the mental processes of this narrow visioned type.

Going into the Paris garage of the local United States army quartermaster, and, finding it out of commission and presided over by a single sergeant, a member of the Red Cross transportation service asked the nature of the trouble.

"Ah, we fired all them Frenchy chuffers because we couldn't understand what they said, and now we're up against it for English-speaking ones who savy the mechanism of this bunch of bum foreign cars."

Incidentally, the English-speaking chauffeur in France cost in wages almost half as much again.

To learn this war game, exacting and scientific to a degree never dreamed of, demands men young and eager, and at the mental and physical top of their capabilities.

"We have had to cut red tape to spare the lives of our poilus," said the War Minister of France to me a few days ago. "England has done so, and America will find that she must also." Red tape is the unionism of the government service; it is standardizing influence "going down," which throttles ability and levels all departmental effort to the lowest instead of the highest standard of efficiency; and for the red tape which stultifies normal intelligence, commend me to the brand which tradition in the army has imposed upon the medical service, where medical reports can reach medical headquarters for action only after making the long, slow passage through the line—that is, from commanding officer of the regiment to commanding officer of the brigade, then to the division, then to headquarters, and thence to medical headquarters.

By illustration, I cite one case where it took two and one-half months—not days or weeks, but months—for the report of a medical officer—a colonel and the ranking medical officer in France at the time—to arrive at medical headquarters.

As this urgent report, with its constructive suggestions, dragged its tortuous way toward headquarters the soldiers it concerned were without proper housing and clothing, and a number of suicides from home sickness and depression resulted.

England had the same efficiency destroying system at the beginning of the war, but soon was forced to change for the good of its men. The Italians in the Libyan campaign suffered under a similar method and promptly saw the wisdom of abolishing it in order to conserve an excellent condition of mind and body in their soldiers. Today in the British, French and Italian armies medical reports go through medical officers to medical headquarters and no line officer can delay or stop them.

Secrecy between a people and their government is a mischievous element in national life. Lloyd George told England in one of his stirring speeches not very long ago that a nation which is not virile enough to hear the truth about itself is not a first-class power.

Borrowing from France.

Nine months ago we entered the war. Today we are giving no land aid to our allies in a military sense, while we are drawing on them for our equipment essentials of which they have no surplus to spare us easily.

Talking with French officers on this subject, I asked if they could spare the guns and ammunition and gasoline they were giving us. They answered: "What will you? You must have them; your army has none; we must let you have them so long as we possibly can; we do our best; it is reducing our reserves; we have no ample surplus; we hope you will quick-be able to bring your own supplies."

We have made high promises, there has been large talk of our potentialities, but our actual showing thus far is incompetence in the outfitting and purchasing and forwarding departments of our quartermaster; and wrangling, red tape and disorganization, which are responsible for our present inability to furnish our soldiers with machine guns, rifles, ammunition, ordnance and suitable clothing. ly be able to bring your own supplies."

It is a lamentable breakdown and the cause of much disquiet in France, not only for its disappointment in our widely heralded efficiency, but for the further sacrifices it suggests as likely to cost her.

It is not too much to say that our failure to equal our allies' natural expectations of this great, wealthy, industrial nation is answerable for the very grave situation which makes the coming six months as critical as the first six months of the war.

With ample warning and time for preparation, with unlimited manufacturing facilities, untold wealth and the models and counsel of Great Britain and France to guide us, we should have put our men afield with the very best possible equipment, instead of which we have sent them to trials of body and spirit, of endurance and patient courage such as men never have met before this war—with an equipment in some respects the least practical, the least comfortable and serviceable.

The efficiency and organization upon which we plumed ourselves and for which the world took us at our word, have been conspicuously absent so far as the proper equipment and maintenance of our little army in France is concerned.

Is Their Bigness?

We have voted great sums for the war and made huge programs, but not yet as a people have we risen above selfish individualistic ambitions for comfort or power or profit. Democracy, narrowly viewed, makes for individualistic development to individualistic rewards. It is for us now in the face of menace and the call of our allies in our ears to show if we can merge the individual into united effort for the state and for the cause on which hangs the fate of the very democracy by which we live and prosper.

We must prove big enough to rise to this need, else we shall be too late next spring in France, and so justify Germany's estimate of us.

Some of us, through the press, are still patting ourselves on the back over what "we have done;" but it behooves us to be modest before the great deeds, under greater handicaps than ours, of England and France and Canada and Australia.

We have not organized ourselves as well as France did at her beginning; we have not shown the thorough workmanship of the British. Unprepared England two and one-half months after the declaration of war stopped the Huns at the Yser—at great cost—but stopped them, and saved Calais and probably the war. Unprepared America nine months after coming in and six months after reaching the front, is still considering the problem of supplies and the line of communication.

"Slow" Old England has, beaten Young America in speed, efficiency and organization!

That very shrewd student of human nature, M. Clemenceau, said the other day in response to the question whether he considered it wise that people should be taken into the confidence of government: "I believe self-governing people fight better when they have full knowledge of the actual situation."

The American people, in full knowledge of the portent of this hour, must demand of their Congress and its appointed committees speedy fulfilment of the tasks intrusted to them by the people and their President.

A democratic government goes no faster and no further than the people who constitute the government insist. It is the temper of the civic population that propels or retards a great effort such as we are now called on to make.

The People's Part.

It is up to the people to recognize their failures and make now their demands:

That the seniority which keeps inefficiency in the army and disloyalty in the Senate be effaced.

That Senators and Representatives abandon politics for patriotism and get behind the President.

That red tape be cut clear of the medical and all departments concerned in the prosecution of this war.

That top heavy and ineffective committees be abolished or remodelled.

The people are behind their President, whose present attitude reveals an understanding of the character and the size of the task upon us, and whose well chosen words breathe the spirit of a stalwart patriotism and a grim determination to fight this fight through to a victorious and a just and lasting peace.

We must get on a war basis; we, the people, individually as well as collectively, must strip for war, else we shall fail.

And if we fail, sooner or late Germany will be in our ports.

Clev. News. M 11

M'ADOO BOOM SPOILS DREAM OF OHIO DEMOCRATS

Say Baker and Cox Are Now Being Sidetracked as 1920 Presidential Possibilities.

By John T. Bourke.

Those Ohio Democrats who not long ago were dreaming dreams that War Secretary Baker or Governor Cox might be the next candidate of their party for President are viewing with apprehension born of despair the movement which they fear is being directed toward the nomination of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo by the powers that be at Washington.

The only element in the Ohio Democracy that seems inclined to continue the fight to capture the Buckeye delegation to the Democratic national convention for a favorite son candidate is that which espouses the cause of Senator Pemerene. The Pomerene boosters show no signs of taking a back track because of the McAdoo movement.

Ohio Dems Peeved.

Baker and Cox supporters are complaining that all other Democrats aspiring to the presidency have been given an insurmountable handicap by President Wilson putting "everybody's business in the hands of his son-in-law, Secretary McAdoo." McAdoo's swing through the country making liberty loan appeals, they say, gave him the opportunity of getting in touch with the people. Here are the tasks McAdoo has been given by the President that puts him on a pinnacle from which he can look down on the other presidential aspirants:

The work of directing the treasury department of the United States, the work of directing the railroads of the United States, the chairmanship of the shipping board that directs sea transportation, and the work of supervising the federal reserve bank system and the federal loan farm board, and of being chairman of the international high commission.

"No man in history ever directly controlled more power," is the complaint of the despairing leaders of Baker and Cox organizations.

Needed---More Confidence Less Fault-Finding

By CHARLES H. LINVILLE.

OUR country has been at war with Germany for a matter of nine months, during about eight months of which time little or no public discussion or press comment relative to military or naval matters has been indulged in—reason assigned: publicity being of interest and profit to the enemy. This edict, promulgated at Washington, being generally accepted by loyal people, they were satisfied to wait and refrain from giving expression to their thoughts and feelings. Latterly, however, a premature spirit of doubt and unrest appears to have arisen, engendered by the many recent Congressional inquiries and investigations, until the tendency seems to be a rush from darkness into light, and everybody wants to know everything.

The writer, a simple-minded layman, freely admits his inability to satisfactorily understand the real and true condition and cause for this terrible world calamity into which his country has been suddenly drawn. He realizes the stupendous and herculean task set for the European powers; he knows that Germany and France have had it 40 years in making, where adjoining and nearby countries must naturally have been interested and concerned, necessitating through diplomacy and intrigue, as well as armed forces on land and sea, a safegurd for their future welfare.

An intervening distance of some 3,000 miles of water, the Monroe Doctrine and other fancied barriers had lulled us into a false sense of security, permitting us to go along for almost a century without much thought of impending danger, certainly with little or no preparation for that which suddenly confronts us. As far back as the present generation can remember, at each session of Congress we had advocates of no army or navy, a little army and navy, or slightly larger ones, usually terminating in letting them alone. During all this time we have grown by leaps and bounds, until today commercially, industrially and financially we are a mighty nation, second to none.

Now the great task of preparing for war is thrust upon us and we enter in. How shall we do it? Calmly, systematically and thoroughly, as a unit without political, religious or racial division, upholding the hands of our President and his advisers, doing as they bid, giving when they ask, loyally trying to serve them, praising success, condoning error, minded always to go forward with but one object before us—to do our best to help win the war? Or shall we become hysterical, critical, captious a fault-finding, interposing obstacles, being grudgingly driven forward? In other words, do we want a war behind us as well as before us? This latter is what Germany desires. Her pro-German propaganda is attempting it. Why not nip it in the bud before we become Russianized?

Many German subjects left the Fatherland, coming here to escape tyranny, autocracy and military slavery. Patriots like Carl Schurz and Franz Siegel fought our battles for freedom; their descendants and followers are with us in numbers; they are our tried and true countrymen, and can assist us in ferreting out their misguided brethren, traitors to a country to which they owe their very all. The bridge blowers, plant wreckers and spies should be hanged without ceremony. But we should not stop with Hans and Fritz, who are but poor, ignorant and deluded tools of the rich and prosperous propagandist. This cowardly vermin has for years intrigued and connived at our undoing. They, along with food profiteers and army grafters, should be given short shrift.

There must not, there shall not, be division. We who are Republicans, many of us in the past devoted followers of Theodore Roosevelt, forget our politics for the time being, and are to a man supporting our President and his Administration, forgetting past differences and loyally vying in rendering duty to our Government, be it for weal or woe. Such feeling should inspire us. Once those in command at Washington realize they have our undivided support and that we are solidly behind them, they can perform their work fearlessly and unfettered, producing results.

We are not interested in why and how each branch of the service is performed. All we ask for is results. Secretary Daniels need not tell us why a number of freight trains were held up for several days to permit the passage of a train said to be carrying seven anchors, the vessels for which they were intended not as yet laid down in the yards. He has probably found seven other vessels on which to place them, and they are now out at sea. We are told that after six months not a single fighting aeroplane is ready for service.

This may be true, and it is also probably true that, owing to standardization, the many parts of these wonderful and intricate machines are being made in a dozen different factories throughout the country, timed to be finished and assembled at a given place. When the army wants them they will be there. It is the business of Howard E. Coffin, the Curtisses, Wright brothers and other successful technical men to attend to this matter. Have they failed? And is it time for the college professor and learned lawyer to knock?

These men who are publicly criticizing the Administration doubtless know more of such affairs than the writer, but they can have no greater interest in the proper conduct of the war, mine being personal as well as general, with a son in France, perhaps in the thick of the fray. I want him, along with our other men, to be properly fed, armed and led. I willingly pay for it—if necessary, would fight for it—but I realize the Government must have time and opportunity, and I willingly concede it. If, after a reasonable time, it fails, we can then consider other methods and means.

England, now our mentor, spent two years in preparing. Her trained men are here to gui[illegible]s away from shoals and pitfalls. We need not fear a collapse of our aviation program, for it has been carefully thought out and planned. Shoes are no longer made by cobblers in the old-fashioned way, nor are aeroplanes built singly. If they were, ours would never enter the war.

Then, again, we are told of delays in gun building, rifles, machine guns, etc., rival manufacturers are permitted to publicly air their grievances, politicians are encouraged to become interested and an attempt is made to hinder the Ordnance Department. American small arms have for years led the world. Give our manufacturers the proper orders and they will have them ready when the men are. In clothing and supplies we are working wonders. Remember, our Allies have been drawing largely on us for such things for the past three years. At the beginning of the war cotton sold for 6 cents. It is now around 30 cents, due to the enormous demand. Wool and silk have likewise advanced and textile industries have been working under forced draft. Now comes a hurry call for cloth to outfit 2,000,000 men. Within a few months half the requirement is supplied, the remainder ready on time. And last, but not least, is food, the great essential, without which all would fail. If in God's bounty He sends us fruitful seasons we will produce it in abundance sufficient for our own use, with ample for our Allies. In addition to the above enumerated we are supplying ministration to the destitute and homeless and sick and wounded through that great and wonderful organization, the Red Cross.

Apparently the most serious problem confronting us is transportation, both by land and sea. Solving the first may soon be looked for, but the latter, owing to submarine menace, with delay and time necessary in order to build ships, is the most difficult nut to crack. Patience, aid and encouragement given this industry will solve it.

In conclusion, I beg that you will not think that through my ignorance, trust and hope I indulge in boasting. Such has never been my failing. Indeed, I am usually overcautious, being of mediocrity, and, knowing my limitations, I usually err on the side of safety. I cannot, however, be blind to the wonderful work my country is doing. Remember, we are young among the nations of the world. Enlightened Europe was wont to sneer and laugh at us, belittling our efforts. We have gone along pursuing the even tenor of our way until, after three years of such horrible war as never was known on earth or dreamed of in hell, mighty Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium look longingly to us for succor and salvation from the fiendishness of the hellish Hun and the bloodthirsty Turk.

Prompted by our duty to God and humanity, we enter in, believing it to be a battle for the right, as against our enemy's motto "the battle to the strong"; but if so be it, we shall have both. In it lays within the power of every man, woman and child within these United States to so will it. Let our Christmas thanks be to God for our noble and beautiful country. Then let us gird up our loins for a New Year pledge and resolution: "The army and navy." Let us give every effort of our minds and bodies, every bit of earthly possession, to help win the war and to continue this country, cradled by Washington the land of liberty and proclaimed by Lincoln the land of the free.

Christmas Eve, 1917.

THE EVENING SUN

Published Every Week-Day
by The A. S. Abell Company

Entered at the Postoffice at Baltimore as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

CITY AND SUBURBS BY CARRIER.
Morning, Evening and Sunday, 15 cents a week.

SINGLE COPIES AT NEWS STANDS IN BALTIMORE AND SUBURBS.
Morning, 1c. Evening, 1c. Sunday, 5c.

ELSEWHERE.
Morning, 2c. Evening, 1c. Sunday, 5c.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES BY MAIL.
Payable in advance.

	Morning.	Evening.	Sunday.
1 month	50c.	40c.	25c.
3 months	$2.75	$2.25	$1.2[illegible]
1 year	$5.00	$4.50	$2.50

OUT-OF-TOWN OFFICES.

Washington	716 14th street
New York	Times Building
Chicago	Tribune Building
Detroit	Ford Building
Buenos Aires, Argentina	Lavalle 341

Circulation of THE SUN in November.
(Average Net Paid Daily.)

	1917.	1916.	
Morning	100,433	104,455	4,022 Loss.
Evening	73,780	62,936	10,844 Gain.
Sunday	106,729	97,561	9,168 Gain.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1917.

Confidence In Uncle Sam.

If anyone had predicted a few years ago that Government control of railroads would boost their securities, he would doubtless have been looked upon as a lunatic. The reason, of course, is confidence in the Government. The bond and share holders believe that they will be justly dealt by, that the financial needs of the roads for buying equipment and for improvements will be supplied, and that the roads will not suffer in value.

The almost unanimous approval of the President's action and his appointment of McAdoo as Director-General of the roads is little short of astonishing. Whether the roads will ever be under private control again will depend largely, if not wholly, upon Mr. McAdoo's management. If he can make the roads serve the public efficiently and, as has been prophesied, save hundreds of millions by eliminating wasteful competition and unnecessary expenses, he will greatly have strengthened the argument for Government ownership, which is already being talked of in Washington.

So far as we know, Government control in England has been a success, in wartime at least. Let us hope we will be able to do as well.

Here's Happy Days, Uncle Woodrow! May you live to be President of the Federation of the World!

10 From R.S.B.

The Globe
And Commercial Advertiser.

THE WAR DELAYS.

Few persons are competent to give judgment as to sufficiency or insufficiency of the defense yesterday submitted to the Senate committee by Secretary Baker. We know of no newspaper which is warranted in expressing any unconditioned opinion.

On the one hand, it is admitted that the War Department has done a great work—that, beginning with practically nothing in April last, the secretary says, a new record has been set in raising and equipping a great army. On the other hand, it is conceded by the secretary that many mistakes have been made. Which should we do—gaze at the dome of St. Peter's as a whole, or, getting out a telescope, should we search for flaws in the construction? It seems better on general principles to look at the mass rather than at details. Yet it seems an extraordinary thing that the War Department waited for the formal declaration of war before attacking in earnest a task that was long clearly foreshadowed.

For the delay in getting troops to Europe it seems established that the fault is not with the War Department. At all times more men have been ready to go up gangplanks than there were gangplanks to receive. But in ordnance there was grave deficiency. For cannon and machine guns we have been compelled, and are still compelled, to draw on the factories of Europe, whose output is needed elsewhere. No adequate explanation has been given for the failure of General Crozier's bureau to clear the ground for preliminaries before our entry into the war. Such matters as the determination of type should have been settled in advance. Nor can it be doubted that the quartermaster's department, in its dealing with the uniform problem, which the country was equipped to take care of, was slothful.

Nevertheless, the good to come from muckraking the war preparations does not appear. The loyalty and the zeal of the secretary of war are not questioned. He has learned many things, it may be assumed, in the last nine months. To put in another green man, unless of exceptional qualities, would mean another period of education. To install another public man of a conventional type would hardly be in the interest of speed.

The weaknesses of Secretary Baker were in lack of executive experience, lack of special knowledge, and lack of prestige. Dealing with an uneasy and intrusive congress and dealing with the swivel-chair bureaucrats who are nominally his subordinates, he was compelled to manœuvre for team play instead of being able to command it. Colonel Roosevelt, a rough and rude gentleman who does not refrain from the use of a disciplinary big stick when the big stick is necessary, seemed needed on the preparation job, but the President did not share this opinion, and his judgment must be accepted. To force Secretary Baker out merely to get another Baker in will scarcely energize the War Department.

Washington Jan. 10/18
U. S. Rifle test made
Bar[illegible] at inquiry

America Has Broken All Records in Raising Army, Asserts Secretary Baker

SENATE WAR PROBERS GET FULL REVIEW OF WAR MOVES

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped, or trained so quickly," as the present American army, Secretary Baker today told Senate military probers, investigating his department.

Pointing to the fact that in nine months all branches of the army had grown from 9,524 officers to 110,856 officers, and from 202,510 men to 1,428,650 men, he answered his critics with a broad gauge outline of work accomplished—a work which he held to show the "splendid effectiveness" of the American people.

American accomplishments, he said, are such as to depress German morale "when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but has actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine."

Camp Health Better.

Health in camps is rapidly improving; the clothing shortage is practically met; the death rate is lower than in civil life; further increments of the army "can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported," he declared.

All this, he added, had been accomplished without serious industrial dislocation; the spirit of the army is high; it is well fed; all kinds of guns are available "for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918;" and "great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated."

Baker did not answer criticisms in detail in his preliminary statement. As for the ordnance department, he pointed to lack of experts available, and to tremendous expansion required at the start of the war.

Tells of War Council.

The war council, he announced, will add army officers and men from civil life from time to time. Reorganization of the ordnance branch is well under way, while the quartermaster branch is undergoing shifts in which army men and civilians will be utilized.

It was anticipated, too, that Baker would take occasion to discuss his plans for centralizing purchases and supplies. As for the Council of National Defense and the War Industries Board, he felt they had filled important niches.

Baker asked the co-operation and advice of the military probers, but without apology for shortcomings, he said, in conclusion:

"Can See Situation."

"We can now see the entire situation. The initial rush needs are substantially supplies. The technical corps have been expanded, and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines. The co-ordination of ally needs with our own purchases has been effected. An agency exists to prevent conflicts and to adjust those which cannot be prevented.

"By the co-operation of all interests and all people in the country, the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers.

"More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible.

"That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays goes without saying, but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking, and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

Figures Show Progress.

Massing figures to show the American progress, Baker suggested to the committee, inferentially, that they had dwelt on details, which, though important, obscured the bigness of the task done.

"The death rate in our forces in the United States," Baker said, "from mid-September to the end of December, averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home." Aside from deaths due to measles and its complications (pneumonia chiefly), the rate was 2 per thousand per year, and Baker held out the hope that with improved clothing and health conditions the 7.5 rate would be lessened.

Turning to the ordnance branch, he pointed to the necessity for developing trained officers, enlarging the working force, building new structures, modifying designs and plans to conform to latest war experience. Expansion, too, had made the quartermaster branch problems difficult.

Eager to Profit.

Secretary Baker's statement follows:

"I am glad to lay before the committee and the country certain facts with reference to the War Department's work. Not all of it is new to you, but it is well to have some underlying facts freshly in our minds at times when the consideration of details, however important in themselves, might otherwise obscure the real progress made in the central task.

"The War Department is eager to profit by all helpful criticism, and I thank the committee for the inquiries which it has made and for the co-operation which it is giving and will give in making our preparaton increasingly adequate and speedy.

"On the 1st day of April, 1917, the regular army comprised 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service, approximately 3,723 officers and 76,713 enlisted men; and the reserves, 4,000 enlisted men. There were also at that time approximately 2,573 officers in the reserve, but as these were on inactive duty they cannot properly be considered in estimating the strength of the army of the United States at that time. On the 31st day of December, 1917, the regular army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men; the National Guard of 16,031 officers and 400,900 enlisted men; the National army of 480,000 men; and the reserve of 34,675 officers and 72,750 enlisted men. I nother words, in nine months the increase has been from 9,524 officers to 110,856 officers; from 202,510 to 1,425,650 men.

Six Times as Great as in '98.

"During the war with Spain, the army of the United States at its maximum aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war.

"The total number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized by this nation.

"Substantial part of our military forces has been selected by the operation of a draft law, the execution of which has demonstrated both the economical and the efficient way of selecting soldiers. The law itself was drawn, its execution carried to a successful conclusion, and the theory of the law, novel to our people, explained and made popular because of its demonstrated fairness both in plan and execution.

"For the training of officers two series of training camps were held, from which about 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life. This number in nearly equal times as great as the number of officers in the regular army on the first day of April.

Sixteen Cantonments.

"For the training of these soldiers, sixteen cantonments have been built, costing $134,000,000, with an average profit to the contractors of 2.98 per cent.

"These cantonments contain water and sewage facilities, refuse disposal plants, laundries, storehouses, barracks, exchanges, postoffices, and practically all necessary conveniences, comforts, and safeguards for soldiers. The health of the men in training in them is beyond comparison better than that of any similar number of soldiers in our history.

"The death rate in our forces in the United States, from mid-September to the end of December, averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home. Aside from deaths due to measles and its complications (pneumonia chiefly), the rate was 2 per thousand per year, and Baker held out the hope that with improved clothing and health conditions the 7.5 rate would be lessened.

"On the 1st day of April there were 347 officers in the quartermaster corps. On the 1st day of January, 1918, there was a total of 6,431 officers.

"On the 1st day of January, 1918, nearly $2,000,000,000 of the appropriations had been obligated by contracts or disbursements.

"This business involved accounting, determination of standards, prices, quantities, the creation of new manufacturing facilities, the substitution of materials for insufficient supplies, diversions of labor, the creation of storage warehouses, and difficult and often embarrassing questions of land and water transportation.

"In the woolen goods section alone the co-operation of over 300 mills was involved, and the following items give some idea of the extensive character of the operations: There have been purchased over 10,000,000 blankets, 20,000,000 yards of overcoating, and over 20,000,000 yards each of shirting flannel and sulting, involving an expenditure of over $345,000,000. In cotton goods the department had contracted for 250,000,000 yards of various cotton clothing.

"Further idea of the size of purchases in this department will be conveyed by the following figures:

Purchases to December 29, 1917.

Winter drawers	25,000,000 pair
Winter undershirts	21,000,000
Woolen gloves	11,000,000 pair
Wool light-weight stockings	31,000,000 pair
Wool heavy-weight stockings	21,000,000 pair
Shoes purchased for delivery to January 1	10,000,000 pair
Shoes purchased for delivery January 1-June 1	10,000,000 pair
Cots	2,100,000

"The Quartermaster General's Department in the Supply Section alone made 4,650 contracts, covering 142 different kinds of articles and aggregating a money value of $800,000,000.

Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

"The Aviation Section of the Signal Corps on the 1st day of April, 1917, consisted of 65 officers and 1,120 men. On the 1st day of January, 1918, it consisted of 3,000 officers and 82,120 men.

"This division of the War Department was charged by Congress with the expenditure of an appropriation aggregating, for 1918, $744,000,000, or five times the 1915 appropriation for the entire War Department.

"The Engineer Department, for which in 1917 $53,000,000 was appropriated, was charged by the 1918 appropriation with the expenditure of $390,000,000 or about 700 per cent increase.

"There have been organized, trained and equipped technical troops of forecters, stevedores, and railroad corstruction and operation men, aggregating about 120,000, many of whom have been operating in France for some months.

Much Construction.

"All of these departments have been obliged to construct various buildings, storehouses, railroads, barracks, repair shops, ordnance plants, terminal facilities, both abroad and at home, many of these being made necessary by the fact that the field of their operations is in two countries 3,000 miles apart.

"Each division has been obliged to send officers to France, to receive officers from foreign countries to compare data and information, to review designs and to design fresh supplies, and all this concurrently with its task of training and expanding its own organization.

"The figures given above are selected almost at random as illustrative of the magnitude of the operations of the War Department. The following results have been achieved:

These Are Results.

"1. A large army is in the field and in training; so large that further increments to it can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported.

"2. The army has been enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the industries of the country.

"3. The training of the army is proceeding rapidly, and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete, and reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind—including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles, and small arms—have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France, and are available for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918.

"4. A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

"5. Independent lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction in France.

"6. Great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated.

Size and Speed.

"7. No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped, or trained so quickly. No such provision has every been made for the comfort, health, and general well-being of an army. The health report for December, for a variety of reasons, became suddenly less favorable than for the preceding months; but the unfavorable conditions have been met and improvement is already apparent.

"I state the foregoing conditions of the War Department's problem, and some of the results attained, for two purposes. In the first place, the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the man power and the material power of the nation in a great cause; and, second, our army in France under General Pershing and our allies are entitled to have the benefit resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but has actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine.

"I make this statement fully aware that there have been produced before the members of this committee some expressions of doubt, difference of opinion, and disapproval. The War Department has spent eight months hearing similar expressions, analyzing them, correcting the conditions out of which they grew, perfecting its organization to prevent their recurrence; and all the while driving on to the accomplishment of the main task.

Work Appreciated.

"My military associates and I appreciate the work which this committee has done, and will value suggestions from the committee as a whole, from its individual members, and from every other patriotic citizen which will enable us to carry on this work more effectively and more rapidly.

"In the foregoing statement there are two exceedingly significant figures, namely: That on the 1st day of April the ordnance department consisted of 97 officers and the quartermaster general's department of 347 officers, while they now, respectively, comprise 3,044 and 6,431 officers. There was no ready trained body of men in the country who could have been selected suddenly to assume the highly technical and specialized work of these two divisions. Men of somewhat similar training had to be chosen, and the nucleus of officers already in those corps had not only to carry forward the expanding operations of their departments, but be trainers and teachers to their new associates. As the work proceeded, subdivision and resubdivision became possible.

"On December 15, the questions of initial supply and organization of personnel had been substantially disposed of, and I was, therefore, in a position, as I had not been previously, to announce a general reorganization, already carefully studied, which accomplishes the following results:

War Council Created.

"1. Created a war council, upon which General Crozier, General Sharpe, General Weaver, General Crowder, and the chief of staff have been designated to sit with the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of War, and to which council men of capacity, either from the army or from civil life, will be added from time to time. The purpose of the council is that its members, being free from the burdens of detail administration, can take a large supervisory view of all questions of organization and supply, and give to the Government the highest value of their talents and experience.

"2. Under General Wheeler, with the advice of his military associates and of industrial experts, the machinery of the ordnance department is being thoroughly reorganized in preparation for the new phase of its work upon which it is now entering. Its several operations will be conducted under the direction of officers already in the service who are now in a position to give their entire energies to their administration, or by men especially chosen from civil life because of their experience and capacity.

"3. The quartermaster general's department is in process of similar reorganization and subdivisioning under General Goethals, who enjoys the unique experience of having worked out at the Panama canal problems of transportation and supply of a magnitude never until now approached in the history of our government. Here also the efficiency of the department is being strengthened by the calling from civil life of men of the highest capacity to administrate certain of its great subdivisions.

New View Possible.

"A new view of the work of the Council of National Defense and of the war industries board is now possible.

"The Council of National Defense is, of course, an advisory body without executive power. Its members have severally the powers of their respective departments. The purpose of the council, however, was a reconciliation of conflicts and a survey of the national needs and resources. This purpose it has served, and is serving. The general munitions board and its successor, the war industries board, with their committees, were organized by the council for the following purposes:

"1. Assign priorities as among the several departments of the Government and the allied governments in their demands upon the industries of the country.

"2. Advise as to supplies of materials and labor.

"3. Advise on questions of price.

"4. Secure industrial and labor cooperation.

"5. Avoid enhancement of prices, confusion of industry, exhaustion of labor, and generally to prevent all avoidable evils which might result from the speed and magnitude of the new operations.

"To these objects it was admirably adapted, and it has accomplished a great work. Two things which have not happened are as impressive as the things which have happened when one recalls the possibilities involved.

"We can now see the entire situation. The initial rush needs are substantially supplied. The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines.

"The co-ordination of ally needs with our own purchases has been effected. An agency exists to prevent conflicts and to adjust those which cannot be prevented.

Nation Organized.

"By the co-operation of all interests and all people in the country the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible. That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays goes without saying; but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking, and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

Latest in Aerial Photography

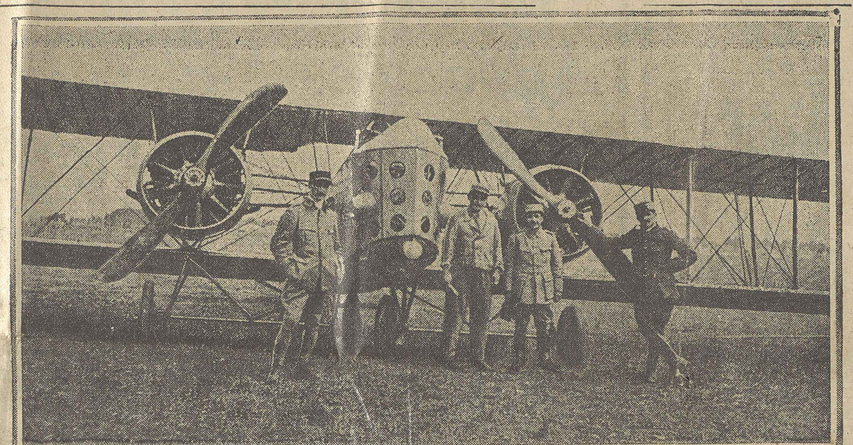


Photo by International.

Photography has never developed as it has since the world war began, and most of the development has been prompted by war's necessity. At the beginning most of the powers believed that the terrain could not be accurately photographed from aeroplanes, and for some little time no effort was made to correct this belief.

When it was discovered that this belief was incorrect, the progress made in aerial photography was rapid. This is emphasized in the above photograph, which shows a Maorane Sainiel biplane with its two machine guns. The motor is so arranged that it will take absolutely accurate photographs of enemy positions and every detail is brought out with a distinctness that is astonishing.

NEW U. S. RIFLES ARE BEST MADE, BAKER TELLS INQUISITORS

(Continued from First Page.)

testified that it would be February 15 before all the men had rifles."

"And I have letters to prove the men haven't all got rifles today," said Senator McKellar.

"I don't want to stress the point," said Baker. "I think it's relatively unimportant."

Criticism Unjust.

"That's a point on which many men and civilians don't agree with you," said Chamberlain. "The criticism is made that the ordnance department's delay in changing from the Springfield to the modified Enfield kept rifles out of the hands of the men."

Baker declared criticism of the ordnance department for inefficiency was not justified.

"It isn't inefficient to get something better than you started out to get. The war was not on us. It was in Europe. We had time to make the necessary changes to get a better rifle. Meanwhile we had on hand an adequate supply of modern rifles for all our troops."

"You say the war was not on us," broke in Senator Wadsworth. "It was on us to an extent that made it necessary to send men to France who had never fired a rifle."

Always Green Men.

Baker declared there are always green men in new armies. Replying to Senator Weeks's criticism that "there was too much technicality, too little pep" in getting rifles, Baker said changes made in the rifle to get a better weapon is not a technicality. Weeks said the War Department hasn't taken advantage of the full rifle making capacity of the country even now.

"We could make 15,000 rifles a day," said Weeks. "We are getting only 7,000.

"I again call your attention to the fact that the war was 3,000 miles from our door," said Baker.

"It makes no difference whether it was 10,000 miles or one mile away," said Weeks. "The fact remains that we didn't take advantage of manufacture in this country of a rifle which millions of English soldiers are using satisfactorily."

Because Can't Get Better.

"Because they can't get any better," interrupted Baker.

"Isn't it true that they didn't try to get a better gun, because theirs were thoroughly satisfactory?" asked Weeks.

"It was not thoroughly satisfactory," said Baker. "They've changed their ammunition. The enemy is at their door. They haven't time to improve their rifle. We did."

Senator New asked Baker whether James W. Gerard, then ambassador to Germany, had notified this Government in May, 1916, that Germany planned renewal of submarine warfare.

Baker said if he had received such information he must regard it as confidential and not discuss it.

Stated Publicly.

Gerard states it publicly in his book," said New, "Wouldn't that have been a good time to settle about the kind of rifles were going to have?"

"Te years before wou... have been a good time," said Baker. "You must also remember that in May, 1916, we were relying on definite assurances from the German government that it would not renew U-boat warfare.

"And the word of the German government was accepted against that of our ambassador?" asked New.

Baker replied that Congress and the President evidently relied on Germany's word.

"And so nothing was done by the War Department?" asked New.

"Quite the contrary."

"We used every officer and dollar in studying the European situation," replied Baker.

"But no machine gun was adopted," went on New.

"That is not accurate," declared Baker. "A machine gun was adopted."

"Were steps taken to get the country's manufacturers ready for whatever might happen?" asked New.

"Yes, through the Council of National Defense," answered Baker.

Baker then reiterated his statement that there are plenty of rifles for all men sent to France and for all in training camps. He admitted that some of those incantonments are old-style Krags.

"Would you call a Krag an adequate training rifle?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"General Crozier testified the Krags couldn't be fired because the ammunition was old and unsafe."

"That's the first I've heard of it," said Baker. "In some camps, rifle practice was delayed because rifle ranges were not erected."

AMUSEMENTS

TODAY'S FILM THEATER ATTRACTIONS

CRANDALL'S Theater, 9th & E Sts. TODAY—NORMA TALMADGE in "THE SECRET OF THE STORM COUNTRY." TOMORROW and SATURDAY—KITTY GORDON in "DIAMONDS AND PEARLS."

CRANDALL'S Savoy, 14th & Col. Rd. TODAY—KITTY GORDON in "DIAMONDS AND PEARLS." TOMORROW—HAROLD LOCKWOOD in "THE SQUARE DECEIVER."

CRANDALL'S Apollo, 624 H St. N.E. TODAY—50, PAUL HAROLD LOCKWOOD in "THE SQUARE DECEIVER." TOMORROW—FRANCIS CARLALIERI in "THE ETERNAL TEMPTRESS."

CRANDALL'S Ave. Grand, 645 Pa. Ave. S. E. TODAY—ELSIE FERGUSON in "THE RIDE OF JENNIE DUSTING." TOMORROW—ALICE JOYCE in "THE FETTERED WOMAN" and FATTY ARBUCKLE in "A COUNTRY HERO."

CRANDALL'S American, 1st & R. I. TODAY—DOROTHY GELLY & MONTAGUE MOVE in "THE AWAKENING." TOMORROW—HAROLD LOCKWOOD in "The SQUARE DECEIVER."

THE NEW STANTON 6th & C N.E. TONIGHT Virginia Pearson in "All for a Husband."

PENN GARDENS Pa. Ave. at 21st ALICE THOMAS in "THE INDISCREET CORNIE." Comedy.

LEADER 807 9th St. N. W. TODAY AND ALL WEEK. VIRGINIA PEARSON in "STOLEN HONOR."

LEADER 807 9th St. N. W. ALL NEXT WEEK— ANNOUNCEMENT—Wm. Fox's Million-dollar photoplay, "DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"—First time shown at less than $1.50 prices.

PLAZA 434 9th St. N. W. TODAY, WILLIAM RUSSELL, in "NEW YORK LUCK." TOMORROW AND SATURDAY—EARL WILLIAMS in "IN THE BALANCE."

CRANDALL'S Knickerbocker, 1760 Pa. Ave. at Col. Rd. TODAY and TOMORROW—CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG in "SHIRLEY KAYE." SATURDAY—EMILY STEVENS in "OUTWITTED."

NATIONAL Nightly at 8:20 Mat. Sat., 2:20. Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Production THE RIVIERA GIRL Original Cast Intact. NEXT WEEK—SEATS SELLING HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS The New Musical Comedy TOOT-TOOT!

Fifth Concert Ten Star Series FRIDAY 4:30 JULIA CLAUSSEN The Swedish Contralto Tickets—$2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c. T. Arthur Smith, 1306 G St.

NATIONAL THEATER Friday, Jan. 18, 4:30 MME. LOUISE HOMER Contralto, from the Metropolitan Opera House. Prices: $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1. Boxes, $25. On sale at Mrs. Greene's Office in Droop's, 13th and G. Tues., 4:30 JANUARY 15 Third Concert PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, Conductor Soloist HANS KINDLER—'CELLIST Tickets, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00. Office of T. Arthur Smith, 1306 G St.

UNDERTAKERS

J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY, 332 Pa. ave. N. W. Telephone M. 1235, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FLORAL DESIGNS

FUNERAL DESIGNS Of Every Description—Moderate Prices. GUDE, 1214 F ST. N. W.

HER SON, HUSBAND, GRANDSON, FATHER, ALL U. S. SOLDIERS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan 10.—The daughter of a soldier, the wife of a soldier, the mother of a soldier, and the grandmother of a soldier,—that is the record of Mrs. George W. Hoch, of Canonsburg, near this city. Though family records previous to 1777, when her grandfather was born in Philadelphia, were destroyed in a fire several years ago, Mrs. Hoch says she is positive some of her ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war.

Mrs. Hoch's father, W. W. Leach, served as a Union soldier in the civil war, being a member of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, and took part in many battles, including Gettysburg. Her husband also participated in the civil war, though his part was not as prominent as her father's.

Orlon Hoch, a son, is now in a motor truck company of the army and expects soon to see service in France, while her grandson, George Vance Malone, is in the naval service, being in training at the Great Lakes training station, near Chicago.

And to cap her story, Mrs. Hoch says she was born "within a stone-throw" of Hill Church, founded by Dr. John MacMillan, a church whose pulpit was once occupied by President Wilson's father.

5,000,000 POSTCARDS IN WAR SAVINGS DRIVE

Five million post cards today are on their way into every State, asking immediate information as to the progress of the War Saving Stamps campaign. Weekly reports will be received hereafter.

Indirectly the Treasury has heard encouraging reports of big success in the stamp campaign.

State directors are to collect the data through their State organizations. Postal employes, 300,000 of whom are working for the campaign, will probably report direct to the Postoffice Department.

Ever Try This?

For the nerves, complexion, blood and appetite did you ever have them put a few drops of iron in your "dope" instead of ammonia or lime? Everybody needs iron, it builds you up. Many fountains gladly serve it. Ask for "Ar-Ja."—Advt.

AMUSEMENTS

Belasco Tonight, 8:20—50c to $2.00. The Wondrous Arthur Hammerstein MUSIC PLAY You're in Love By Authors The Firefly, High Jinks, Katinka. Next Week Seats Now Mr. WILLIAM GILLETTE In Clare Kummer's Comedy Triumph "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY"

NEWMAN Travel talks Color Views Motion Pictures SUN. at 8:15 NATIONAL PARKS MON. at 4:00 Impressions of 1917 TICKETS, 25c to $1.00. NOW.

POLI'S THEATER Tonight at 8:15 Matinee Sat. 25c to 50c POLI MUSICAL COMEDY PLAYERS 50 Singers, Dancers, Comedians A Military Musical Comedy "WHEN LOVE IS YOUNG" PRICES: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. The Theater Pays the War Tax. NEXT WEEK Seats Now Selling "MISS WASHINGTON" UP-TO-DATE A Revue of Local Events Special Added Attractions THE GIRL WITH THE MASK Look Out For Some Big Surprises

B. F. KEITH'S TWICE EVERY DAY "A PAGEMAKER"—Post THEODORE KOSLOFF Imperial Russian Ballet ROBT. T. HAINES & CO. Pat Rooney and Marion Bent Seven Other Notable Features Next Week—Lady Duff-Gordon's (Lucile) Fashion Revue, &c. Seats Now.

GAYETY Burlesque De Luxe Fred Irwin's Big Show BILL Next Week—Mollie Williams' Own Show.

STRAND Today, Tomorrow and Saturday Mats., 15c; Eves., 15c, 25c NOTE CHANGE Grace Valentine and James Morrison in "Babbling Tongues"

GARDEN TODAY AND TOMORROW 10c and 15c FLORENCE LE BADIE and H. E. HERBERT In "The Man Without a Country"

LOEW'S COLUMBIA Continuous 10:30 A. M. to 11 P. M. Morn., Aft., 10c, 15c. Nights, 10c, 15c, 25c. NOW PLAYING VIVIAN MARTIN in "The Fair Barbarian"

LYCEUM PENN. AVE., AT 11TH. BURLESQUE The Athletic Girls Twice Daily, 2:15—8:15.

ARE YOU KEEPING PACE WITH THE TIMES?



All History Surpassed in U. S. Army Record

"No Army of similar size in the history of the World has ever been raised, equipped, or trained so quickly, and the health record is beyond comparison the best in our military history."

Sec. Baker in statement made today to Senate Military Affairs Committee

Full Text of Secretary Baker's Statement on Page 3.

U. S. RIFLES BEST MADE, BAKER SAYS AT INQUIRY

Secretary Takes Stand and Vigorously Defends War Department After Reading Statement.

Puffing calmly on a long, thin cigar, Secretary of War Baker today vigorously defended the activities of the War Department under the grilling of Senate military investigators.

After reading an extended statement on the work of the department, the Secretary leaned back, drew a cigar from his pocket, and asked whether the several ladies present objected to smoking.

Assured that they did not, he "lit up."

Senator Chamberlain began questioning the Secretary on the methods of the Ordnance Bureau.

Takes Up Rifles.

Baker replied by taking up the subject of rifles.

"The rifle adopted for the American army is without doubt the best in the world. The Springfield rifle as modified, everybody agrees, is the best in the world."

Senator Weeks broke in, declaring the statement that the Springfield rifle is the best "is very far from the fact."

"Well, of course, I can't talk to everybody in the world," said Baker. "But everybody to whom I have talked has agreed about the rifle."

Chamberlain said one of the serious criticisms against the ordnance department was that it abandoned the old Springfield, and didn't adopt the British Enfield, which American factories were making in large quantities.

Soldiers Rifle-less.

"This criticism," said Chamberlain, "grows out of the fact that men in cantonments haven't got rifles yet."

Baker declared every man in a cantonment who ought to have a rifle has one.

"I think you're wrong about that," said Chamberlain. "General Crozier

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6.)

FRENCH WAR AIMS AT ONCE



PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Echo de Paris announced today that "a collective list of allied war aims would probably be issued short-

TROTSKY PROPHET AMONG SOCIALISTS WHILE IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Leon Trotsky, Russia's minister of foreign affairs, made a deep impression upon how Socialists here during his short ...y in this city. He remained only ...w months—from late in December, 1916, until early in April of last ...—but in that time, while living in ...ury with his wife and two sons ... three-room apartment in the ...ex, he succeeded in interesting ...alists everywhere in his propa...da for a general peace.

"Up Against It."

...otsky was "hard up." Exiled ...m Europe, he arrived in New York ...nless. But his reputation as one ...e most aggressive advocates of ... revolution had preceded him, ... his welcome here was cordial. ...ir workship was the little editorial ...e of the Novy Mir, a Russian ...paper. His only source of reve...e.ns to have been public speak... In all Trotsky lectured thirty ...s receiving never more than $10 ...sure. On that sum he fed and ...thed his family and furnished their ...rtment.

Thomas Seltzer, an active Socialist, ...s among Trotsky's closest friends, ...ing him almost daily.

"I am not at all surprised by Trot...'s rapid rise to power in Russia, ...ecause I know the force of his char...ter, the sincerity of his motives and ...s unusual gifts as an orator," said ...S. Seltzer.

Regarded As Prophet.

"About half of those who met him ...ere," Mr. Seltzer continued, "regard...m as a sort of prophet. He arrived, ...retelling the speedy overthrow of ...e Czar and announcing that his ...ay here would be short because the ...ming revolution would demand his ...esence in Russia.

"He was laughed at a little, but ...all came true, even before the ...ugh subsided. Again, he predicted ...e entrance of the United States ...to the war at a moment when such ... contingency seemed most remote."

U. S. COURSE IN NEXT FEW MONTHS WILL DECIDE HOW GERMANY WILL TAKE TERMS

... America's war work the next few ...onths will determine Germany's at-

Bank

WINK MADE BASIS FOR $10,000 SUIT AGAINST W. R. & E.

A wink is the basis of a $10,000 damage suit against the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

It all started this way: Mrs. Margaret Peck manages the apartment house at 300 Fourteenth street southwest, and one of her tenants at one time was William Gray, a motorman of the W. R. & E., who was brought to the house by Mrs. Peck's husband. The Pecks have a little girl named Evelyn, four years old, and the Grays have a little girl named Lillian, four years old. The children quarreled, and then the mothers quarreled, and as a result the Grays left the house and didn't speak to each other.

Then one day Mrs. Peck boarded a car driven by Wilson Gray. According to Gray's story, she made a remark which called for another from him, and he winked at the motorman with whom he was working.

Mrs. Peck claims he passed a remark derogatory to her character and winked at her. She says it's worth $10,000.

So a suit for $10,000 damages was filed against the W. R. & E. in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Peck, alleging that all this happened on October 15 on a Bureau of Engraving car.

"NEWLANDS PARK" IS URGED BY CITIZENS

"Newlands Park," with a suitable statue as a memorial to the late Senator Newlands, is the object toward which the Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association today began to work.

Members of the association, at a meeting held in the Army and Navy Preparatory School last night, approved the suggestion that the tract of land now known as the "Klingle valley tract," be made into Newlands Park.

The community store, which will be opened in a few days, was the topic of a talk by W. B. Westlake.

The newly elected officers today took up their duties. They are W. B. Westlake, president; David L. Selle, first vice president; L. D. Latimer, second vice president; Dr. D. G. Davis, secretary; R. Y. Perner, assistant secretary, and J. Slater Davidson, treasurer. Jesse P. Crawford and W. B. Westlake were designated to continue representing the association at the Federation of Citizens' Associations.

Mr. Crawford made an appeal that each member do his utmost for suffrage in the District.

Weaver's Explanation of Coal Shortage Here

Here are the reasons for coal shortage in Washington, as given the Senate investigating committee by Fuel Administrator Weaver:

Coal is not coming to Washington in sufficient quantity to meet demands.

Shipments during the present year have been greater than for the preceding year, but have not been sufficient to meet increased demands.

Coal coming to Washington has been promptly distributed.

Dealers, as a class, have not done anything reprehensible.

Some dealers are old-fashioned and they maintain jealousies that in other business have disappeared.

The normal demand for family trade in Washington is 2,400 tons a day.

Washington was short about 2,500 tons for December.

Mr. Weaver told the committee: "I have no authority to bring more coal to Washington. I have, however, repeatedly pointed out to the National Fuel Administration the necessity of bringing more coal here."

(The quantity of coal shipment to Washington is in the hands of L. A. Snead, commissioner in charge of distribution of the United States Fuel Administration.)

Mr. Weaver told the committee real estate brokers had urged the public as a patriotic duty to buy their coal early.

(Former Insurance Commissioner Nesbit advised Washingtonians to buy during the summer. The Federal Trade Commission, starting an investigation of the coal situation here, advised citizens against buying coal at prevailing high prices. It later said that those who had failed to buy would feel the pinch of coal shortage.)

As a solution, Mr. Weaver says he will place the city on a coal card rationing system for the next coal year beginning April 1. He said he would cut each householder's requirements probably 20 per cent. Senator Reed suggested enough coal be obtained to meet needs. Mr. Weaver replied that much coal was wasted.

$572 MORE THAN ASKED RAISED FOR 14 OPPORTUNITIES

Pledges and cash subscribed by Washington people for the fourteen opportunities to cars for families, amounted to $7,800, $572 over the amount asked for, according to the report of J. J. Edson, treasurer of the Associated Charities, made to the board of managers. The surplus, said Mr. Edson today, will be used for special emergencies of these families. One of the many contributions sent after the closing of the subscriptions was $150 from the Chain and Sprocket Club.

Many additional workers were appointed because of the increase in work of the organization, and a call was sent out for workers who are able to put in from one to three hours a day. A vote of thanks was given to the Board of Commissioners of the District by the Associated Charities managers for their co-operation in furnishing the delivery facilities for the coal given to poor families.

The following appointments of additional workers were approved: Mrs. Laura B. Glenn, Mrs. Charles F. Brush, jr., and Mrs. Hortense Shepard.

CHAPLAINS DENY IMMORALITY HAS GRIP ON TROOPS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 10.—Reports of immorality among the American soldiers in France, which have been circulated in the United States, were flatly denied in reports by both Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains, made public today.

The clergymen stated that, in the performance of their duty, they have been compelled to travel considerably among the men, and that "it pleases them immensely to state that they find moral conditions very satisfactory."

The reports add: "The military authorities are vigilantly removing temptation, and the men are honestly trying, with the result that thus far we have a clean army. We are honestly convinced the men on duty in these towns in France are in less danger morally than they would be seeing service in their own country."

WEAVER EXPLAINS COAL SHORTAGE TO HOUSE COMMITTEE

Why the coal shortage in Washington? was the question which members of the Senate subcommittee, investigating the fuel situation, repeatedly put to District Fuel Administrator John L. Weaver when he appeared before them.

Mr. Weaver's replies, summed up, amounted to this:

That the population of Washington in the last year has grown enormously and the consumption here has increased.

That while there has been an increase in the shipments of coal to the capital, this increase has not kept pace with the enhanced demand.

Near Half-Million Mark.

Washington is now a city with a population verging toward the half-million mark. This was the estimate put on it by Mr. Weaver, who is an experienced real estate man. He declared the population had increased 20 per cent since the last census, that the police census in his opinion did not disclose the true conditions and that he believed the population today was 420,000.

With the arrival of more people and the increased consumption by apartment houses, hotels, public utility plants, and the Government, Mr. Weaver held there had been extraordinary demands which, in spite of the fact more coal came in, could not be met.

Unable to Say.

Mr. Weaver was unable to say, however, just to what extent the shipments of coal to Washington had increased in 1917 over the preceding year.

In the course of his testimony he absolved the Washington coal dealers of responsibility for the shortage and from alleged profiteering.

He did not try to conceal the fact there is a shortage and suffering.

Nor did he hold out hope of relief. He told the committee that with the beginning of April Washington would be placed on a coal-card basis. Direct purchases by consumers from dealers are not satisfactory, in his opinion, and have tended to help contribute to the shortage. He estimated coal shipments were about 1,000 tons less daily than needed.

Mr. Weaver, it was disclosed, is helpless so far as getting coal shipped to Washington is concerned. His business is distribution after the coal arrives.

Explaining his plan for a card system, Mr. Weaver said it would begin April 1.

"These cards," he said, "will not be issued to individuals, but for pieces of property. Each piece of property will be assigned a card. In determining the amount of fuel to be thus authorized, it will be necessary to take into consideration the location of the place, whether in city or suburban, the construction of the house, the number of persons dwelling in it, and the amount of coal it has previously taken to heat it."

Can Save 20 Per Cent.

He estimated he could save 20 per cent in coal consumption, and said if a man had been using fifteen tons he would suggest that h get along with twelve.

Senator Reed thought it would be better to produce enough coal so the consumer could get what he needed.

Mr. eWaver insisted large amounts of coal were wasted through carelessness and incompetence of those who tend furnaces.

Describing his functions, Mr. Weaver said:

"To see to the distribution of coal after it has been placed on the tracks in Washington."

He took charge about the middle of October.

"Where was the coal in Washington at that time?" asked Senator Reed.

"In the coal bins of the citizen body, a large part of it, placed there in the summer months," answered Mr. Weaver.

He said dealeers then had little coal, that there are about seventy-five big dealers here and many little ones, that the big dealers do wholesale and retail business.

Mr. Weaver said that early last spring local coal dealers began to send out circulars to customers warning them to lay in coal. He said the Real Estate Brokers' Association urged apartment houses to lay in their fuel in order that deliveries might be made to the people in the winter.

No Data on Stocks.

Mr. Weaver told the committee that he was unable to get any data on the stocks of coal laid in in 1917 and previous years from the Coal Merchants' Association. On the other hand, the railroads cheerfully furnished data as to shipments.

Washington some months ago had 5,600 empty houses and has practically none now, he said.

Asked if the dealers had contributed to the coal scarcity, Mr. Weaver said: "They have not. They have not hoarded."

Car shortage and less production at mines were factors, according to Mr. Weaver.

He denied the dealers had made as much money this season out of the margin of $2.50 per ton which he allowed them as in normal times.

Questioned about higher prices for coal by the bushel, he said he had established a price of 40 cents per bushel, or about $12 per ton, or 45 cents delivered. He did not think a retailer could afford to handle it for less and "make a living."

Mr. Weaver made it clear that in fixing coal prices he had in mind not entirely the public welfare, but enabling dealers to "make a living."

Asked if the dealer distributed coal promptly when they got it, he replied:

Few Exceptions.

"With few exceptions. Some of the older dealers tried to take care of their old customers. The rule I laid down was that they should care for people as they applied for coal. I found dealers refusing to sell to the new man. I issued an order they must care for the new man."

Washington was short about 25,000 tons in December, or about 1,000 tons a day, Mr. Weaver said. The normal demand for family use is 2,400 tons daily. He said he asked for 3,000 tons a day to meet unusual conditions.

In the House, Congressman Campbell of Kansas put responsibility for the fuel shortage right at the doors of Fuel Administrator Garfield and criticised him sharply.

"Greater Values Here---Always"

For Three Days Only We'll Sell Your Choice of Any

Suit or Overcoat

In Our Stock for

$19.75

Many Are Price-Marked at $30 and $35

Here are REAL bargains! We'll match qualities with any store in Washington. You want clothes now that will WEAR, and we'll show you hundreds of the hard-finished Worsteds that "never wear out."

There are styles here to suit every taste—both the ultra-fashionable and the plainer, conservative models. Sizes to fit any figure.

Nearly forty years in this same store prove that our reputation for RELIABILITY is deserved. We'll give you the best clothing BARGAINS in Washington.

Chas. Kaufman & Sons

431-433 Seventh St.

President Wilson Advocates Federal Suffrage Amendment

Congressmen who are calling on the President to ask his advice on the Federal Suffrage Amendment are being told to vote for it

"As an Act of Right and Justice"

The President's commitment to the amendment ranks as a war statement with those made by Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith and the Premier of Canada.

The British House of Commons has passed Woman Suffrage as a war measure by a vote of 7 to 1.

France has found time between Verdun and Cambrai to proclaim, through its Chamber of Deputies, that women should have the vote, "first of all as an act of delayed justice and, secondly, as a move dictated by public interest."

Italy's Prime Minister pledges the municipal enfranchisement of Italian women.

The State Parliaments of five Canadian Provinces have adopted Woman Suffrage, and the newly returned Federal Premier, finding it ridiculous that women should vote in some provinces and not in others, has pledged votes for all Canadian women by act of the Dominion Parliament.

The war has shown Europe the need of Suffrage for women. It has shown America.

Only a Referendum

The Congress of the United States does not possess the power to settle this question; it can only refer it to the Legislatures of the several States. To deny the States the opportunity to act at this crucial time, when Parliaments all over the world are acting upon the question, is to assume an autocratic power utterly inconsistent with American history and precedent. Women who vote and women who want to vote urge the Congress to grant a referendum on the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

National American Woman Suffrage Association
National Headquarters, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue

MR. BAKER'S DEMOCRACY

An Appreciation of the Good Work and Fine Spirit of Our War Secretary

When President Wilson appointed a pacifist and a humanitarian head of the War Department, something like a gasp went up from the country. "Practical" men like Roosevelt ridiculed the choice, and even some of Mr. Baker's old friends felt that it was no place for him. Today every understanding democrat in the land sees clearly enough that it is our supreme good fortune (next to having Woodrow Wilson in the White House) to have Newton D. Baker at the head of our war-making establishment. It is not only that he has given us an army fired with the true democratic zeal and free of those abuses of privilege and swash-buckling that would have been inseparable with a Roosevelt directing the mobilization—an army so organized that the humblest private in the ranks will go into battle fired with something of the spirit of the Commander-in-Chief. It is also that as Chairman of the Council of National Defense he has found the time and the thought and the courage to insist upon the democratic spirit in our industrial mobilization as well. He has established a merit system for the selection and promotion of officers. But he has also insisted upon fair standards of wages, hours and conditions for employes engaged in war industries, and has fostered by every legitimate means the principles of industrial democracy. Months ago he telegraphed to the Western lumber operators an urgent request that they grant the eight-hour day and other concessions — a course that would have frustrated the I. W. W., not by lynchings, deportations and prosecutions, but by correcting the abuses that called the I. W. W. into being. And after months of loss and delay, the lumber operators have adopted this remedy, persuaded at last by President Suzzallo and Dean Parker of the University of Washington. Is a handful of corporation officials and subservient state officers irritating labor beyond endurance in an important distributing center of the Northwest? A telegram from Secretary Baker directs the course of events away from rioting and machine guns and restores peace, pending the arrival of the President's labor commission. There are a score of instances like these.

There is murk enough at Washington—the murk of a Government still too much dominated by property and privilege—by the blind ignorance and the dogged resistance to change that accompany them. There is the dust of scandal over war contracts and other things done in the heat and excitement of our mobilization, things that never will be and never can be done in a better way until certain vicious fundamental principles of ownership and business enterprise are abandoned. But through it all shines the light of the spirit of our two foremost leaders—Woodrow Wilson and Newton Baker. They are executives and doers of deeds and so, sometimes, compromisers, for the present. But they are also harbingers and prophets of a better day. Said Mr. Baker in a speech before the Southern Society in New York that should be printed and widely distributed by the Committee on Public Information:

"And so all wars which have been waged for the prestige of kings or the territorial extension of empires fail in their analogy. There is a quality in this war which evokes a spiritual response and that will be a new kind of cement for the making of a stronger and more triumphant people when it is over.

"We are not fighting this battle alone. I am not even ambitious that the glory of the final conquest should come to us alone. I would far rather have the triumph of democracy the reward of associated effort of democratic peoples everywhere, so that when this war is over neither we nor they can have any monopoly of that virtue, but will be partners in its glory, and so associates in the future progress which is to be made.

"For we must never forget, when we speak of democracy, that it is not an accomplishment, it is not a thing that has been done, but it is a progress; it is a system of growth, and though today we might achieve what our limited vision proclaims to us as the democratic ideal, its quality is such that when we stand on what now seems to us the highest peak of that range, there will be great heights to tempt and inspire us.

"And so, when this war is over, and the crude medievalism which at last brings the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs to confront their fate in the young giant of the democratic spirit; when this contest is over and the David of democracy has dealt with the Goliath of medievalism and autocracy, there will still be work for David to do worthy of his best efforts, and in the accomplishment of it large benefits to the race still remain to be achieved. . . .

"It is a wonderful story, the alignment of the nations which can truly be called civilized, against the ancient medievalism which survives in the heart of Europe. The hope of mankind, so often frustrated, apparently is now to be accomplished. It could not be done in Napoleon's time, in spite of the French Revolution, and its philosophy and its promise, because of what Danton called 'The Allied Kings of Europe.' It could not be done in 1849 because of the Metternichs and the Bismarcks. It could not be done in 1870 because they were still triumphant; but out of the West, out of this youngest and latest and most hopeful of the nations of the earth; out of this young giant, fashioned out of all the peoples, who originate in a new philosophy, little rivulets of it have gone over to other peoples in other parts of the world.

"And now, in the fullness of time, this giant is full grown, and she joins hands with other peoples, who, though older, are yet the children of her spirit, and we are partners now with great nations who have borne for three years heroically the brunt of this struggle, and at the end of it, out of the noise of battle and smoke of the battlefield, there arises the picture of a new fraternity of mankind—the sons and daughters of civilization joining hands to protect the sacred principles upon which the freedom of mankind rests. . . .

"The American people have shot through all their preparations for this war an influence of idealism and morality which is a new thing in the world. About our training camps new conditions have arisen. All sorts of modern, advanced notions with regard to the amusement and entertainment and recreation of young men, in order that they may be virile, strong and high-minded, have been adopted, not because of any particular wisdom in any place, but because of the unanimous judgment and demand of the American people, and so, when our army goes abroad it will be a knightly army, not an army of conquest that expects to come home with a chariot and somebody chained to the wheels and loaded up with material spoils, but an army that is going to live and die for the fine fruits of a high idealism and a purified national morality."

Not since Lincoln's day has any war leader thus sounded the call in an address so lacking in sounding brass—in the buncombe that will be tolerated no longer by the common man—that new sort of common man with his revolutionary habit of measuring all things with the realities of his daily life. How numerous and predominant that species of man is today we have no means of knowing. But he has shown himself in formidable numbers in those industries and those sections where the spirit of the President has been nullified by the acts of men working at cross purposes. And The Public ventures the guess that only as that spirit permeates our Government, only to the extent that democracy is applied at home, is maintained and fostered and extended as a vital, effective, dominant force, will our great enterprise command the requisite popular support. That is why Newton D. Baker is a great Secretary of War in a sense far transcending considerations of mere military efficiency.—The Public.

REPLIES TO CRITICS DETAILING WORK OF WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary Bakes Gives Long and Exhaustive Statement to Senate Committee.

SIMILAR ARMY NEVER THUS RAISED BEFORE

Errors and Delays at Beginning Conceded—Astounding Figures and Comparisons Cover Wide Field.

Secretary Baker today replied to criticisms of his department's conduct of the war, in a long and exhaustive prepared statement presented to the Senate military committee.

Conceding delays and errors of judgment in so vast an undertaking, Secretary Baker epitomized his reply in these words:

"No Army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well being of an army."

Substantial Army Now in France.

America now has in France an army of "substantial" size ready for active service, Secretary Baker told the Senate committee.

Officers and men, he explained, have been trained specially for modern warfare, independent lines of communication and supplies are in process of construction, and great programs have been formulated for the production of new instruments of war.

Arms of the most modern and effective kind, the Secretary declared, have been provided for every soldier in France and are available for every fighting man who can be sent to France in 1918.

Small Dislocation to Industries.

An army of nearly a million and a half men, enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the nation's industries, is now in the field or in training at home and abroad, he asserted. The subsistence of the Army, he continued, has been above criticism, while its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete.

"I state the foregoing conditions of the War Department's problem and some of the results attained, for two purposes," he said. "In the first place the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the manpower and the material power of the nation in a great cause; and, second, our Army in France, under Gen. Pershing and our allies, are entitled to have the benefits resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but has actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine.

Record in History of World.

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well being of an army.

"By the co-operation of all interests and all people in the country, the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible. That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays goes without saying, but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking, and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

Outline of Work of Department.

The Secretary gave the committee an outline of the work of the department and its various bureaus.

"On the 1st day of April, 1917, the Regular Army," he said, "comprised 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard, in federal service, approximately 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserve, 4,000 enlisted men. There were also at that time approximately 2,573 officers in the reserve, but as these were on inactive duty they cannot properly be considered in estimating the strength of the Army of the United States at that time. On the 31st day of December, 1917, the Regular Army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men; the National Guard of 16,031 officers and 400,900 enlisted men; the National Army of 480,000 men, and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men. In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9,524 officers to 100,856 officers, from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men.

"During the war with Spain, the Army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The Army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war.

"The total number already in the military service is on and a half times as large as any force mobilized by this nation.

Operation of Draft Law Success.

"A substantial part of our military forces was selected by the operation of a draft law, the execution of which has demonstrated both the economical and the efficient way of selecting soldiers. The law itself was drawn, its execution carried to a successful conclusion, and the theory of the law, novel to our people, explained and made popular, because of its demonstrated fairness both in plan and execution.

"For the training of officers two series of training camps were held, from which about 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life. This number is nearly eight times as great as the number of officers in the Regular Army on the first day of April.

"For the training of these soldiers sixteen cantonments have been built, costing $134,000,000, with an average profit to the contractors of 2.98 per cent.

"The death rate in our forces in the United States, from mid-September to the end of December, averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home. In 1898 the death rate per thousand was 20.14, or nearly three times as great. Our death rate in the Army during the year 1916, just before the war, was 5 per thousand. Leaving out the deaths due to measles and its complications, our death rate among all troops in the United States since September 1 has been about 2 per thousand.

Vast Appropriations for War.

"For the fiscal year 1915 Congress appropriated for the War Department $158,000,000; for the fiscal year 1916, $203,000,000; for the fiscal year 1917, $403,000,000; for the fiscal year 1918, $7,527,338,716. In other words, taking 1915 as a normal year, the appropriations for 1918 are nearly fifty times as great.

"The regular appropriations made by Congress for all government purposes for the fiscal year 1915 were $720,000,000, or nearly one-tenth the 1918 appropriations for the War Department alone.

"Of the total War Department appropriations for 1918, $3,200,000,000 was for the ordnance department, of which contracts amounting to $1,677,000,000 already have been placed.

"On the first day of April, 1917, the ordnance department consisted of ninety-seven commissioned officers, while now it consists of 3,004 officers, and, in addition, has 26,120 enlisted personnel.

"In addition to the selection and training of this new force, the making of these great contracts, and the follow-up necessary in the manufacturing processes, a continuous study of new weapons and instrumentalities has been kept up, a constant contact kept with trained men abroad studying the operation of ordnance material in battle, and accordingly modifying designes and plans here by reason of observation and experience.

282 Millions for Trench Materials.

"Many of the classes of ordnance material requiring to be designed, specifications drawn and contracts let were wholly unfamiliar to our normal military practices. The trench warfare material alone involves commitments of $282,000,000.

"Many of the ordnance department's contracts involve increase of plant facilities or the construction of new plants, and constant inspection by inspectors who have had to be trained in specially established schools.

"For the quartermaster general's department in 1918 $3,018,000,000 was appropriated, or a sum more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriation for all governmental purposes.

"On the 1st day of April there were 347 officers in the Quartermaster Corps. On the 1st day of January, 1918, there was a total of 6,431 officers.

"On the 1st day of January, 1918, nearly $2,000,000,000 of the appropriation had been obligated by contracts or disbursements.

"This business involved accounting, determinations of standards, prices, quantities and the creation of new manufacturing facilities.

"In the woolen goods section alone the co-operation of over 300 mills was involved, and the following items give some idea of the extensive character of the operations: There have been purchased over 19,000,000 blankets, 20,000,000 yards of overcoating and over 30,000,000 yards each of shirting flannel and suiting, involving an expenditure of over $345,000,000. In cotton goods the department had contracted for 250,000,000 yards of various cotton cloths.

85,000 Men in Air Service.

"The aviation section of the Signal Corps on the 1st day of April, 1917, consisted of sixty-five officers and 1,120 men. On the 1st day of January, 1918, it consisted of 3,900 officers and 82,120 men.

"This division of the War Department was charged by Congress with the expenditure of an appropriation aggregating for 1918 $744,000,000, or five times the 1915 appropriation for the entire War Department.

"The engineer department, for which in 1917 $53,000,000 was appropriated, was charged by the 1918 appropriation with the expenditure of $390,000,000, or about 700 per cent increase.

"There have been organized, trained and equipped technical troops of foresters, stevedores and railroad construction and operation men, aggregating about 120,000, many of whom have been operating in France for some months."

Summary of Chief Accomplishments.

In summing up the War Department's work the Secretary gave the following as its chief accomplishments:

"1. A large army is in the field and in training, so large that further increments to it cannot be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported.

"2. The army has been enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the industries of the country.

"3. The training of the Army is proceeding rapidly and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the Army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete, and reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind—including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles and small arms—have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France and are available for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918.

"4. A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

"5. Independent lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction in France.

"6. Great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated.

Expressions of Doubt Recognized.

"I make this statement," continued the Secretary, "fully aware that there have been produced before the members of this committee some expressions of doubt, difference of opinion and disapproval. The War Department has spent eight months hearing similar expressions, analyzing them, correcting the conditions out of which they grew, perfecting its organization to prevent their recurrence, and all the while driving on to the accomplishment of the main task.

"My military associates and I appreciate the work which this committee has done, and will value suggestions from the committee as a whole, from its individual members, and from every other patriotic citizen which will enable us to carry on this work more effectively and more rapidly.

"In the foregoing statement there are two exceedingly significant figures; namely, that on the 1st day of April the ordnance department consisted of ninety-seven officers and the quartermaster general's department of 347 officers, while they now, respectively, comprise 3,004 and 6,431 officers. There was no ready trained body of men in the country who could have been selected suddenly to assume the highly technical and specialized work of these two divisions. Men of somewhat similar training had to be chosen. As the work proceeded, subdivision and resubdivision became possible:

Reorganization Announced.

"On December 15 I was, therefore, in a position to announce a general reorganization, accomplishing the following results:

"1. Created a war council, upon which Gen. Crozier, Gen. Sharpe, Gen. Weaver, Gen. Crowder and the chief of staff have been designated to sit with the Secretary of War and the assistant secretary of war, and to which council men of capacity, either from the Army or from civil life, yill be added from time to time. The purpose of the council is that its members, being free from the burdens of detail administra-

---

AUSTIN, Tex., January 10.—Three persons were killed and eleven injured at 2:10 this morning in a rear-end collision between two sections of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas flyer at Granger, about forty miles northeast of here. First reports placed the number of dead at sixteen, but this later was denied by officials of the road after an investigation.

According to information obtainable at the dispatcher's office here the first section of the train stopped at a water tank and the second section ran into it head-on. The two rear sleeping cars of the first section were telescoped. Those killed are said to have been asleep in the two sleepers.

All the dead were traveling salesmen. They are: J. J. Hoffstadt, St. Louis; Frank N. Moxley, Lindale, Tex., and Morris Cohn, Dallas, Tex.

INCREASED STEEL TONNAGE.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation December 31 amounted to 9,381,718 tons, an increase of 484,612 tons compared with the orders November 30, according to the monthly report issued today.

This is the first time that the monthly figures have shown an increase since April, 1917, when they were 12,183,083 tons, the corporation's highest record.

Brazilian Post for Duration of War.

RIO JANEIRO, January 10.—The office of subsecretary of foreign affairs has been created for the duration of the war. Dr. Regis D'Oliveira, who is now minister to Austria-Hungary, has been appointed to this post.

REPLIES TO CRITICS DETAILING WORK OF WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary Bakes Gives Long and Exhaustive Statement to Senate Committee.

SIMILAR ARMY NEVER THUS RAISED BEFORE

Errors and Delays at Beginning Conceded—Astounding Figures and Comparisons Cover Wide Field.

Secretary Baker today replied to criticisms of his department's conduct of the war, in a long and exhaustive prepared statement presented to the Senate military committee.

Conceding delays and errors of judgment in so vast an undertaking, Secretary Baker epitomized his reply in these words:

"No Army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well being of an army."

Substantial Army Now in France.

America now has in France an army of "substantial" size ready for active service, Secretary Baker told the Senate committee.

Officers and men, he explained, have been trained specially for modern warfare, independent lines of communication and supplies are in process of construction, and great programs have been formulated for the production of new instruments of war.

Arms of the most modern and effective kind, the Secretary declared, have been provided for every soldier in France and are available for every fighting man who can be sent to France in 1918.

Small Dislocation to Industries.

An army of nearly a million and a half men, enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the nation's industries, is now in the field or in training at home and abroad, he asserted. The subsistence of the Army, he continued, has been above criticism, while its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete.

"I state the foregoing conditions of the War Department's problem and some of the results attained, for two purposes," he said. "In the first place the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the manpower and the material power of the nation in a great cause; and, second, our Army in France, under Gen. Pershing and our allies, are entitled to have the benefits resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but has actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine.

Record in History of World.

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well being of an army.

"By the co-operation of all interests and all people in the country, the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible. That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays goes without saying, but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking, and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

Outline of Work of Department.

The Secretary gave the committee an outline of the work of the department and its various bureaus.

"On the 1st day of April, 1917, the Regular Army," he said, "comprised 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard, in federal service, approximately 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserve, 4,000 enlisted men. There were also at that time approximately 2,573 officers in the reserve, but as these were on inactive duty they cannot properly be considered in estimating the strength of the Army of the United States at that time. On the 31st day of December, 1917, the Regular Army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men; the National Guard of 16,031 officers and 400,900 enlisted men; the National Army of 480,000 men, and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men. In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9,524 officers to 100,856 officers, from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men.

"During the war with Spain, the Army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The Army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war.

"The total number already in the military service is on and a half times as large as any force mobilized by this nation.

Operation of Draft Law Success.

"A substantial part of our military forces was selected by the operation of a draft law, the execution of which has demonstrated both the economical and the efficient way of selecting soldiers. The law itself was drawn, its execution carried to a successful conclusion, and the theory of the law, novel to our people, explained and made popular, because of its demonstrated fairness both in plan and execution.

"For the training of officers two series of training camps were held, from which about 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life. This number is nearly eight times as great as the number of officers in the Regular Army on the first day of April.

"For the training of these soldiers sixteen cantonments have been built, costing $134,000,000, with an average profit to the contractors of 2.98 per cent.

"The death rate in our forces in the United States, from mid-September to the end of December, averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home. In 1898 the death rate per thousand was 20.14, or nearly three times as great. Our death rate in the Army during the year 1916, just before the war, was 5 per thousand. Leaving out the deaths due to measles and its complications, our death rate among all troops in the United States since September 1 has been about 2 per thousand.

Vast Appropriations for War.

"For the fiscal year 1915 Congress appropriated for the War Department $158,000,000; for the fiscal year 1916, $203,000,000; for the fiscal year 1917, $403,000,000; for the fiscal year 1918, $7,527,338,716. In other words, taking 1915 as a normal year, the appropriations for 1918 are nearly fifty times as great.

"The regular appropriations made by Congress for all government purposes for the fiscal year 1915 were $720,000,000, or nearly one-tenth the 1918 appropriations for the War Department alone.

"Of the total War Department appropriations for 1918, $3,200,000,000 was for the ordnance department, of which contracts amounting to $1,677,000,000 already have been placed.

"On the first day of April, 1917, the ordnance department consisted of ninety-seven commissioned officers, while now it consists of 3,004 officers, and, in addition, has 26,120 enlisted personnel.

"In addition to the selection and training of this new force, the making of these great contracts, and the follow-up necessary in the manufacturing processes, a continuous study of new weapons and instrumentalities has been kept up, a constant contact kept with trained men abroad studying the operation of ordnance material in battle, and accordingly modifying designes and plans here by reason of observation and experience.

282 Millions for Trench Materials.

"Many of the classes of ordnance material requiring to be designed, specifications drawn and contracts let were wholly unfamiliar to our normal military practices. The trench warfare material alone involves commitments of $282,000,000.

"Many of the ordnance department's contracts involve increase of plant facilities or the construction of new plants, and constant inspection by inspectors who have had to be trained in specially established schools.

"For the quartermaster general's department in 1918 $3,018,000,000 was appropriated, or a sum more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriation for all governmental purposes.

"On the 1st day of April there were 347 officers in the Quartermaster Corps. On the 1st day of January, 1918, there was a total of 6,431 officers.

"On the 1st day of January, 1918, nearly $2,000,000,000 of the appropriation had been obligated by contracts or disbursements.

"This business involved accounting, determinations of standards, prices, quantities and the creation of new manufacturing facilities.

"In the woolen goods section alone the co-operation of over 300 mills was involved, and the following items give some idea of the extensive character of the operations: There have been purchased over 19,000,000 blankets, 20,000,000 yards of overcoating and over 30,000,000 yards each of shirting flannel and suiting, involving an expenditure of over $345,000,000. In cotton goods the department had contracted for 250,000,000 yards of various cotton cloths.

85,000 Men in Air Service.

"The aviation section of the Signal Corps on the 1st day of April, 1917, consisted of sixty-five officers and 1,120 men. On the 1st day of January, 1918, it consisted of 3,900 officers and 82,120 men.

"This division of the War Department was charged by Congress with the expenditure of an appropriation aggregating for 1918 $744,000,000, or five times the 1915 appropriation for the entire War Department.

"The engineer department, for which in 1917 $53,000,000 was appropriated, was charged by the 1918 appropriation with the expenditure of $390,000,000, or about 700 per cent increase.

"There have been organized, trained and equipped technical troops of foresters, stevedores and railroad construction and operation men, aggregating about 120,000, many of whom have been operating in France for some months."

Summary of Chief Accomplishments.

In summing up the War Department's work the Secretary gave the following as its chief accomplishments:

"1. A large army is in the field and in training, so large that further increments to it cannot be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported.

"2. The army has been enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the industries of the country.

"3. The training of the Army is proceeding rapidly and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the Army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete, and reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind—including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles and small arms—have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France and are available for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918.

"4. A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

"5. Independent lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction in France.

"6. Great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated.

Expressions of Doubt Recognized.

"I make this statement," continued the Secretary, "fully aware that there have been produced before the members of this committee some expressions of doubt, difference of opinion and disapproval. The War Department has spent eight months hearing similar expressions, analyzing them, correcting the conditions out of which they grew, perfecting its organization to prevent their recurrence, and all the while driving on to the accomplishment of the main task.

"My military associates and I appreciate the work which this committee has done, and will value suggestions from the committee as a whole, from its individual members, and from every other patriotic citizen which will enable us to carry on this work more effectively and more rapidly.

"In the foregoing statement there are two exceedingly significant figures; namely, that on the 1st day of April the ordnance department consisted of ninety-seven officers and the quartermaster general's department of 347 officers, while they now, respectively, comprise 3,004 and 6,431 officers. There was no ready trained body of men in the country who could have been selected suddenly to assume the highly technical and specialized work of these two divisions. Men of somewhat similar training had to be chosen. As the work proceeded, subdivision and resubdivision became possible.

Reorganization Announced.

"On December 15 I was, therefore, in a position to announce a general reorganization, accomplishing the following results:

"1. Created a war council, upon which Gen. Crozier, Gen. Sharpe, Gen. Weaver, Gen. Crowder and the chief of staff have been designated to sit with the Secretary of War and the assistant secretary of war, and to which council men of capacity, either from the Army or from civil life, yill be added from time to time. The purpose of the council is that its members, being free from the burdens of detail administration, can take a large supervisory view of all questions of organization and supply and give to the government the highest value of their talents and experience.

"2. Under Gen. Wheeler, with the advice of his military associates and of industrial experts, the machinery of the ordnance department is being thoroughly reorganized in preparation for the new phase of its work upon which it is now entering. Its several operations will be conducted under the direction either of officers already in the service who are now in a position to give their entire energies to the administration, or by men specially chosen from civil life because of their experience and capacity.

"3. The quartermaster general's department is in process of similar reorganization and subdivisioning under Gen. Goethals, who enjoys the unique experience of having worked out at the Panama canal problems of transportation and supply of a magnitude never until now approached in the history of our government. Here also the efficiency of the department is being strengthened by the calling from civil life of men of the highest capacity to administer certain of its great subdivisions.

New View of Work Now Possible.

"A new view of the work of the Council of National Defense and of the war industries board is now possible.

"The Council of National Defense is, of course, an advisory body without executive power. The members have severally the powers of their respective departments. The purpose of the council, however, was a reconciliation of conflicts and a survey of the national needs and resources. This purpose it has served and is serving. The general munitions board and its successor, the war industries board, with their committees, were organized by the council for the following purposes:

"1. Assign priorities as among the several departments of the government and the allied governments in their demands upon the industries of the country.

"2. Advise as to supplies of materials and labor.

"3. Advise on questions of price.

"4. Secure industrial and labor co-operation.

"5. Avoid enhancement of prices, confusion of industry, exhaustion of labor and generally to prevent all avoidable evils which might result from the speed and magnitude of the new operations.

"To these objects it was admirably adapted, and it has accomplished a great work.

"We can now see the entire situation. The initial rush needs are substantially supplied. The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines.

"The co-ordination of ally needs with our own purchases has been effected. An agency exists to prevent conflicts and to adjust those which cannot be prevented."

Mr. Baker Approved Delay.

Secretary Baker was not interrupted in reading his prepared statement, and afterward said he would be "very happy" to answer questions.

Chairman Chamberlain took up the subject of rifles. Abandonment of the Springfield rifle and adoption of the modified Enfield, he said, has been much criticised.

"I think the delay was due to the action of the ordnance bureau in changing the type," said Secretary Baker. "I personally approved that delay. I think the ordnance bureau acted right," adding that the delay operated to furnish a larger supply later of an improved arm.

"It isn't inefficiency to change your mind if a greater supply of a better article is secured," said he, adding that all men sent to Europe had ample rifles and now all men in training are well supplied.

Several senators joined in questioning to show that rifle production was permitted to lag when it was certain that the country was about to go to war, but Secretary Baker persisted that the delay in changing models had in the end produced a much-desired result.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1918.



OUR 247TH DAY OF WAR.

LET'S LET THE SENATE RUN IT.

It is quite obvious that we are in wrong on the management of the war. The fact is indubitably established by the senate hearings. Being in wrong, unless we intend to be licked, it is equally obvious that we must get in right.

Everybody in a position of responsibility in the running of the war having been shown to be grossly incompetent, it is up to the country to put the job into competent hands. Where shall we find such hands?

Inasmuch as the country has been dragnetted for capable civilians already and all these civilians have done things which nobody but an idiot would do, and together and in combination have been unable to make any decent sort of a showing, where shall we look for the serene, unexcited, cool, big, comprehensive intellects equal to the stunt.

It should be quite apparent that there is but one place where such a search could possibly be productive of results. In one place only does there exist the peculiar combination of intelligence, rectitude and patriotism which must be brought to bear on the problems before us. The senate.

Let us fire Mr. Baker, Mr. Daniels, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Hoover, Dr. Garfield and all the rest of the bunglers, to begin with. Let us have Senator Wadsworth, for instance, run the army—he knows infinitely more about what is going on in that part of the work than Mr. Baker does and knows immeasurably better how everything should be done. Let us give Mr. Hoover's job to Senator Reed. Let us place Mr. Weeks in charge of the navy—he is the only real naval expert in the country. Let us have Senator Chamberlain in charge of all munitions production and, say, Senator Stone in command of the shipbuilding program. And so on. The senate is full of mighty minds—vast intellects so gifted that they have never been under the painful necessary, suffered by ordinary, inferior creatures, of having to find out things because they were created knowing them all.

Patently that is precisely what we need to do in order to have everything go just right—turn the job over to the senate, with especial confidence in that group of sages who have had exceptional opportunity to fit themselves for the task during many hours spent in heckling the worried, busy—but of course stupid—men who have so far mistakenly been entrusted with the work. The amount of information that Senator Chamberlain and Senator Wadsworth, for instance, have picked out of Secretary Baker is enough to equip any senator that ever was for the responsibility of running the combined allied armies.

Because, you see, a grain of senatorial knowledge, being a rare and cons[illegible]

n $6 and $7 Shoes for $4.50?
vy, waterproof Shoe with double
keep the snow and water out
J. E. UNDERHILL, V. S., Prop.
Cure and Treatment of Small Animals a Specialty—Also Clipping of Dogs.
307 HUNTINGTON ST. — 531-3

New London Telegraph

THE NEW YORK HERALD COMPANY
LA NUIT PORTE CONSEIL
INCORPORATED 1899

83d Year.....No. 15

New York, Tuesday, January 15, 1918.

Will Do More Good Than Harm.

The Senate Military Committee, having furnished the Kaiser with virtually all of our war secrets, might as well recess until we can accumulate a new supply.—The World.

What "war secrets" has the Senate committee furnished to the Kaiser that he did not already know? The *World* should be more specific and less critical of the members of the Senate committee. Even if some members of that body at times have seemed more anxious to put witnesses "in a hole" than to get at the facts, no suggestion of partisanship can hold against Senator Chamberlain, Senator Hitchcock or Senator McKellar. It might be added also that persons who have followed the proceedings with an open mind have been unable to discover any partisanship on the part of republican members of the committee. Certainly against none, republicans or democrats, can there lie suspicion of desire to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Much that has been disclosed was known in a general way by many persons. There was danger, however, of the people as a whole being lulled into a condition of satisfaction and security by the profuse promise that so greatly has overshadowed performance in some directions. This does not mean that much has not been accomplished. In many respects the record is good. It is due no less to those who have made good than to the country that it should be made clear where there has been failure and where the responsibility for it lies.

Conditions at Washington make this particularly desirable at this time. It is well known that one of the predominant traits in the President's makeup is loyalty to men of his own selection. This trait, admirable as it is, inclines him to take the part of the defence whenever one of those men is criticised. All that is needed to translate that inclination into activity is for the person under fire to intimate that he is being persecuted or is about to be.

The President cannot have known the details of army shortcomings. It is well for him to have the facts so that he may judge for himself, as the country will judge for itself.



OUR 247TH DAY OF WAR.

LET'S LET THE SENATE RUN IT.

It is quite obvious that we are in wrong on the management of the war. The fact is indubitably established by the senate hearings. Being in wrong, unless we intend to be licked, it is equally obvious that we must get in right.

Everybody in a position of responsibility in the running of the war having been shown to be grossly incompetent, it is up to the country to put the job into competent hands. Where shall we find such hands?

Inasmuch as the country has been dragnetted for capable civilians already and all these civilians have done things which nobody but an idiot would do, and together and in combination have been unable to make any decent sort of a showing, where shall we look for the serene, unexcited, cool, big, comprehensive intellects equal to the stunt.

It should be quite apparent that there is but one place where such a search could possibly be productive of results. In one place only does there exist the peculiar combination of intelligence, rectitude and patriotism which must be brought to bear on the problems before us. The senate.

Let us fire Mr. Baker, Mr. Daniels, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Hoover, Dr. Garfield and all the rest of the bunglers, to begin with. Let us have Senator Wadsworth, for instance, run the army—he knows infinitely more about what is going on in that part of the work than Mr. Baker does and knows immeasurably better how everything should be done. Let us give Mr. Hoover's job to Senator Reed. Let us place Mr. Weeks in charge of the navy—he is the only real naval expert in the country. Let us have Senator Chamberlain in charge of all munitions production and, say, Senator Stone in command of the shipbuilding program. And so on. The senate is full of mighty minds—vast intellects so gifted that they have never been under the painful necessary, suffered by ordinary, inferior creatures, of having to find out things because they were created knowing them all.

Patently that is precisely what we need to do in order to have everything go just right—turn the job over to the senate, with especial confidence in that group of sages who have had exceptional opportunity to fit themselves for the task during many hours spent in heckling the worried, busy—but of course stupid—men who have so far mistakenly been entrusted with the work. The amount of information that Senator Chamberlain and Senator Wadsworth, for instance, have picked out of Secretary Baker is enough to equip any senator that ever was for the responsibility of running the combined allied armies.

Because, you see, a grain of senatorial knowledge, being a rare and consequently precious commodity, is worth a ton of the plentiful, and therefore contemptible, knowledge of the man whose business it is to know. In other words, a heckling senator can make a bigger bluff with a few crumbs of haphazard, loose end information, than a secretary of the army or any other responsible executive can make with a headfull of facts and ability.

Being a senatorial inquisitor is the showiest job in the world. And about the shoddiest.

New London Telegraph

THE NEW YORK HERALD COMPANY
LA NUIT PORTE CONSEIL
INCORPORATED 1899

83d Year.....No. 15

New York, Tuesday, January 15, 1918.

Will Do More Good Than Harm.

The Senate Military Committee, having furnished the Kaiser with virtually all of our war secrets, might as well recess until we can accumulate a new supply.—The World.

What "war secrets" has the Senate committee furnished to the Kaiser that he did not already know? The *World* should be more specific and less critical of the members of the Senate committee. Even if some members of that body at times have seemed more anxious to put witnesses "in a hole" than to get at the facts, no suggestion of partisanship can hold against Senator Chamberlain, Senator Hitchcock or Senator McKellar. It might be added also that persons who have followed the proceedings with an open mind have been unable to discover any partisanship on the part of republican members of the committee. Certainly against none, republicans or democrats, can there lie suspicion of desire to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Much that has been disclosed was known in a general way by many persons. There was danger, however, of the people as a whole being lulled into a condition of satisfaction and security by the profuse promise that so greatly has overshadowed performance in some directions. This does not mean that much has not been accomplished. In many respects the record is good. It is due no less to those who have made good than to the country that it should be made clear where there has been failure and where the responsibility for it lies.

Conditions at Washington make this particularly desirable at this time. It is well known that one of the predominant traits in the President's makeup is loyalty to men of his own selection. This trait, admirable as it is, inclines him to take the part of the defence whenever one of those men is criticised. All that is needed to translate that inclination into activity is for the person under fire to intimate that he is being persecuted or is about to be.

The President cannot have known the details of army shortcomings. It is well for him to have the facts so that he may judge for himself, as the country will judge for itself.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918.

Congress What It Did Yesterday

How Secretary of War Baker Meets Investigation — What It Means to "Fight Like a Gentleman"—Nerve Against Odds—Some of His Answers in "Dictionary English"—His Opinion of "He-Men"—The Sixty-five-Thirty-five Ratio in Chamber of Commerce Patriotism—Psychology in Food and Fuel.

By W. V. BYARS.

There are no abler men in the Senate and no better politicians in the country than the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Cut off and surrounded, attacked from front and rear, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker fought them all, all day long yesterday. Right or wrong, he still fought on and "fought like a gentleman." If other and more plebeian Americans in the trenches or in politics, fight as well, with the same steady nerve against the odds, they'll win.

The way Baker fought and held his ground with all the odds against him was really the news of the day at the Capitol. The news of the issues of "unpreparedness" last year is last year's news, already threshed out. But the way Baker fought was a novelty in news—unprecedented in its way. It may not have been war, but it was magnificent.

Asked questions which involved his political life, and once or twice deadly insults, he would take from the center of his mouth the long, slim cigar he was smoking, and with his head thrown slightly back, let the smoke rise in a thin column from the corner of his mouth—thinking! Then, with his eyes as level as his voice, he answered deliberately, naturally, coolly, and as politely as if he were answering a lady in a drawing room. So he answered on a question of veracity. When ordinarily, the answer to such a question might have been that the statement it involved was "an infernal lie," Baker said, after about ten seconds' deliberation:

"You and I, Senator, debated the question of whether he meant relatively none, or absolutely none. If he said, 'absolutely none,' he must have been in error."

Perhaps the man who said there was no machine gun or something else of that kind at a given camp on a given day is "relatively" as good a man as anybody else. As far as Secretary of War Newton D. Baker is concerned, with his testimony, he may be. But that far also, though by no means necessarily an infernal condemned, or double-dashed liar, he is necessarily "in error."

Now, in the history of American politics since 1750, when the records begin to be more or less voluminous, what would we make of about two hundred answers of that kind, if we could find them?

The President has been telling Washington lately about the "new world" he expects to leave behind him. Will it be populated politically by Newton D. Bakers? If so, what will the rest of us do in politics, when we go "gunning" for an official scalp—without complete self control and equal control of the best "dictionary English?"

One of the most brutal questions asked involved the alleged superiority of "He-Men" to men who use dictionary English when exasperated instead of the profanity to which others of us may resort in emergency. Mr. Secretary's answer may lead a few examples of answers, not less forcible because they were delivered with a "silencer" on the muzzle—as for example:

"If you want my opinion as to a He-Man, whether he is better than some other kind of a man, presumably he is.

"If you had an omniscient and omnipotent man, he would be far better than an expert council.

"There has to be a person whose mind will function and get results.

"What I have done is to centralize five separate functions under a single executive direction.

"I can't answer that. There are too many people in the world I don't know.

"I have never been able to satisfy myself that the plans of the War Department were either unwise or unnecessary.

"What I am trying to give you is the latest information from the most accurate sources.

"What I want to give and what I think the country ought to have is knowledge of the facts.

"I am trying not to deal in universal affirmatives or universal negatives either.

"I do not question the propriety of the question, but I am raising a doubt as to the propriety of the answer.

"The mere fact that men are in uniform makes no difference in their expert knowledge.

"We have had vast new problems, confused by the enthusiasm of everybody wanting to help.

"When the country knows (present) conditions, it will feel secure.

"If I fail, I want to do it now."

There were others of this kind. Perhaps many of them were better. But none were more characteristic of the "gentleman and scholar" under fire and unafraid.

Right or wrong, Newton D. Baker was not afraid to answer for himself and for all who have thrust the responsibility on him of defending what they have done in his name, and in the name of American patriotism.

He suggested what he may not know yet of the possibility of combining "rewrought" politics and predacity with patriotism in Fifty-five, or Sixty-five-Thirty-five rations. In explaining conditions under which some of the camps were forced to outfit themselves suddenly during the unexpected December blizzard by buying overcoats from "near-by towns" he showed his rush orders supplying the needed, and added in defense of the patriotism of the "near-by towns:" "Every chamber of commerce in the near-by towns is actively co-operating to prevent extortion from the soldiers." There is no more doubt about that than there is of the sixty-five per cent pure patriotism in those chamber of commerce along with the thirty-five per cent of "Live Wire" patriotism represented by experts who would feel humiliated if, in doing business with their own fathers, they did not "put over a good thing" on them.

Perhaps these "live wires" are all "He-Men." There is no evidence to the contrary. Penitentiary records ought to decide that finally.

Evidence given yesterday before the Senate Committee on Manufactures completed the explanation of what has caused the so-called "shortage" in food and fuel.

There has been no reality of shortage in the supply. It has been entirely "psychological."

A number of academic experts with the best intentions, experimented psychologically on the country, to find scientifically what the American people can be induced to do by modern, scientific methods.

One of these methods "induced" psychological or "imaginative alarm," about a food and fuel famine, due to violent but entirely patriotic and noble sacrifices, to be made for our friends in Europe or for the good of our souls. The country was psychologized successfully as it had never been before—and as no country ought to ever be again

Perhaps nothing could have been more scientific than this. Without regard to the above summary of causes, results were defined clearly and conclusively yesterday by Arthur S. Learoyd, expert in anthracite coal distribution for the Fuel Administration itself. He knew the facts. Regardless of their bearing for or against himself or any one else, he gave them in definite, candid answers to the questions he had been sworn to answer truthfully.

His answers showed beyond doubt that all the time, during the period of violent suffering in blizzard weather in Washington itself, for example, there was more coal produced, moved, and actually in the city than ever before in the history of the coal business. Small consumers, buying about half enough for the winter (as he thought they should have done) were so frightened by the fear of having no coal left for the next blizzard, that they crowded around the dealers and officials, pushing those who had no coal at all, in the hope of getting a ton or so more at higher prices.

So of the results of "psychology" all over the country as far west as Nebraska. Add monopoly and live wire profiteering in spots, to railroad "glutting" (also in considerable part, psychological) and it is the answer. The academic scientists are good and patriotic men. But too many experiments on the people of this country are dangerous.

The salaries and incidentals paid to the members of the House through the window of the Sergeant-at-Arms run about $275,000 a month. From January 5th to the beginning of the present session. Sergeant-at-Arms Gordon reports to Speaker Clark expenditures of $4,092,000, less $350,000 balance. The totals are merely fractional in a twenty billion dollar country, in which the House, even with its "ornamental chairmanships," has become almost too cheap for respectful consideration.

The men who were drafted into the National Guard were larger men on their averages than men who have been volunteering in peace for the regular army have ever averaged. This interesting bit of "anthropology" was dropped incidentally by Secretary of War Baker.

There are a number of unexpended war-whoops in Congress which must be delivered by volley-firing before there can be "peace with honor," "peace with victory," or peace on any other condition. Some of them may be heard in a day or so in opposition to the President's peace terms.

An undelivered war-whoop may be more painful than colic until it is eructed.

A Protest Rightly Answered.

Secretary BAKER, in a letter to a German-American who had complained to him of having suffered from the distrust of some of his neighbors and the antagonism of others, in spite of his thorough loyalty to the United States, expressed deep regret that his correspondent was only one of many upon whom the same heavy burden of undeserved obloquy had been laid. The Secretary also pointed out, however, both the cause of the painful experiences against which the writer of the letter protested and the one way by which they could be ended.

Quite correctly, he declared that the only enemy either of the loyal German-American or of the German in the United States who lives here as an enemy alien, not as an alien enemy, is the man of German blood who engages in plots against this country and its allies, or who makes offensive proclamation of his hostility to it. Had it not been for those misguided folk, neither the loyal German-American nor the law-abiding German resident would have been troubled in any way. It is the few who have brought suspicion on the many, and they have been able to do it simply because a false notion of race solidarity has prevented the many from bringing upon the few the penalties they deserved. To have done so would not have been betrayal of blood brothers; it would have been the performance of a civic duty, exactly as is the handing over to justice of any criminal by any good citizen to whom knowledge of crime has come. It would also have been self-protection of a perfectly legitimate kind.

Secretary BAKER wrote with rather more confidence than a good many of us feel when he prophesied that soon all of the Kaiser's spies and plotters would be jailed or interned, but he was not mistaken when he asserted that nobody had better reason for assisting in this work or in hoping for its speedy completion than the German-American who meant what he said when he swore allegiance to the United States, or the German who is not using his position here to hurt us.

BAKER WAR ISSUE; PRESIDENT STANDS SQUARELY BY HIM

But Senate Committee Loses Confidence in Secretary's Ability.

HOUSE PROBE NEXT.

Eagle Bureau,
901 Colorado Building.

Washington, January 12—The chief results of a three-days examination of Secretary of War Baker by the Senate Military Committee are:

1. That the Administration is flatly against a department of munitions, and that Baker's conduct of the War Department has the President's fullest indorsement.

2. That Baker is far more optimistic concerning the work of creating an army than his Senatorial inquisitors.

3. That Baker has proved himself too clever a witness to be cornered or even seriously worried.

4. That the Senate Military Committee has less confidence in Baker's ability to run the War Department satisfactorily than it had in the beginning.

Baker Now a War Issue.

By this almost unreserved commendation of every subordinate who has been under fire, including those who have been relieved of their regular jobs, and by his general praise of everything that has been accomplished, Secretary Baker, in the minds of some members of the committee, has succeeeded in making himself a war issue. Prior to his testimony, such officers as General Crozier and General Sharpe were issues. But the Secretary has now indorsed their work and accepted all responsibility, although he has not put them back in charge of their bureaus.

When Senator Weeks asked if Mr. Baker was satisfied with the work of Quartermaster General Sharpe and General Crozier, chief of ordnance, the Secretary replied:

"Yes, perfectly; under the circumstances, they did the best that possibly could have been done."

The three-day session with Baker which has just ended proved to the committee that the Secretary of War was far too clever for the Senators when it came to exchanges of questions and answers, and yet the committee was not impressed by Mr. Baker's array of facts.

Secretary Leads in Clash of Wits.

So far as a contest of wits was concerned, Mr. Baker had all the best of it. He smoked his panetela, crossed his legs, tilted back his chair and smiled genially during most of his examination. He was always alert and his answers followed swiftly upon questions. His attitude toward the committee was frequently one of indulgence. The Senators did not think so rapidly as the Secretary of War. He proved himself to be an adroit fencer, agile and tireless, with marked ability to parry slow thrusts and counters. It was evident, too, that the committee members had not prepared themselves very thoroughly to handle such a witness.

It was apparent that time and again Mr. Baker irritated the committee by his quickness rather than directness. His prepared statement in behalf of the War Department, read on Thursday, had every appearance of a strong and convincing document until he began to qualify and modify many parts of it under cross-examination. Beyond that statement the committee closed a three-day examination without obtaining much information from the Secretary of War.

Chamberlain No Match for Baker.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, and a strong supporter of all Administration war measures, got no more satisfaction out of the Secretary of War than did other members. He frequently made it plain that he had little patience with Mr. Baker's attitude on some matters. Senator Chamberlain is the author of a bill creating a munitions member of the Cabinet, and during today's examination of Mr. Baker there developed in the committee an obvious lack of confidence in the plans of the Secretary of War for handling production problems.

The committee has learned this, however, that the Admniistration is standing stoutly back of the War Secretary, and that the Secretary himself declines to admit that there have been any serious derelictions in his department, despite previous testimony of other witnesses before the committee. For a long time it has been known that Mr. Baker in a peculiar degree enjoys the confidence of the President.

While this confidence remains unimpaired there is palpable lessening of confidence on the part of Congress.

Incident Not Yet Closed.

In the ujdgment of most observers, while Mr. Baker continually outmaneuvered the committee during three days, he did not help himself thereby. As a result, it seems certain that there will be a lot of talk in Congress concerning the War Secretary before the session is over. Such talk is not expected to impress the President, but it may have its effect upon army legislation, because it is perfectly plain that several Senators already have an unfavorable impression concerning the executive capacities of the Secretary of War. They think that Mr. Baker was often adroit, rather than frank.

Today's examination of the Secretary was in all essential respects similar to that of the previous two days—the committee trying to wring from Mr. Baker an admission that here and there certain things were wrong and the witness declining to make any such admission.

Baker Simply Stands Pat.

Senator Chamberlain more than once complained that the tendency of Mr. Baker's testimony was to lull the country into a sense of security, but he could not get the Secretary to depart for one instance from its optimistic attitude. It is evident to those who have been attending the committee sessions that Mr. Baker went to the Capitol for the express purpose of reassuring the country that everything is well in the War Department, and that he would not be diverted from that object.

Following word from the White House that the President disapproves of any munitions department, and Secretary Baker's statements today to the same effect there is interest as

Continued on Page 4.

Continued From Page 1.

to whether Senator Chamberlain will press his bill along that line.

G. O. P. Will Back Chamberlain.

Senator Chamberlain is a large influence in shaping military legislation in the upper House and is a legislator of persistence and decided views. If he decides to make a fight for ammunitions department against the views of the Administration he will find much support, particularly on the Republican side.

From an Administration standpoint, Mr. Baker's victory over the committee in the matter of quick wittedness is not likely to have favorable results, as the situation is viewed today. The supreme optimism of the Secretary of War has created more uneasiness that it has confidence. Members of the committee on military affairs are not nearly so well satisfied as the Secretary that everything is going finely in the War Department, and they have sensed a determined opposition to outside suggestions for any improvement of the service.

From the testimony of several of Mr. Baker's officers who gave many details, they were led to believe that several important things were wrong, and they were naturally astonished when Mr. Baker's prepared statement practically tossed all such testimony into the waste basket.

Baker to Be Quizzed in House.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will undoubtedly call Mr. Baker, when it takes up preparation of the annual appropriation bill and there is much curiosity as to what the result of that examination will be. But no matter what the House Committee may succeed in developing, it is assured, that Mr. Baker himself, together with his Administration of the War Department, has become an issue that will be threshed out before the winter is over. BRAINERD.

(By the Associated Press.)

Senate Grilling Ended.

Washington, January 12—Secretary Baker's examination on ordnance and supplies was concluded late today in executive session and it was announced that next week the committee would call members of the Council of National Defense, the War Industries Boards and other government agencies for examination as to their opinion of the necessity for a munitions department.

In opposing Senator Chamberlain's bill creating a department of munitions, Mr. Baker said the Minister of Munitions would be an "industrial dictator," and that "no human being could be found to decide all the questions it would present."

The Secretary also pointed out that his judgment on military matters would be subservient to that of the munitions director and insisted that the recent departmental reorganization is virtually similar to the Navy Department's system and also the British munitions directorship.

McKellar Wants a "He Man."

Senator McKellar asked if it would be better for a "he man" to have sole charge of the war munitions work. Secretary Baker assented to superiority of vigorous men.

"If you had an omnipotent man it would be better than a number of committees and boards," said Mr. Baker. "It's better to leave things co-ordinated under the Secretary of War than to leave it to a Secretary of Munitions to co-ordinate with the Secretary of War."

Chairman Chamberlain and Senators McKellar, Hitchcock, Wadsworth, Weeks and New were among those taking issue with the Secretary regarding the adequacy of the reorganization of the War Department, but they admitted it was an improvement over the old system. Senators Beckham and Kirby expressed satisfaction with the new plan.

Baker Tells of Reorganization.

In detailing the reorganization, Secretary Baker said the War Industries Board, by authority of "common consent," if not technical legal power, would be the supreme arbiting authority of co-ordinating industrial needs of the war and added that President Willard of the Board and General Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, approved the plan.

Questioned by Senators, Mr. Baker admitted that under the new Army Supply Department, the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, Medical, Aviation and Engineers bureaus would do separate purchasing, but said it would be co-ordinated and directed. This feature was sharply criticised by committee members as failing to effect centralization of munitions affairs.

Secretary Baker's statements regarding sufficiency of supplies were criticised by Chairman Chamberlain and Senators Hitchcock, McKellar, Weeks and others. Mr. Chamberlain said the country would believe that everything had been done which should have been accomplished. "I don't think it has," he added.

"I think the country is entitled to feel secure," Mr. Baker replied, adding that when all the facts are known a feeling of security will be justified.

Shortages Cited.

Senator Hitchcock cited specific shortages of clothing and ordnance, and said Mr. Baker's statements would "leave the impression that everything is lovely," when the facts showed that it is not.

Delay in mail service to the American Expeditionary Forces also was complained of during the day, and Mr. Baker said the War and Postoffice departments are endeavoring to provide the best possible service.

In executive session the Secretary was questioned for nearly two hours regarding supplies for the American Army overseas and other confidential matters. During the session Chairman Chamberlain took occasion to ask why, in his annual report, Mr. Baker had disapproved the Senator's bill for universal military training. The Secretary replied that his principal objection was that sufficient officers could not be spared from service to take charge of the training. He also expressed the belief that decision on a definite military policy for the Nation should be deferred until the end of the war, when the world will face very changed conditions.

During the examination Chairman Chamberlain declared sanitary conditions and overcrowding of men, with lack of clothing, at Camp Bowie, were reported to the department in September and should have been called to the Secretary's attention as epidemics, predicted by the camp's commander, had followed in December.

Secretary Baker replied that his advisors said no trouble in canvas housing of men was probable.

"It turned out that the camps in which there was the most sickness were the canvas camps," said Mr. Baker.

Senator Weeks said Major General Greble, camp Bowie's commander, had reported conditions to four high officers in the department.

Reports "Shunted, Pillar to Post."

"That is the trouble with the department," Senator Hitchcock interrupted. "Nobody knows where to submit anything, being shunted from pillar to post."

Senator Frelinghuysen asked if all clothing manufacturing facilities of the country were used.

"The sweat-shop system was prohibited from the beginning," Mr. Baker replied, disclaiming knowledge that large and well-known Rochester, N. Y., factories were not used.

Turning to cantonment health conditions Secretary Baker conceded there were complaints and differences of opinion regarding architecture of hospitals.

Gorgas Approved Hospital Plans.

Senator Wadsworth said the Spartanburg, S. C., camp hospital was built with open roofs, like the Panama Zone hospitals, and had to be roofed over when near zero weather came.

Linen Tape, White, pink or blue, w... 40c., at .....
Sanitary Aprons, usually 25c., at .....
Absorbent Sanitary Napkins, 12 in a b... usually 20c., at .....
Bias Tape, sizes 1 to 5, 12 yards in pie...
Elastic Sanitary Belts, medium, large ...
Tomato Pin Cushions, usually 9c., at...
Toilet Pins, 3 sizes, usually 5c. paper... 5c. dozen, at .....
Snap Dress Fasteners, black or whit...
Safety Pins, 3 sizes, usually 5c. dozen ... a ball, at .....
Mercerized Darning Cotton, 40 yards, ...
100 yards, usually 5c. spool .....
Linen finish Thread, Button or Carpe... at .....
Darning Cotton, black or white, usually ... spool, at .....
Large spools black Sewing Silk; us... usually 50c. doz. .....
Williamson Spool Cotton, white, Nos. ...

BAKER WAR ISSUE; PRESIDENT STANDS SQUARELY BY HIM

But Senate Committee Loses Confidence in Secretary's Ability.

HOUSE PROBE NEXT.

Eagle Bureau,
901 Colorado Building.

Washington, January 12—The chief results of a three-days examination of Secretary of War Baker by the Senate Military Committee are:

1. That the Administration is flatly against a department of munitions, and that Baker's conduct of the War Department has the President's fullest indorsement.

2. That Baker is far more optimistic concerning the work of creating an army than his Senatorial inquisitors.

3. That Baker has proved himself too clever a witness to be cornered or even seriously worried.

4. That the Senate Military Committee has less confidence in Baker's ability to run the War Department satisfactorily than it had in the beginning.

Baker Now a War Issue.

By this almost unreserved commendation of every subordinate who has been under fire, including those who have been relieved of their regular jobs, and by his general praise of everything that has been accomplished, Secretary Baker, in the minds of some members of the committee, has succeeeded in making himself a war issue. Prior to his testimony, such officers as General Crozier and General Sharpe were issues. But the Secretary has now indorsed their work and accepted all responsibility, although he has not put them back in charge of their bureaus.

When Senator Weeks asked if Mr. Baker was satisfied with the work of Quartermaster General Sharpe and General Crozier, chief of ordnance, the Secretary replied:

"Yes, perfectly; under the circumstances, they did the best that possibly could have been done."

The three-day session with Baker which has just ended proved to the committee that the Secretary of War was far too clever for the Senators when it came to exchanges of questions and answers, and yet the committee was not impressed by Mr. Baker's array of facts.

Secretary Leads in Clash of Wits.

So far as a contest of wits was concerned, Mr. Baker had all the best of it. He smoked his panetela, crossed his legs, tilted back his chair and smiled genially during most of his examination. He was always alert and his answers followed swiftly upon questions. His attitude toward the committee was frequently one of indulgence. The Senators did not think so rapidly as the Secretary of War. He proved himself to be an admirable fencer, agile and tireless, with marked ability to parry slow thrusts and counters. It was evident, too, that the committee members had not prepared themselves very thoroughly to handle such a witness.

It was apparent that time and again Mr. Baker irritated the committee by his quickness rather than directness. His prepared statement in behalf of the War Department, read on Thursday, had every appearance of a strong and convincing document until he began to qualify and modify many parts of it under cross-examination. Beyond that statement the committee closed a three-day examination without obtaining much information from the Secretary of War.

Chamberlain No Match for Baker.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, and a strong supporter of all Administration war measures, got no more satisfaction out of the Secretary of War than did other members. He frequently made it plain that he had little patience with Mr. Baker's attitude on some matters. Senator Chamberlain is the author of a bill creating a munitions member of the Cabinet, and during today's examination of Mr. Baker there developed in the committee an obvious lack of confidence in the plans of the Secretary of War for handling production problems.

The committee has learned this, however, that the Admniistration is standing stoutly back of the War Secretary, and that the Secretary himself declines to admit that there have been any serious derelictions in his department, despite previous testimony of other witnesses before the committee. For a long time it has been known that Mr. Baker in a peculiar degree enjoys the confidence of the President.

While this confidence remains unimpaired there is palpable lessening of confidence on the part of Congress.

Incident Not Yet Closed.

In the ujdgment of most observers, while Mr. Baker continually outmaneuvered the committee during three days, he did not help himself thereby. As a result, it seems certain that there will be a lot of talk in Congress concerning the War Secretary before the session is over. Such talk is not expected to impress the President, but it may have its effect upon army legislation, because it is perfectly plain that several Senators already have an unfavorable impression concerning the executive capacities of the Secretary of War. They think that Mr. Baker was often adroit, rather than frank.

Today's examination of the Secretary was in all essential respects similar to that of the previous two days—the committee trying to wring from Mr. Baker an admission that here and there certain things were wrong and the witness declining to make any such admission.

Baker Simply Stands Pat.

Senator Chamberlain more than once complained that the tendency of Mr. Baker's testimony was to lull the country into a sense of security, but he could not get the Secretary to depart for one instance from its optimistic attitude. It is evident to those who have been attending the committee sessions that Mr. Baker went to the Capitol for the express purpose of reassuring the country that everything is well in the War Department, and that he would not be diverted from that object.

Following word from the White House that the President disapproves of any munitions department, and Secretary Baker's statements today to the same effect there is interest as

Continued on Page 4.

Continued From Page 1.

to whether Senator Chamberlain will press his bill along that line.

G. O. P. Will Back Chamberlain.

Senator Chamberlain is a large influence in shaping military legislation in the upper House and is a legislator of persistence and decided views. If he decides to make a fight for ammunitions department against the views of the Administration he will find much support, particularly on the Republican side.

From an Administration standpoint, Mr. Baker's victory over the committee in the matter of quick wittedness is not likely to have favorable results, as the situation is viewed today. The supreme optimism of the Secretary of War has created more uneasiness that it has confidence. Members of the committee on military affairs are not nearly so well satisfied as the Secretary that everything is going finely in the War Department, and they have sensed a determined opposition to outside suggestions for any improvement of the service.

From the testimony of several of Mr. Baker's officers who gave many details, they were led to believe that several important things were wrong, and they were naturally astonished when Mr. Baker's prepared statement practically tossed all such testimony into the waste basket.

Baker to Be Quizzed in House.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will undoubtedly call Mr. Baker, when it takes up preparation of the annual appropriation bill and there is much curiosity as to what the result of that examination will be. But no matter what the House Committee may succeed in developing, it is assured, that Mr. Baker himself, together with his Administration of the War Department, has become an issue that will be threshed out before the winter is over. BRAINERD.

(By the Associated Press.)

Senate Grilling Ended.

Washington, January 12—Secretary Baker's examination on ordnance and supplies was concluded late today in executive session and it was announced that next week the committee would call members of the Council of National Defense, the War Industries Boards and other government agencies for examination as to their opinion of the necessity for a munitions department.

In opposing Senator Chamberlain's bill creating a department of munitions, Mr. Baker said the Minister of Munitions would be an "industrial dictator," and that "no human being could be found to decide all the questions it would present."

The Secretary also pointed out that his judgment on military matters would be subservient to that of the munitions director and insisted that the recent departmental reorganization is virtually similar to the Navy Department's system and also the British munitions directorship.

McKellar Wants a "He Man."

Senator McKellar asked if it would be better for a "he man" to have sole charge of the war munitions work. Secretary Baker assented to superiority of vigorous men.

"If you had an omnipotent man it would be better than a number of committees and boards," said Mr. Baker. "It's better to leave things co-ordinated under the Secretary of War than to leave it to a Secretary of Munitions to co-ordinate with the Secretary of War."

Chairman Chamberlain and Senators McKellar, Hitchcock, Wadsworth, Weeks and New were among those taking issue with the Secretary regarding the adequacy of the reorganization of the War Department, but they admitted it was an improvement over the old system. Senators Beckham and Kirby expressed satisfaction with the new plan.

Baker Tells of Reorganization.

In detailing the reorganization, Secretary Baker said the War Industries Board, by authority of "common consent," if not technical legal power, would be the supreme arbiting authority of co-ordinating industrial needs of the war and added that President Willard of the Board and General Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, approved the plan.

Questioned by Senators, Mr. Baker admitted that under the new Army Supply Department, the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, Medical, Aviation and Engineers bureaus would do separate purchasing, but said it would be co-ordinated and directed. This feature was sharply criticised by committee members as failing to effect centralization of munitions affairs.

Secretary Baker's statements regarding sufficiency of supplies were criticised by Chairman Chamberlain and Senators Hitchcock, McKellar, Weeks and others. Mr. Chamberlain said the country would believe that everything had been done which should have been accomplished. "I don't think it has," he added.

"I think the country is entitled to feel secure," Mr. Baker replied, adding that when all the facts are known a feeling of security will be justified.

Shortages Cited.

Senator Hitchcock cited specific shortages of clothing and ordnance, and said Mr. Baker's statements would "leave the impression that everything is lovely," when the facts showed that it is not.

Delay in mail service to the American Expeditionary Forces also was complained of during the day, and Mr. Baker said the War and Postoffice departments are endeavoring to provide the best possible service.

In executive session the Secretary was questioned for nearly two hours regarding supplies for the American Army overseas and other confidential matters. During the session Chairman Chamberlain took occasion to ask why, in his annual report, Mr. Baker had disapproved the Senator's bill for universal military training. The Secretary replied that his principal objection was that sufficient officers could not be spared from service to take charge of the training. He also expressed the belief that decision on a definite military policy for the Nation should be deferred until the end of the war, when the world will face very changed conditions.

During the examination Chairman Chamberlain declared sanitary conditions and overcrowding of men, with lack of clothing, at Camp Bowie, were reported to the department in September and should have been called to the Secretary's attention as epidemics, predicted by the camp's commander, had followed in December.

Secretary Baker replied that his advisors said no trouble in canvas housing of men was probable.

"It turned out that the camps in which there was the most sickness were the canvas camps," said Mr. Baker.

Senator Weeks said Major General Greble, camp Bowie's commander, had reported conditions to four high officers in the department.

Reports "Shunted, Pillar to Post."

"That is the trouble with the department," Senator Hitchcock interrupted. "Nobody knows where to submit anything, being shunted from pillar to post."

Senator Frelinghuysen asked if all clothing manufacturing facilities of the country were used.

"The sweat-shop system was prohibited from the beginning," Mr. Baker replied, disclaiming knowledge that large and well-known Rochester, N. Y., factories were not used.

Turning to cantonment health conditions Secretary Baker conceded there were complaints and differences of opinion regarding architecture of hospitals.

Gorgas Approved Hospital Plans.

Senator Wadsworth said the Spartanburg, S. C., camp hospital was built with open roofs, like the Panama Zone hospitals, and had to be roofed over when near zero weather came. Secretary Baker replied that all hospitals had been built on plans recommended by Surgeon General Gorgas.

Secretary Baker conceded that the war industries board would not have power to speed up industrial production, which would be the work of the War and Navy Department's respective bureaus. A "very wide" extention of functions of the board is contemplated, he explained.

Senator Weeks thought Mr. Baker might have delayed his reorganization until the committee concluded its work. Mr. Baker denied that the investigation prompted him to reorganize.

Reorganization Plan Criticised.

Senator Wadsworth and others criticised details of the reorganization plan. Manufacturing and military problems are co-ordinated under the reorganization, Secretary Baker declared, by creating bureaus of production, inspection and supply. The reorganization, Mr. Baker insisted, accomplished "exactly" what the British munitions directorship does. He added that Chairman Willard of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense and other members have approved the reorganization.

BAKER'S POSE AMAZES SENATORS WHO CRITICISE

Secretary of War's Attitude That His Department Is Perfect Apparently Has President's Support

By Angus McSween

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Misrepresentation and false pretenses respecting conditions in the war department and in war preparation work, were charged against Secretary of War Baker by Republican and Democratic senators in the military affairs committee at various intervals when he was a witness before the committee.

It was demonstrated in the hearing that Secretary Baker actually believes his conduct of the war department has been as nearly perfect as it could have been, and that as good speed has been made in preparations as could have been attained or is desired. The secretary made it apparent yesterday that he believes his so-called reorganization of the war department establishes ample safeguards against the possibility of further mistakes and, therefore, it is both futile and ridiculous to talk of creating a separate department of the government to control the production and distribution of war supplies.

The president is upon record as holding exactly the same views as those of his secretary of war.

Against such complacency and determination to admit that nothing better could be devised than the present system, the members of the senate military affairs committee found it impossible to contend successfully in discussing conditions with Mr. Baker. There were times when his voluble insistence that errors were unavoidable; that there had been no unnecessary delays, and that as great efficiency had been developed as it is humanly possible to produce, left senators gazing at him in helpless amazement.

Facts Don't Bother Him

"It is impossible for our minds to reach a common ground with respect to these points," Senator Wadsworth said, after having tried in vain to get Secretary Baker to admit that a trained manufacturer might be able to obtain better results in the production of manufactured articles than would a West Point graduate highly educated with respect to military problems, but without any business experience.

"Then let me explain a little further," said Secretary Baker, earlier. The explainings which followed merely served to emphasize that Secretary Baker is determined to see no defect in anything that the war department had done and to admit no possibility that better results could have been obtained.

In vain did senators point out that deaths had been caused in the camps because uniforms had not been furnished the men.

It was useless to call attention to the absence of machine guns and field artillery needed for training purposes in this country.

Even the admitted truth of the statement that the government has 1200 machine guns in storage which have not been issued to the soldiers, despite the great need for them, reduced in no degree the supreme satisfaction of the secretary of war with the progress of the work entrusted to him. His final declaration of determined opposition to the creation of an independent bureau or department of munitions was in complete harmony with his revealed mental attitude toward the war.

As the secretary's position is known to have the full approval of the president, his attitude becomes that of the administration, and therefore the difficulty which senators are confronted with in their efforts to provide legislation that will help the soldiers in the field and make more possible the utilization of an

the nation would aid in producing peace thru victory.

The apparent determination of the government is to run this war, so far as the United States is concerned, in its own way without tolerating interference or giving consideration to suggestions that come from sources outside the administration.

Reluctant to force an issue with the administration, members of the senate nevertheless consider it their patriotic duty to force if possible some change in methods that will make possible greater accomplishments. It is so clear to them that a department of munitions is necessary that they wonder how the president can fail to see the desirability of the proposal.

At present, as the investigations by congress have shown, the efforts of all departments of the government responsible for war work are directed not alone to preparations, but to the concealment of their own shortcomings and failures and such vigorous defenses of their blunders as the secretary of war has been engaged in for the last three days. This situation would be entirely changed with the creation of a department of munitions.

With such a department organized and in full operation the war and navy departments would draw upon it for all necessary supplies. Their demands would be urgent, and only as the munitions department met them would its success be demonstrated.

In the meantime, the war and navy departments would be the most unsparing and effective critics of the department of munitions. They would demand of it machine guns, food and clothing and all other supplies, and would insist upon an explanation if the supplies were not promptly forthcoming. It would abolish secrecy, establish responsibility and create a system of competition in war work by branches of the government which would in itself make the department worth while, even if production is not increased.

The experience of Great Britain has shown that this department would reduce waste, increase production, co-ordinate the industrial forces of the nation and eliminate the red tape and confusion that has caused such deplorable delays since the nation entered the war.

But while these advantages are all apparent, and the belief is strong at the capital that the United States cannot perform its part in the war unless this department is created, the administration has taken a definite stand against it. The only explanation which presents itself is that the creation of this department might be regarded as a reflection upon the government and might also constitute some interference by the congress with the conduct of the war, an interference which the president and his advisers resent every time it is suggested.

The president's attitude places the members of congress in a most embarrassing position. Democrats, convinced that there should be a reorganization of the supplies work of the government upon an entirely new basis, hesitate to enforce their views contrary to the wishes of the president. Republicans, knowing full well that any efforts by them will be represented to the country as an effort to discredit the president for political purposes, hesitate about starting a fight which they are doubtful of winning.

The consequence is that probably nothing will be done for some time, while Secretary Baker is given an opportunity to demonstrate the success or fallacy of his present theories.

THE NORTH AMERIC

JANUARY 14, 1918

DEELY.—Jan. 11, BESSIE, dausl
Patrick and Margaret Deely. Relative
int. private, Media, Pa., on Tues.
widow of William H. Conlies. Funeral
CORLIES.—Jan. 12, CLARA MISK
1927 S. Broad st. Due notice of funeral giv
George W. and Agnes F. Connor. Resident
CONNOR.—Jan. 13, GEORGE W., son o
P. M.
Green Cem. Friends may call Sun., 1 to 9
Vine st., Camden, N. J. Int. private. Ever

Baker Is Silent on Charges of Whitney

Had Not Read Tribune Article and "Wouldn't Comment if He Had"

[*Staff Correspondence*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary of War Baker to-day declined to comment on the article by Caspar Whitney in Sunday's Tribune. The Secretary's attention was called particularly to Whitney's references to the lack of supplies with the overseas forces.

"I have no information that such is a fact," Secretary Baker said. "I have not read the article and cannot comment on it. I would not comment on it if I had read it."

The revelations made by Mr. Whitney in his article attracted much attention both at the War Department and in Congressional circles. Especially were Sunday's copies of The Tribune sought by members of Congress, and portions of the article are expected to be inserted in "The Congressional Record" by members who have returned from visits to the French front in further support of the information they brought back as to the insufficient equipment of the American expeditionary forces.

N.Y. Tribune 1/15/18

CHIEF OFFENSE OF SECRETARY BAKER

The chief cause of the antagonism to Secretary Baker is contained in the following declarations contained in a speech delivered in New York City on July 4:

"We must look to the end of this great business. We at home must fight for democracy here as well as our armies for it abroad. In the midst of our military enterprises we must be equally loyal to our own political theories here. All this vast reorganization of industry must be made without the loss of the great physical and social gains which we have achieved in the last hundred years, mostly years of peace and fruitful effort and toil.

"We must not allow the hours and conditions of people who work in factories and workshops to be upset and interfered with. We must preserve the sweetness of our rights. We must agree in deeds of grace here, as our soldiers do deeds of grace on the other side, for I can see the day when this harbor of yours will be filled with a mass of ships returning from abroad and bringing back our soldiers. They will come, it may be, with their ranks somewhat thinned by sacrifice, but with themselves glorified by accomplishment. And when those heroes step off the boats and come ashore and tell us that they have won the fight for democracy in Europe, we must be able to tell them in return that we have kept the faith of democracy at home and won battles here for that cause while they were fighting there."

BAKER ORGANIZES WAR SUPPLY BUREAU

Puts Colonel Palmer E. Pierce in Charge of Priority of All Army Purchases.

1/15

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—As a result of the revelations before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of administrative shortcomings in the conduct of the war, and the prospect of a public demand for a change, Secretary Baker is proceeding with the reorganization of the War Department along corrective lines.

The first announced step in the policy of complete shake-up was that of a creation of an army war council. Major Gens. Crozier and Sharpe were shifted from the active administration of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Corps to positions on this council. General Crozier's place in charge of the active administration of the Ordnance Bureau was assigned to Grig. Gen. Wheeler and General Sharpe's active duties as Quartermaster General were turned over to Major Gen. Goethals.

Under Generals Wheeler and Goethals a complete shakeup is taking place in the Ordnance and Quartermaster Bureaus. The Ordnance Bureau has had its work consolidated, and it is now being apportioned among four divisions, each to be headed by a civilian. Two of these civilians, Samuel McRoberts and Guy E. Tripp, have already been named. The Quartermaster Bureau is being thoroughly reorganized under the direction of Major Gen. Goethals.

The reorganization has not stopped wit hthis change. Secretary Baker, with the approval of the President, has now created a new office in the War Department. It is to be known as the Bureau of Supplies and has been placed in charge of Colonel Palmer E. Pierce. This bureau will consider all matters of priority with respect to ocntracts for supplies for the Engineer, Aircraft, Quartermaster, Ordnance, and Signal Corps of the army. It will represent the interests of these bureaus in the matter of claiming priority for contracts for their supplies before the War Industries Board.

The War Industries Board is intrusted with the function of determining upon priority of supply orders as between the army, the navy, the Shipping Board, and the Allies. This board is expected to keep in intimate touch with the producing capacity of the industries of the nation and to give priority to the service which, at a particular time, it considers should have priority. For example, if the army and navy should each want a million five-inch shells and only a million could be made at that particular time, the War Industries Board is to determine which is to have priority to obtaining this supply, whether the army should wait on the navy or whether the available facilities for meeting the demand for both should be prorated.

Secretary Baker explained today that the Bureau of Supplies would represent the interests of the five branches of the War Department named—Engineering, Aircraft, Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Signal Corps—before the War Industries Board in the matter of presenting their respective claims for priority in the matter of the purchase of all supply of which there is a limited production in the country.

BAKER'S POSE AMAZES SENATORS WHO CRITICISE

Secretary of War's Attitude That His Department Is Perfect Apparently Has President's Support

By Angus McSween

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Misrepresentation and false pretenses respecting conditions in the war department and in war preparation work, were charged against Secretary of War Baker by Republican and Democratic senators in the military affairs committee at various intervals when he was a witness before the committee.

It was demonstrated in the hearing that Secretary Baker actually believes his conduct of the war department has been as nearly perfect as it could have been, and that as good speed has been made in preparations as could have been attained or is desired. The secretary made it apparent yesterday that he believes his so-called reorganization of the war department establishes ample safeguards against the possibility of further mistakes and, therefore, it is both futile and ridiculous to talk of creating a separate department of the government to control the production and distribution of war supplies.

The president is upon record as holding exactly the same views as those of his secretary of war.

Against such complacency and determination to admit that nothing better could be devised than the present system, the members of the senate military affairs committee found it impossible to contend successfully in discussing conditions with Mr. Baker. There were times when his voluble insistence that errors were unavoidable; that there had been no unnecessary delays, and that as great efficiency had been developed as it is humanly possible to produce, left senators gazing at him in helpless amazement.

Facts Don't Bother Him

"It is impossible for our minds to reach a common ground with respect to these points," Senator Wadsworth said, after having tried in vain to get Secretary Baker to admit that a trained manufacturer might be able to obtain better results in the production of manufactured articles than would a West Point graduate highly educated with respect to military problems, but without any business experience.

"Then let me explain a little further," said Secretary Baker, earlier. The explainings which followed merely served to emphasize that Secretary Baker is determined to see no defect in anything that the war department had done and to admit no possibility that better results could have been obtained.

In vain did senators point out that deaths had been caused in the camps because uniforms had not been furnished the men.

It was useless to call attention to the absence of machine guns and field artillery needed for training purposes in this country.

Even the admitted truth of the statement that the government has 1200 machine guns in storage which have not been issued to the soldiers, despite the great need for them, reduced in no degree the supreme satisfaction of the secretary of war with the progress of the work entrusted to him. His final declaration of determined opposition to the creation of an independent bureau or department of munitions was in complete harmony with his revealed mental attitude toward the war.

As the secretary's position is known to have the full approval of the president, his attitude becomes that of the administration, and therefore the difficulty which senators are confronted with in their efforts to provide legislation that will help the soldiers in the field and make more possible the utilization of an adequate portion of the nation's strength in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, is the frank and positive declaration by the administration that nothing of the kind is needed.

The government does not think any greater number of men should be under training at the present time. It does not think there is any crying need for greater production of machine guns, artillery or rifles. It does not believe that any abolition of red tape methods is necessary and it does not believe that a greater utilization of the brains and energy of American business men or of the resources of the nation would aid in producing peace thru victory.

The apparent determination of the government is to run this war, so far as the United States is concerned, in its own way without tolerating interference or giving consideration to suggestions that come from sources outside the administration.

Reluctant to force an issue with the administration, members of the senate nevertheless consider it their patriotic duty to force if possible some change in methods that will make possible greater accomplishments. It is so clear to them that a department of munitions is necessary that they wonder how the president can fail to see the desirability of the proposal.

At present, as the investigations by congress have shown, the efforts of all departments of the government responsible for war work are directed not alone to preparations, but to the concealment of their own shortcomings and failures and such vigorous defenses of their blunders as the secretary of war has been engaged in for the last three days. This situation would be entirely changed with the creation of a department of munitions.

With such a department organized and in full operation the war and navy departments would draw upon it for all necessary supplies. Their demands would be urgent, and only as the munitions department met them would its success be demonstrated.

In the meantime, the war and navy departments would be the most unsparing and effective critics of the department of munitions. They would demand of it machine guns, food and clothing and all other supplies, and would insist upon an explanation if the supplies were not promptly forthcoming. It would abolish secrecy, establish responsibility and create a system of competition in war work by branches of the government which would in itself make the department worth while, even if production is not increased.

The experience of Great Britain has shown that this department would reduce waste, increase production, co-ordinate the industrial forces of the nation and eliminate the red tape and confusion that has caused such deplorable delays since the nation entered the war.

But while these advantages are all apparent, and the belief is strong at the capital that the United States cannot perform its part in the war unless this department is created, the administration has taken a definite stand against it. The only explanation which presents itself is that the creation of this department might be regarded as a reflection upon the government and might also constitute some interference by the congress with the conduct of the war, an interference which the president and his advisers resent every time it is suggested.

The president's attitude places the members of congress in a most embarrassing position. Democrats, convinced that there should be a reorganization of the supplies work of the government upon an entirely new basis, hesitate to enforce their views contrary to the wishes of the president. Republicans, knowing full well that any efforts by them will be represented to the country as an effort to discredit the president for political purposes, hesitate about starting a fight which they are doubtful of winning.

The consequence is that probably nothing will be done for some time, while Secretary Baker is given an opportunity to demonstrate the success or fallacy of his present theories.

THE NORTH AMERIC

JANUARY 14, 1918

107

Baker Is Silent on Charges of Whitney

Had Not Read Tribune Article and "Wouldn't Comment if He Had"

[*Staff Correspondence*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary of War Baker to-day declined to comment on the article by Caspar Whitney in Sunday's Tribune. The Secretary's attention was called particularly to Whitney's references to the lack of supplies with the overseas forces.

"I have no information that such is a fact," Secretary Baker said. "I have not read the article and cannot comment on it. I would not comment on it if I had read it."

The revelations made by Mr. Whitney in his article attracted much attention both at the War Department and in Congressional circles. Especially were Sunday's copies of The Tribune sought by members of Congress, and portions of the article are expected to be inserted in "The Congressional Record" by members who have returned from visits to the French front in further support of the information they brought back as to the insufficient equipment of the American expeditionary forces.

N.Y. Tribune 1/15/18

CHIEF OFFENSE OF SECRETARY BAKER

The chief cause of the antagonism to Secretary Baker is contained in the following declarations contained in a speech delivered in New York City on July 4:

"We must look to the end of this great business. We at home must fight for democracy here as well as our armies for it abroad. In the midst of our military enterprises we must be equally loyal to our own political theories here. All this vast reorganization of industry must be made without the loss of the great physical and social gains which we have achieved in the last hundred years, mostly years of peace and fruitful effort and toil.

"We must not allow the hours and conditions of people who work in factories and workshops to be upset and interfered with. We must preserve the sweetness of our rights. We must agree in deeds of grace here, as our soldiers do deeds of grace on the other side, for I can see the day when this harbor of yours will be filled with a mass of ships returning from abroad and bringing back our soldiers. They will come, it may be, with their ranks somewhat thinned by sacrifice, but with themselves glorified by accomplishment. And when those heroes step off the boats and come ashore and tell us that they have won the fight for democracy in Europe, we must be able to tell them in return that we have kept the faith of democracy at home and won battles here for that cause while they were fighting there."

BAKER ORGANIZES WAR SUPPLY BUREAU

Puts Colonel Palmer E. Pierce in Charge of Priority of All Army Purchases.

1/15

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—As a result of the revelations before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of administrative shortcomings in the conduct of the war, and the prospect of a public demand for a change, Secretary Baker is proceeding with the reorganization of the War Department along corrective lines.

The first announced step in the policy of complete shake-up was that of a creation of an army war council. Major Gens. Crozier and Sharpe were shifted from the active administration of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Corps to positions on this council. General Crozier's place in charge of the active administration of the Ordnance Bureau was assigned to Grig. Gen. Wheeler and General Sharpe's active duties as Quartermaster General were turned over to Major Gen. Goethals.

Under Generals Wheeler and Goethals a complete shakeup is taking place in the Ordnance and Quartermaster Bureaus. The Ordnance Bureau has had its work consolidated, and it is now being apportioned among four divisions, each to be headed by a civilian. Two of these civilians, Samuel McRoberts and Guy E. Tripp, have already been named. The Quartermaster Bureau is being thoroughly reorganized under the direction of Major Gen. Goethals.

The reorganization has not stopped wit hthis change. Secretary Baker, with the approval of the President, has now created a new office in the War Department. It is to be known as the Bureau of Supplies and has been placed in charge of Colonel Palmer E. Pierce. This bureau will consider all matters of priority with respect to ocntracts for supplies for the Engineer, Aircraft, Quartermaster, Ordnance, and Signal Corps of the army. It will represent the interests of these bureaus in the matter of claiming priority for contracts for their supplies before the War Industries Board.

The War Industries Board is intrusted with the function of determining upon priority of supply orders as between the army, the navy, the Shipping Board, and the Allies. This board is expected to keep in intimate touch with the producing capacity of the industries of the nation and to give priority to the service which, at a particular time, it considers should have priority. For example, if the army and navy should each want a million five-inch shells and only a million could be made at that particular time, the War Industries Board is to determine which is to have priority to obtaining this supply, whether the army should wait on the navy or whether the available facilities for meeting the demand for both should be prorated.

Secretary Baker explained today that the Bureau of Supplies would represent the interests of the five branches of the War Department named—Engineering, Aircraft, Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Signal Corps—before the War Industries Board in the matter of presenting their respective claims for priority in the matter of the purchase of all supply of which there is a limited production in the country.

The Sun
AND NEW YORK PRESS.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1918.

The Army Must Be as Efficient as the Navy.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has concluded an inquiry into the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, and Chairman OLIVER has issued a statement highly complimentary to its personnel and methods. In marked contrast to the Army Ordnance Department, that of the navy has displayed initiative, resourcefulness and enterprise. It has had foresight where the army authorities have been deficient even in hindsight, and it wins unstinted applause from its investigators where the establishment under Secretary BAKER has earned only severe criticism and denunciation.

Yet the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy has made mistakes. Last spring when the arming of merchantmen began it was disclosed that the ammunition issued for use on them was highly unsatisfactory. Shells exploded prematurely, sometimes in the guns, sometimes at short distances from their muzzles. The brass cups used to protect the powder charges were faulty, and in one case—on the Mongolia, May 20—fragments of a cup returned to the ship and killed two Red Cross nurses. This tragedy was the subject of inquiry by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and in the course of this the Navy Ordnance Bureau displayed the spirit that has made possible the report now filed by Chairman OLIVER.

At that time Rear Admiral EARLE and his associates were under fire, but instead of resenting the national anxiety inspired by the failure of ordnance made and issued under their direction, instead of pleading the unprecedented burdens laid upon them by the war, instead of asserting that accidents must be expected, they revealed an enterprise in correcting improper conditions that did not lag behind the exacting demands made by the public itself.

New tests of the defective ammunition were carried out under service conditions, the cause of its failures was found and the trouble corrected. On June 13 Admiral EARLE was able to testify before the Senate committee that none of the unreliable and dangerous shells was on board any ship afloat, and that substitutes for the brass cups had already been designed, manufactured and installed.

These historical facts are of timely interest now because they reveal the spirit that animates the navy, a spirit that welcomes improvement, willingly discards old formulas and outworn practices, and maintains an intellectual receptiveness encouraging to every suggestion made for its betterment. Red tape and circumlocution are not absent from the navy, but in comparison with the army's plight the sea fighters may be said to be practically unhampered by these deadly foes to efficiency.

We are at a loss to understand why there should be such a great difference between the two services in this respect, yet the fact is inescapable. Its results are apparent wherever army and navy are brought into contrast. They are set forth in scores of official reports, and fall within the personal experience of all who have had to do with army and navy routine. In the one establishment sloth and procrastination are and have been notoriously in the ascendency; in the other a lively prevision and a quick capacity to recognize and correct mistakes are the rule.

As the men who manage the army and navy bureaus are presumably of practically identical professional attainments, and may be assumed to match each other in patriotic devotion, the explanation is undoubtedly to be found in the systems of procedure that are followed. The navy's provides for celerity in decision and in execution; the army's for postponement and delay. Yet the navy executives are not less hampered by statutory enactments than are those of the army, and were they disposed to submit to red tape and allow it to overwhelm them they would be in the same distressing situation that afflicts the War Department.

It is apparent that the army system has been hopelessly inadequate and deadening in its effects. This was recently exposed when the country got the testimony of a gun maker who was received at the Navy Department with enthusiasm and sympathy but was repelled at the War Department in a most discouraging manner. At present there are three proposals for the reform of this condition in the War Department, one providing for the creation of a new executive department, another contemplating changes from within, and the third, put forward by DANIEL WILLARD yesterday, looking toward consolidation of all the army and navy supply bureaus under one executive responsible only to the President. The public cares little or nothing how the reform is achieved; it wants prompt and definite action by legislation or by executive initiative. And it will not be satisfied until the army is equipped in its supply departments to match the highly superior performances of the navy.

THE WHEELING NEWS
The News Publishing Co.
Corner Fifteenth and Main Streets,
Publishers and Proprietors.
H. C. OGDEN, GENERAL MANAGER.
—Telephones—
BUSINESS OFFICE (Bell.....463 (National.....
EDITORIAL ROOMS (Bell..... (National.....821

Complaints of non-delivery of The News will be adjusted by calling A. F. Schmitt, Circulation Manager. Either 'phone 463.

15,929

Was the Circulation of the News Yesterday

LABEL PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WHEELING

SECRETARY BAKER'S REPLY.

That American democracy has neither hesitated nor blundered and that no army in history was ever raised, equipped or trained so quickly is the reply of Secretary of War Baker to his critics. It is a ringing reply, and the best of it is that it has facts to back it up at every point. Admitting that there have been a few inevitable delays and errors, the secretary of war in his statement to the senatorial committee yesterday pointed to accomplishments so great as to dwarf the shortcomings into insignificance. It is worth while to have had some revelations of errors to bring forth such a statement of great achievement.

Secretary Baker mentions the depression of German morale to follow Teuton realization of America's accomplishments as a matter of course, and that is exactly what it is. The German government has been deluding the people, if not itself, into the belief that America could not carry out the great military program she set for herself after the declaration of war. What has been done leaves no chance for the vestige of a doubt and German depression will inevitably follow. Coincidentally the morale of the American people, as well as of the American army and navy, will rise to battle pitch.

"BAKERISM" AND "REGULAR ARMYISM"

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER is just now subjected to a great deal of criticism, and the critics have labeled the shortcomings of the army as "Bakerism."

Mr. Baker's predecessor, Judge Garrison, was a strong man, as most of our Secretaries of War have been, and if this war had overtaken any one of them he would have been subjected to the same criticism with which the present Secretary of War is confronted. The trouble is not with the Secretary of War, except insofar as he has permitted the old army methods with all of its red tape to have full sway; and every Secretary of War has done that.

The civilian steps from the ranks to the head of the army of the United States knowing practically nothing of detail work, and he finds himself surrounded by "experts." It is perfectly natural that he should depend upon these experts for advice, and that they should have practically their own way. They have had that under every Secretary of War with whom I have been acquainted, and that is just the trouble; it is the slowness and the red tape, and the incapacity of army officers —the incapacity to do things promptly and effectively—that has laid the grounds for present day criticism. We would have no improvement in the situation if we changed Secretaries of War, and the new man were not able to completely overturn old time methods.

Secretary Baker is not a small man,—except physically. He is really a pretty big man, and he will fill the position even to the satisfaction of present day critics if he can find the disposition to take things completely in his own hands, wipe out the red tape and set his face against petty jealousies that every well informed man knows exists in army circles. If he had done that before the war the Secretary would have been made the butt of ridicule by all the paragraphers of the country, just as the Secretary of the Navy has been made the butt of ridicule for refusing to do everything which "leaders" in the Navy have suggested. Now that the system which has been fostered by all of his predecessors has attracted public attention to some bad situations the Secretary of War is made the "goat." Of course, there is ground for complaint and the ground should be removed as rapidly as possible. If the Secretary of War could have a few up to date business men as advisers and assistants and empowered to cut out a little of the regular army red tape, and to beat down a little of the regular army jealousies a great deal of the cause for complaint would be removed.

It may be that the Secretary of War will not be able to withstand the widespread criticism that is now directed at him and that is, I believe, in a large degree, so far as the army itself is concerned, justified. But if he should be driven from the service the government will have lost a mighty faithful assistant and a really capable official.

The trouble is not "Bakerism" no more than it was "Garrisonism" when Judge Garrison was Secretary of War; no more than it was "Rootism" when Elihu Root was Secretary of War; no more than it was "Taftism" or "Stimsonism" when Taft and Stimson were Secretaries of War. It is regular army jealousy, regular army red tape, regular army incapacity—regular army damfoolishness—that is responsible for the trouble; and we will never hit the nail on the head until we locate the fault as it is known to exist by every one who has had the opportunity of observing regular army methods.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

He Is Correct in Opposing Universal Military Training

IN his annual report the Secretary of War, referring to the matter of universal military training, says that we should not undertake it. In fact, we should not fix upon any permanent military policy until after the war.

If this war is to end in permanently settling upon us the incubus of militarism it would have been better to have submitted to Germany in the first place. The Hohenzollerns may be brutal, but they are effective. And if we must have a master, as militarism presupposes, we probably could find none more intelligent than the Prussian article.

But if this is, as it pretended, a revolt against Prussianism, the stupidest thing we could do would be to set up an imitation of it. It would certainly be quite as oppressive and far less effective than the brand of militarism which is made in Germany.

If this war have any justification in the minds of mankind it is that it is fought in order to immediately, completely and forever wipe off the face of the earth the slightest semblance of militarism and take measures which will forever prevent any possibility of a return of the horrid system.

Secretary Baker does not say, as he well might, that militarism should be ended and the office which he holds abolished, but he opposes any permanent adoption of militarism, now and we are with him as far as he goes.

THE MOBILE REGISTER

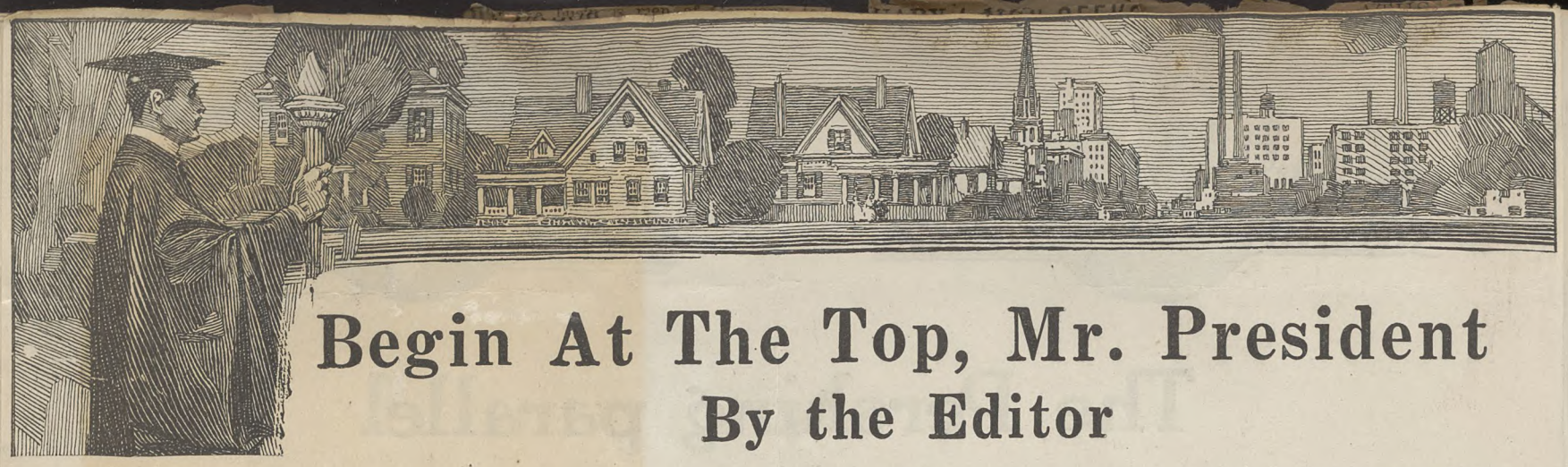
SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918.

A WASHINGTON GOAT HUNT.

The gunfire aimed at Secretary Baker by Senator Wadsworth and others, who seem desirous of making Baker the "goat," will have the effect of making the public study Mr. Baker's performances. The result will be a verdict greatly in Mr. Baker's favor.

It appears that there is a plan on in house and senate to drive a wedge into Mr. Baker's position, by creating a department of munitions, a new cabinet office; and on Friday a number of representatives called upon President Wilson to find out how he liked it. The president did not like it at all. He said he believed that no good and much harm might be done by setting up a new department and disrupting the existing machinery of the war and navy departments. He was said to have expressed the utmost confidence in Secretary Baker, and to have declared that while the war and navy secretaries have tremendous tasks, he was satisfied that the work of supplying munitions would be adequately handled.

So, the visitors got not only what Mr. Wilson thought of the plan, but also, for good measure, what he thought of Secretary Baker; and the public will be inclined to think that they got what they needed. The press dispatch says that after the call several of the military committee members said they had been opposed to the new department plan and that the president's explanation had confirmed their opposition. The opinion was expressed that regardless of what might be done in the senate, the proposal would get nowhere on the house side.



Begin At The Top, Mr. President

By the Editor

IN England when the powers that be wish to get rid of a well-meaning but incapable public servant they promote him to the House of Lords. There he can pursue his harmless avocations without danger to himself or the public. Only very occasionally does an abnormally active person like Northcliffe overcome the process of being kicked upstairs. We are sadly in need of a House of Lords at the present moment. With what joy could the country now regard the removal of Mr. Baker to a quieter and more contemplative sphere. He, himself, has invented a similar body for housing the inefficients which with unconscious humor he has called the War Council, consisting mostly of the very men whose procrastinations and errors have made it difficult for us to go to war. These late chiefs of bureau have been considerately relieved of their departmental work. The same consideration should be shown for Mr. Baker. If he could throw from off his shoulders the burden of his great department, and spend his time for the remaining period of the war in what Mr. Gladstone once called a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, while real men of affairs took up the direction of the army and its accessories, then we could all breathe a sigh of relief and look forward with more hopefulness to the future.

WE are not raising the cry of "Baker must go" because recent disclosures before a Senate Committee have thrown a lurid light upon the activities or rather the lack of activity of our War Secretary. It is easy enough for the newspapers to start a hue and cry after Mr. Baker, as perhaps they will, before this page is printed. The newspapers generally arrive the day after the fair. What Mr. Baker has done and has left undone has been well known to everyone who really has wanted to know and face the truth ever since this country went to war and before that time. The METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE has the small and melancholy satisfaction of knowing that it urged Mr. Baker's retirement before war was declared by Congress, and that it attacked Mr. Baker's record when it was yet time. Today, we can all begin shouting that Baker must go; but can we repair the frightful waste of effort, the delays, the utter lack of preparedness, the totally wrong conception of the war which characterized so many actions of the War Department?

LET the public now look the facts squarely in the face. We must not let ourselves be led astray by technical discussions brought up to obscure the real issues. In dealing with every kind of equipment, Mr. Baker and his advisers, have suddenly adopted entirely new models rather than accept existing equipment, tried and tested by the Allies. This has invariably and of necessity led to terrible delays, for not only had the new models to be made but the machinery had to be devised for making them. The British Enfield rifle and the British ammunition, both actually being manufactured here in large quantities, were not good enough for the American army. An improved Enfield had to be invented to take American ammunition. Neither the Vickers, nor the Lewis, nor the Colt, nor any existing machine gun manufactured here or tested out in war by the Allies was good enough for our army, which had practically no machine guns at all. Mr. Baker had to wait for a better machine gun than any in use up to date. No French or British aeroplane engine would

to admit, if necessary, that it was better to adapt the Enfield rifle to our higher velocity cartridge with its greater range than to save time by taking the slightly inferior British rifle and ammunition. These questions need not be discussed here (except to point out that the War Department seemed always to hit upon the plan that caused most delay), for they have only a small bearing upon the real point which is the extraordinary incapacity for grasping the meaning of the war displayed by Mr. Baker. Far more important is the appalling fact that with war staring him in the face from the moment he took office, Mr. Baker ordered the manufacture of no new rifles, no machine guns, of nothing, in fact, that the army really needed, although he had authority from Congress to do so, and money for the purpose.

WHEN we went to war, of the two government rifle factories *one was closed and the other was running at twenty-five per cent capacity.*

We were not manufacturing a single machine gun and did not turn out any machine guns for a long period afterwards. In the previous summer, we had to take a British type of machine gun and British ammunition down to the Mexican border to fight Villa. That bandit was better equipped than we were.

Our troops today in France are only equipped for war by the courtesy of the French and British Governments. All the artillery comes from the Allies and all the machine guns. Nor have we a single American aeroplane fit to be used by our troops at the front.

ONLY a few days ago Mr. Baker declared that no country had done nearly so well in the first nine months of war as we had. He must know perfectly well that this is absolutely untrue. He may remember that for the first year or two of the war we were apt to be very superior about the woeful shortcomings of Great Britain. England's unpreparedness became a byword. Yet within three weeks of the declaration of war, England put three fully equipped divisions on the firing line and fought a great though unsuccessful battle. Within nine months Mr. Baker has not put a single American division on the firing line; and when our first army does face the enemy it will be largely equipped by our Allies. And England and France had no warning, while we had two and a half years of warning. Can Mr. Baker really believe that the country will everlastingly swallow this soft sawder? Perhaps people cannot understand technical discussions of ordnance, but they can understand results. Nor are they blind now to the stupid errors of organization right before them at home. Great cantonments have been built in the wrong places. And men have been hurried out to them before they were prepared to receive them. Result: sickness and death unknown in the training camps of England or France. Men of the draft have been taken too soon out of industrial employment and subjected to quite unnecessary insanitary conditions. There was no sense in drafting more men at one time than the camps could take care of. Mr. Baker cannot plead here as an excuse that he was in haste to get men to the front. He was in haste about nothing else; and we have him on record under his own signature that neither he nor his advisers had the slightest intention last April of sending any troops to France at all in 1917. So all his haste about getting the National Army into cantonments was for shop-

Position _____

their employ.

Apprentice:



Begin At The Top, Mr. President

By the Editor

IN England when the powers that be wish to get rid of a well-meaning but incapable public servant they promote him to the House of Lords. There he can pursue his harmless avocations without danger to himself or the public. Only very occasionally does an abnormally active person like Northcliffe overcome the process of being kicked upstairs. We are sadly in need of a House of Lords at the present moment. With what joy could the country now regard the removal of Mr. Baker to a quieter and more contemplative sphere. He, himself, has invented a similar body for housing the inefficients which with unconscious humor he has called the War Council, consisting mostly of the very men whose procrastinations and errors have made it difficult for us to go to war. These late chiefs of bureau have been considerately relieved of their departmental work. The same consideration should be shown for Mr. Baker. If he could throw from off his shoulders the burden of his great department, and spend his time for the remaining period of the war in what Mr. Gladstone once called a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, while real men of affairs took up the direction of the army and its accessories, then we could all breathe a sigh of relief and look forward with more hopefulness to the future.

WE are not raising the cry of "Baker must go" because recent disclosures before a Senate Committee have thrown a lurid light upon the activities or rather the lack of activity of our War Secretary. It is easy enough for the newspapers to start a hue and cry after Mr. Baker, as perhaps they will, before this page is printed. The newspapers generally arrive the day after the fair. What Mr. Baker has done and has left undone has been well known to everyone who really has wanted to know and face the truth ever since this country went to war and before that time. The METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE has the small and melancholy satisfaction of knowing that it urged Mr. Baker's retirement before war was declared by Congress, and that it attacked Mr. Baker's record when it was yet time. Today, we can all begin shouting that Baker must go; but can we repair the frightful waste of effort, the delays, the utter lack of preparedness, the totally wrong conception of the war which characterized so many actions of the War Department?

LET the public now look the facts squarely in the face. We must not let ourselves be led astray by technical discussions brought up to obscure the real issues. In dealing with every kind of equipment, Mr. Baker and his advisers, have suddenly adopted entirely new models rather than accept existing equipment, tried and tested by the Allies. This has invariably and of necessity led to terrible delays, for not only had the new models to be made but the machinery had to be devised for making them. The British Enfield rifle and the British ammunition, both actually being manufactured here in large quantities, were not good enough for the American army. An improved Enfield had to be invented to take American ammunition. Neither the Vickers, nor the Lewis, nor the Colt, nor any existing machine gun manufactured here or tested out in war by the Allies was good enough for our army, which had practically no machine guns at all. Mr. Baker had to wait for a better machine gun than any in use up to date. No French or British aeroplane engine would satisfy him. He wanted a purely American Liberty motor. The history of the war has again and again acclaimed the superiority of the French seventy-five. The seventy-five did not satisfy our ordnance bureau. We had to have a newer and better gun carriage (with the result, of course, that up to date we have no gun carriages). There does not seem to be a single major item of war equipment used by the Allies which Mr. Baker was willing to adopt for our armies. He always wanted something which would take the longest possible time to produce. We are not expert enough to decide which was the best course to adopt in each particular instance. We are perfectly willing to admit, if necessary, that it was better to adapt the Enfield rifle to our higher velocity cartridge with its greater range than to save time by taking the slightly inferior British rifle and ammunition. These questions need not be discussed here (except to point out that the War Department seemed always to hit upon the plan that caused most delay), for they have only a small bearing upon the real point which is the extraordinary incapacity for grasping the meaning of the war displayed by Mr. Baker. Far more important is the appalling fact that with war staring him in the face from the moment he took office, Mr. Baker ordered the manufacture of no new rifles, no machine guns, of nothing, in fact, that the army really needed, although he had authority from Congress to do so, and money for the purpose.

WHEN we went to war, of the two government rifle factories *one was closed and the other was running at twenty-five per cent capacity.*

We were not manufacturing a single machine gun and did not turn out any machine guns for a long period afterwards. In the previous summer, we had to take a British type of machine gun and British ammunition down to the Mexican border to fight Villa. That bandit was better equipped than we were.

Our troops today in France are only equipped for war by the courtesy of the French and British Governments. All the artillery comes from the Allies and all the machine guns. Nor have we a single American aeroplane fit to be used by our troops at the front.

ONLY a few days ago Mr. Baker declared that no country had done nearly so well in the first nine months of war as we had. He must know perfectly well that this is absolutely untrue. He may remember that for the first year or two of the war we were apt to be very superior about the woeful shortcomings of Great Britain. England's unpreparedness became a byword. Yet within three weeks of the declaration of war, England put three fully equipped divisions on the firing line and fought a great though unsuccessful battle. Within nine months Mr. Baker has not put a single American division on the firing line; and when our first army does face the enemy it will be largely equipped by our Allies. And England and France had no warning, while we had two and a half years of warning. Can Mr. Baker really believe that the country will everlastingly swallow this soft sawder? Perhaps people cannot understand technical discussions of ordnance, but they can understand results. Nor are they blind now to the stupid errors of organization right before them at home. Great cantonments have been built in the wrong places. And men have been hurried out to them before they were prepared to receive them. Result: sickness and death unknown in the training camps of England or France. Men of the draft have been taken too soon out of industrial employment and subjected to quite unnecessary insanitary conditions. There was no sense in drafting more men at one time than the camps could take care of. Mr. Baker cannot plead here as an excuse that he was in haste to get men to the front. He was in haste about nothing else; and we have him on record under his own signature that neither he nor his advisers had the slightest intention last April of sending any troops to France at all in 1917. So all his haste about getting the National Army into cantonments was for shop-window purposes; it was only remotely connected with the real task of getting an army equipped and delivered in France. In every department where haste was needed Mr. Baker tolerated interminable delays.

IT may be said that the President is responsible for Mr. Baker. And to attack Mr. Baker is to attack the President. Well, if that is so, all we can say is that the time has long gone by for standing on ceremony. Nothing at this great crisis is more damning to the public welfare than the idea that we must

(*Continued on page* 76)

Metropolitan Magazine

olitan February 1918

Begin At The Top, Mr. President

(Continued from page 3)

suffer gross mismanagement of the war because to object is to oppose the President. Nor is anything more intolerable than the everlasting refrain that we are doing very well considering what big democracies are. General Crozier sets us aghast when he has the hardihood to tell the Senate Committee that "Nobody ever thought that the number of machine guns used by the armies would become what it has become in war." General Crozier cannot really believe this to be true, when he knows that two years ago, in January, 1916, fifteen months before we entered the war, General Wood told the House Military Affairs Committee that there should be at least twenty-four machine guns to a regiment, and that "you might put in machine guns as thick as you could use them." There was not a need of the army that General Wood did not recognize then and which he did not urge upon the Administration and upon Congress. Unlike the Mandarins of the War Department, Wood was thoroughly alive to the disasters about to overtake us. And Wood was not only a critic but a great administrator. And this splendid executive has been harried from pillar to post and robbed of his usefulness because Mr. Baker had a spite against him; a spite based largely on the fact that Wood was right and Baker was wrong.

IT is not Mr. Wilson's fault that he is not a man of the executive type. His language and intentions are undoubtedly lofty; and his determination to see the war through is a great strength to the Allies. But he is woefully slow in making decisions. Long ago the railroads should have been under government control. The delay is due to the President's inability to take a decided line quickly. That is a constitutional defect for which we cannot blame Mr. Wilson. We elected him with full knowledge of that failing. But there is no excuse for the failure to place real executives in the important departments. People outside of America must find it hard to believe that Mr. Roosevelt, with his very great executive ability, his great faculty for getting things done, is not now in the service of the country. It may be said that the METROPOLITAN is prejudiced in favor of Mr. Roosevelt; that much is true. But his worst enemies have never denied him credit for great driving executive power. The man who can make quick decisions and carry them out, if he is right twice out of three times, is a great executive. We can barely conceive of Mr. Roosevelt appointing Mr. Denman to the Shipping Board or espousing the cause of wooden ships against the best expert advice. But if he had so made his choice he would have promptly got the ships built. Mr. Wilson decided, after much delay, on wooden ships, but he did not get them built in anything like the quantity or in the time advertised in advance by Mr. Denman. But if we are prejudiced where Mr. Roosevelt is concerned, we have no brief for General Wood, whose record as an administrator stands for itself. General Wood's only crime in the eyes of the Administration is that from August 1, 1914, and even before that, he has called for the very things which we need now, and which, if they had been conceded three years ago, would have brought us into the war fully equipped and ready to finish the thing quickly. Universal training, up-to-date methods, new guns, plenty of spare material, aeroplanes of the best type; these are the things Wood demanded for our safety. The Administration constantly cold-shouldered his efforts and finally put upon him the affront of removal to less important posts. The Administration backers in the press are pretending that all the errors and futilities now disclosed took place in the past; the impression is that the present is different. This is sheer self-delusion. The rifle question is solved they say. Yet we are turning out fewer rifles in the United States today than we were when we went to war. The difference is that we were then supplying our Allies and not ourselves. Since then we have simply been robbing Peter to pay Paul. What is happening is exactly what the Germans said would happen. Our entry into the war has been curtailing and disrupting the flow of military supplies to the Allies without compensating advantages as yet on the other side. And when we survey the callous indifference to the future evinced by Mr. Baker in the past, how can we trust him now? He is the same man who a few months ago gloried in our "happy confusion"; the same man who so ridiculously overpraised the untried Liberty motor. Today he is incorrigibly blind to the necessity of universal service as the basis of preparedness and security. He dwells in the region of glorious but fallacious sentiments. In other words, he was and continues to be a pacifist in warrior's clothing. Mr. Wilson may continue to prefer Mr. Baker; he may continue to deprive the country of the driving power of Mr. Roosevelt and General Wood. But if he does so, he takes upon himself a responsibility for future disaster which he can never evade so long as history is written and read.

THE WATERLOO TIMES-TRIBUNE
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1918.

The War Department.

Reading and carefully digesting Secretary Baker's report on the achievements of his department, the unprejudiced mind will have occasion to say that the war department, taking it all in all, has done pretty well. There are men who say that Secretary Baker is not big enough for the job, or the job is too big for one man; but there is none who will say, that there is anything very serious the matter with the war department; that there has been any delay that is likely to result disastrously. Delays were to be expected, when the gigantic task before the war department, the matter of mobilizing and equipping 1,500,000 men in a few months, with little to start with, is considered.

No man can complain that there should have been more men in France than are there. No man can say that the men in France are not properly equipped. True, they have some French guns, but what of that? Those who say that the men should have been in battle long ago know not what they saying. It is not the policy of the department and it is not the idea of Gen. Pershing to send men into battle before they are equipped in every way to take care of themselves. When they go in, they will have everything necessary to assure them an equal chance with the enemy. Our allies expect no more than has been done.

The theory of the war department is that there would be a greater mistake made in reckless hurry than in delay that means readiness and proper preparation. The British and French at the beginning of the war were compelled to throw their men into battle illy equipped and unseasoned. It was necessary to stop the great German war machine. But that great German war machine is now successfully held. For three years it has made but one or two big attempts to go forward and each time it was defeated; not only in purpose but on the battlefield, in men lost.

It remains for the allies to drive the invader back to his own country. This will take men and machinery of war. It will take the best machinery that can be provided. A superiority in machinery is more important than a superiority in men. Men, inferiorly equipped, in this stage of the war, are just so much cannon fodder. It has never been the policy of the American government to furnish cannon fodder. It is the aim now to furnish soldiers, fully trained and equipped for the test. No matter how much complaint may be made regarding delays, no sane man will attempt to say that the United States could train its soldiers more quickly, or get them to the firing line more quickly than it has done and is doing. As Secretary Baker says "no army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly." Mistakes there have been, certainly. But the thing outstanding above all is the accomplishment. If there was too much red tape in the beginning, it has been cut. The equipment is coming now just as fast as it is called for—it is the best equipment in every way, in guns, ammunition and everything else, that the world has ever seen. The shock will be great to the enemy when the United States starts. It would have been weak had we started too soon. And what then?

WEDNESDAY ... TW

K.C. Star

BLAMES CONGRESS

12-12-17

General Crozier Says the Country Entered War Without a Military Policy.

TOO MUCH RED TAPE, ALSO

Contractors Refused to Risk Advance Work on Congressional Approval.

Shifting Labor Also Has Been an Adverse Factor in Preparations.

ALLIES ARE SUPPLYING GUNS

By Summer the Whole American Army Will Be Equipped, Ordnance Chief Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The snail-like pace of Congress, War Department red tape, bickering with contractors and the labor situation were blamed today by Major General Crozier, chief of ordnance, for "serious delay" in getting America on a war footing.

General Crozier was the first witness at the Senate military affairs committee investigation into the whole military situation.

Inability to obtain appropriations from Congress quickly cost much time in getting started on the artillery program, General Crozier stated.

HAD NO WAR POLICY AT START.

General Crozier said an obstacle in the early work was that the military policy defined in the National Defense Act of 1916 contemplated a force of 1 million men to be raised in five years.

"It is apparent," he said, "that the original program for 1 million men did not contemplate our participation in the war. We compressed the 5-year program into one year when it immediately became apparent that the 1 million program would not do."

Preparation of estimates and actual appropriation by Congress, the general said, caused further delay.

TOO MUCH RED TAPE.

"Our first delay was encountered in the necessity for showing all estimates for funds to the war college, the general staff and the Secretary of War. Each of these had to receive full explanation of the purposes money was required for.

"After that we had to explain to Congress. But could not wait for Congress to act. We started to get manufacturing establishments going. It was then we

Times

NO GUNS, SO ARMY WAITS

12-13-17

AMERICA'S TOTAL UNREADINESS BROUGHT HOME BY PROBE.

Crozier Admits It's "Fortunate" That England and France Have Material to Spare—Half of Army Without Arms.

(By The Star's Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Although the probe by the Senate military affairs committee barely got started today, it developed some interesting facts about the situation in ordnance.

The testimony today just skirted about the edges of the ordnance situation, most of it being a statement by General Crozier of the difficulties he had encountered making for delays in getting out the big guns. Statements as to the actual supply of artillery, machine guns and rifles for the army today, the output and when certain quantities of this artillery would be available were reserved by General Crozier for an executive session of the committee.

"That's information we would like to know about the kaiser's army and I know he would like to get definite figures on our situation," General Crozier said.

WON'T DISCLOSE SECRETS.

The committee made it very plain they were not seeking to make public any confidential information, but only that of a general character, and would hear the remainder in private. General Crozier said he was very certain he hadn't made public anything that ought to be secret thus far, and at that point the hearing stopped until tomorrow.

The most striking thing in the whole testimony today was the re-emphasizing of the utter unpreparedness in ordnance in which the war found the United States. That, of course, was no particular news, but the telling of how the United States, after it once got in war, practically had to start at the actual bottom rock and build up, couldn't help but show again the glass house of defense the United States had been living in and how it was paying the bill now in delay in getting into the war with full force.

A "FORTUNATE EVENTUALITY."

Although many articles from France, for example, the recent issue of Collier's quoting a French general as saying that what the United States should contribute was twenty thousand big cannon, have emphasized the particular demand for guns, General Crozier said that in some guns both England and France had reached under the stress of dire necessity a manufacturing capacity in excess of the number they could actually use or man. It was this excess manufacturing capacity the United States was taking advantage of, he said. While there was no testimony to the effect, it is known that the United States is sending both steel and rough casting abroad, getting the finished guns turned out abroad because of the lack of gun tools, gauges, etc., in plants in this country.

"It is a most fortunate eventuality for

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13.

K.C. Star

CROZIER AND BAKER.

The testimony of General Crozier is that of a man who was overwhelmed by the size of his job.

Apparently the ordnance department was as unprepared on a big gun policy as it was on a rifle policy. Senator Wadsworth asked what precautionary steps had been taken before the declaration of war. "There was a good deal of thinking and discussion done," replied the general. Thinking and discussion, but no definite program! And that in the face of the tremendous crisis that was looming ahead.

Then when war came there was further delay. All estimates, General Crozier said, had to go to the war college, the general staff and the Secretary of War. "Each of these had to receive a full explanation. After that we had to explain to Congress."

All according to rule, of course. But a big executive would have found a way to get action. Perhaps he would have had joint conferences of the representatives of the four departments that had to pass on the estimates. Perhaps he would have got an order from the President authorizing a change in routine, even in disregard of the law. But he would have got action.

When the estimates were over these hurdles another difficulty presented itself, according to Crozier. Appropriations were not yet available and manufacturers refused to go ahead without assurances of repayment. Here again a big executive would have found a way. The Nation was in a gigantic war. It was going to put up the money for equipment. Certainly assurance could have been furnished the manufacturers from the President and representative congressmen on which they could have made the needed expenditures. That sort of assurance was repeatedly given by the aircraft board and the manufacturers went ahead.

Be it repeated, the testimony of General Crozier is that of a technical man overwhelmed by an executive job. He was used to supervising the expenditure of a few millions of dollars a year. Here came the expenditure of several billions. It swamped him.

The outcome is that ten months after the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany the country has virtually no artillery except such as it can purchase from its heavily burdened allies.

WEDNESDAY ... TW

KC Star

BLAMES CONGRESS

12-12-17

General Crozier Says the Country Entered War Without a Military Policy.

TOO MUCH RED TAPE, ALSO

Contractors Refused to Risk Advance Work on Congressional Approval.

Shifting Labor Also Has Been an Adverse Factor in Preparations.

ALLIES ARE SUPPLYING GUNS

By Summer the Whole American Army Will Be Equipped, Ordnance Chief Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The snail-like pace of Congress, War Department red tape, bickering with contractors and the labor situation were blamed today by Major General Crozier, chief of ordnance, for "serious delay" in getting America on a war footing.

General Crozier was the first witness at the Senate military affairs committee investigation into the whole military situation.

Inability to obtain appropriations from Congress quickly cost much time in getting started on the artillery program, General Crozier stated.

HAD NO WAR POLICY AT START.

General Crozier said an obstacle in the early work was that the military policy defined in the National Defense Act of 1916 contemplated a force of 1 million men to be raised in five years.

"It is apparent," he said, "that the original program for 1 million men did not contemplate our participation in the war. We compressed the 5-year program into one year when it immediately became apparent that the 1 million program would not do."

Preparation of estimates and actual appropriation by Congress, the general said, caused further delay.

TOO MUCH RED TAPE.

"Our first delay was encountered in the necessity for showing all estimates for funds to the war college, the general staff and the Secretary of War. Each of these had to receive full explanation of the purposes money was required for.

"After that we had to explain to Congress. But could not wait for Congress to act. We started to get manufacturing establishments going. It was then we met the obstacle of refusal of manufacturers to spend money without assurance of payment.

"Our purchasing system caused more delay. We had to submit prices we proposed to pay to the munitions board, headed by Frank A. Scott."

This board, since replaced by the war industrial board, several times could not agree on a fair price for certain equipment. Secretary of War Baker, on one occasion, had to step in and end the bickering.

"We did everything we could," he continued, "to get the manufacturing establishments of the country going on orders in anticipation of appropriations. One obstacle was that many manufacturers did not care to spend money or could not secure loans in advance of actual appropriations. That caused very considerable delay. There also were delays under the abnormal purchasing system necessary, without time for competitive bidding, in many cases."

REFUSED FIXED PRICE CONTRACTS.

Referring to the "cost plus 10 per cent" contracts, General Crozier said the system had "worked out fairly well."

"But it is not as good as when prices were definitely fixed," he said. "It is better to use that only in case of emergency."

"Some manufacturers would not take fixed price contracts at all," General Crozier said. "They would not take the risk except with a profit on a percentage basis. They had had their fingers burned. No orders for rifles were made at a fixed price—manufacturers wouldn't take the orders."

Upon inquiry by Senator Wadsworth, General Crozier said that early in the war the President had allotted 35 million dollars of his 100 million dollar emergency fund to the War Department, and that emergency orders for material had been given.

WOULD TIGHTEN HOLD ON LABOR.

Senator Wadsworth asked if any precautionary steps were taken before the war declaration.

"There was a good deal of thinking and discussion done," said the general. "We prepared for sudden expansion and did all we could. We have been kept back by shifting of labor, by men changing employment so often, attracted by higher wages or living conditions. England has a law prohibiting men from leaving munition work without permission. We would require legislation to accomplish that. I do not find an actual shortage of munitions labor needed in this country. We haven't taken them into the military service to create a shortage."

General Crozier said lack of personnel also hampered the ordnance department.

"Before the war I had eighty-eight men in my department. Now I have more than 2,100," he said.

"Where did you get the others from, the army or civil life?" asked Weeks.

"From civil life," said Crozier. "The army didn't have the kind of men I needed. They are engineers, chemists, lawyers and highly trained business men."

PROFITED BY ALLIES' MISTAKES.

Senator Chamberlain inquired whether this country has profited by mistakes the Allies made with regard to artillery.

"We profited by their mistaken idea that shrapnel was more important than high explosives—an idea they have since revised," said Crozier. "We were informed on this early enough in the war so that we made our contracts for more high explosive shells than shrapnel."

ARKANSAS CITY ... Times

NO GUNS, SO ARMY WAITS

12-13-17

AMERICA'S TOTAL UNREADINESS BROUGHT HOME BY PROBE.

Crozier Admits It's "Fortunate" That England and France Have Material to Spare—Half of Army Without Arms.

(By The Star's Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Although the probe by the Senate military affairs committee barely got started today, it developed some interesting facts about the situation in ordnance.

The testimony today just skirted about the edges of the ordnance situation, most of it being a statement by General Crozier of the difficulties he had encountered making for delays in getting out the big guns. Statements as to the actual supply of artillery, machine guns and rifles for the army today, the output and when certain quantities of this artillery would be available were reserved by General Crozier for an executive session of the committee.

"That's information we would like to know about the kaiser's army and I know he would like to get definite figures on our situation," General Crozier said.

WON'T DISCLOSE SECRETS.

The committee made it very plain they were not seeking to make public any confidential information, but only that of a general character, and would hear the remainder in private. General Crozier said he was very certain he hadn't made public anything that ought to be secret thus far, and at that point the hearing stopped until tomorrow.

The most striking thing in the whole testimony today was the re-emphasizing of the utter unpreparedness in ordnance in which the war found the United States. That, of course, was no particular news, but the telling of how the United States, after it once got in war, practically had to start at the actual bottom rock and build up, couldn't help but show again the glass house of defense the United States had been living in and how it was paying the bill now in delay in getting into the war with full force.

A "FORTUNATE EVENTUALITY."

Although many articles from France, for example, the recent issue of Collier's quoting a French general as saying that what the United States should contribute was twenty thousand big cannon, have emphasized the particular demand for guns, General Crozier said that in some guns both England and France had reached under the stress of dire necessity a manufacturing capacity in excess of the number they could actually use or man. It was this excess manufacturing capacity the United States was taking advantage of, he said. While there was no testimony to the effect, it is known that the United States is sending both steel and rough casting abroad, getting the finished guns turned out abroad because of the lack of gun tools, gauges, etc., in plants in this country.

"It is a most fortunate eventuality for us," General Crozier said, "for it saves us from the long years of neglect in this country."

In other words, if we were not in position to take advantage of this condition it would be more than a year after we got into war before the United States would begin getting artillery in quantities, and even much longer, indeed, before actual big quantity production could be had.

PROBE TO BE THOROUGH.

Questions asked by the members of the committee indicated that before they are through they intend to probe very carefully just how the whole situation was handled to see if proper organization ability and push was put into the program here. Some of the senators seemed concerned whether the ordnance bureau was prepared with actual plans for tremendous expansion once the money was voted by Congress, or whether they made important decisions on policy weeks later. They appeared anxious to know when the wooden cannon and broomsticks used in drilling in this country could be discarded for the real weapons. The attitude of some of the senators who are participating in the inquiry may be judged from the following interview from Senator Wadsworth of New York which the New York Times, a strong administration paper, published today:

"From all over the country where cantonments are located, criticism has come regarding the lack of clothing for the soldiers and lack of arms.

HALF OF MEN WITHOUT ARMS.

"It is true that not one army cantonment is adequately equipped with ordnance. The average number of soldiers at each of the camps is approximately forty thousand men. In no camps are there light arms for half that number.

"At Camp Meade, Camp Yaphank, Spartanburg and Camp Funston, which I visited, I talked with men whose machine gun battalions had never seen a machine gun."

Senator Wadsworth, who had visited some of the cantonments, also asserted there was a shortage of warm clothing and even an insufficiency of blankets at some of the camps and that many of the men still had light summer underwear. Prompt steps were taken by the War Department today to ascertain the actual condition in each camp. A special inquiry into the blanket condition at Camp Mills was made. Although the Senate probe has not reached that far, ordnance officers testifying before the House committee have told of the rifle situation and stated that with the present output it is just a question of days until every man in camp can have at least one rifle. While the testimony has been of a confidential character it can be said that machine gun production has been slow, but is coming along faster than the big gun situation.

INTO AIRPLANE WORK, TOO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13.

KC Star

CROZIER AND BAKER.

The testimony of General Crozier is that of a man who was overwhelmed by the size of his job.

Apparently the ordnance department was as unprepared on a big gun policy as it was on a rifle policy. Senator Wadsworth asked what precautionary steps had been taken before the declaration of war. "There was a good deal of thinking and discussion done," replied the general. Thinking and discussion, but no definite program! And that in the face of the tremendous crisis that was looming ahead.

Then when war came there was further delay. All estimates, General Crozier said, had to go to the war college, the general staff and the Secretary of War. "Each of these had to receive a full explanation. After that we had to explain to Congress."

All according to rule, of course. But a big executive would have found a way to get action. Perhaps he would have had joint conferences of the representatives of the four departments that had to pass on the estimates. Perhaps he would have got an order from the President authorizing a change in routine, even in disregard of the law. But he would have got action.

When the estimates were over these hurdles another difficulty presented itself, according to Crozier. Appropriations were not yet available and manufacturers refused to go ahead without assurances of repayment. Here again a big executive would have found a way. The Nation was in a gigantic war. It was going to put up the money for equipment. Certainly assurance could have been furnished the manufacturers from the President and representative congressmen on which they could have made the needed expenditures. That sort of assurance was repeatedly given by the aircraft board and the manufacturers went ahead.

Be it repeated, the testimony of General Crozier is that of a technical man overwhelmed by an executive job. He was used to supervising the expenditure of a few millions of dollars a year. Here came the expenditure of several billions. It swamped him.

The outcome is that ten months after the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany the country has virtually no artillery except such as it can purchase from its heavily burdened allies, and for months soldiers in training camps had to drill with broomsticks instead of with rifles. In such a great camp as Funston there are foreign artillery officers as instructors, and not a piece of artillery for them to give instruction with.

This is the situation after a war with Mexico that showed our deficiencies, and eight months after the formal recognition of the state of war with Germany.

* * *

So far as The Star knows, General Crozier is a conscientious officer with a good reputation as a technical man. He was put up against a big job that was executive and not technical. Evidently he has fallen down on it. There was a grave injustice to the general to put him in charge of a job for which he was not fitted and for which he lacked training.

On the face of the situation as now revealed, a trained business executive ought to handle ordnance production, perhaps with Crozier as technical adviser.

Who is responsible for this misfit? Just one man, the Secretary of War.

This is merely another piece of evidence that Secretary Baker himself is misplaced at the head of the War Department. The secretary was an admirable mayor of Cleveland. But like General Crozier, he has not shown the executive qualities that ought to belong to the manager of a great war.

A really great executive must have a cold blooded ruthlessness that calls for results and that will not take excuses.

Secretary Baker has permitted the army's inadequate peace organization to expand without weeding out the incompetents. He permitted a chief of staff to serve a few months to his retiring age, apparently solely out of personal consideration for the man. He is permitting a successor to serve out his time for a few months more. The War Department is still full of red tape that an energetic executive would get rid of. Big business men who have been serving in Washington have found their work held up because it had to go through a protracted routine in the departments.

The traditions of generations of peace hamper the department. It needs a 2-fisted driver to get rid of these traditions, to cut the red tape and to speed things up.

The evidence indicates that Mr. Baker is not the man to correct these conditions and to get the necessary speed and drive into the war preparations. He should give way to a trained and successful organizing executive.

7.—FRIDAY EIGHTEEN PAGES.

GUN SCANDAL GROWS

Eight Months Since War Was Declared and U. S. Has No Machine Guns Ready.

RED TAPE AND BUNGLING

Crozier's Testimony Reveals Incomprehensible Delays in One of Biggest War Jobs.

Baker Accepts Responsibility After Senate Committee Hears of Failures to Act.

WILL HAMPER OUR ARMIES

Must Learn to Use Guns Only When They Get French Weapons "Over There."

(By The Star's Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec. 13.—No machine guns—and the United States has been at war eight months. That, in its briefest terminology, is the scandal developed by the Senate military affairs committee's investigation of the situation in the ordnance bureau of the War Department. It was all brought out at today's hearing when Brigadier General Crozier, head of the bureau, was closely questioned.

And forty thousand machine guns are needed by the American fighting forces now being trained before they will be able to cope with the foe in France. The Germans have plenty of machine guns. They are the main reliance of the Prussians in their defense against the Allies' hammering on the western front.

FORGOT WAR'S LESSONS?

It is hard to believe that some of the early lessons of the war have been forgotten—the lessons of Loos, Neuve Chapelle and the Champagne, when thousands of British and French troops went to slaughter because the Germans had more machine guns and more big guns of every caliber. Yet, from the disclosures made today, it would seem that the ordnance bureau made no preparations for equipment on the vast scale required in modern war.

General Crozier declared that, through the fact France and Britain have a surplus produc-

was regarded by many as the government's answer to the criticism that had been directed already at the way the War Department was handling its big job. From the outset of war, government officials from the President down, have shown themselves to be keenly resentful of any criticism of the conduct of the war.

PRESIDENT BACKING CROZIER.

This decision to ask reconfirmation of General Crozier in his job as munitions head indicates the purpose of the President and war secretary to stand pat on the present organization unless pressure from Congress should force a change. The Senate, it is certain, will not act upon General Crozier's name until it has gone more deeply into the investigation it has under way. Members of the committee, Democrats and Republicans alike, by questions they directed at General Crozier today, indicated very pointedly they were radically dissatisfied with the way he had conducted his department and the big problem it had thrust on it by war, and unless far more satisfactory reasons for delays be given than have been offered as yet, would bitterly oppose his reconfirmation to the munitions post.

The fact that Crozier's re-appointment is before the Senate at this time for action means that the entire problem and how it has been handled will be peered into with the most minute care. It will precipitate a showdown between Congress and the War Department. Either Congress will acquiesce in everything that has been done and give it a clean bill of health or exert pressure for a general shakeup. Already from facts ascertained in the hearing strong sentiment has developed in the Senate for the creation of a separate munitions and supplies board to handle the production problem apart from the war office, such as England was forced to resort to early in the war to get results.

PUTS BAKER UNDER FIRE.

The placing of responsibility directly on Secretary Baker in today's hearing for the inexcusable delay in getting machine guns, puts the war secretary himself directly under the fire of criticism from Congress. It means that the entire organization basis of the War Department is to be put under scrutiny, and Baker himself held responsible for failure, not mere bureau heads. For, as pointed out, it is apparent members of the Senate committee conducting the hearings regard the situation as not merely one of the efficiency or incompetency of certain under officials, but fundamentally whether the great war machine has been placed on an efficient organization basis calculated to produce the huge results it must achieve. Most congressional investigations generally develop a muck raking character and delve more after "muck" than constructive results. No one can tell as yet where the present hearing will end. But it is pointedly starting after constructive results. Not the decapitation of any one man like Baker or Crozier, but to speed up America's war preparations. If heads fall, that will be incidental. Also, it may be pointed out, it will take

SPEAKERS AHEAD OF DRIVE

RED CROSS MEETINGS TO HEAR CAMPAIGN SLOGAN EARLY.

Reports From District Organizations Indicate a "Can't Wait" Attitude While City Is Ready to Enroll All.

RED CROSS MEETINGS TODAY.

9 a. m.—Labor Temple. J. C. Nichols will address heads of labor organizations.
12:30 p. m.—Linwood Presbyterian Church. Women's meeting addressed by Mrs. Albert Bates.
2 p. m.—Coates House, women of the First Ward.
3 p. m.—Henry C. Kumpf School. Mrs. Jobe, speaker.
5 p. m.—Whittier School.
7:30 p. m.—Fifth Ward Meeting at Institutional Church; J. C. Nichols, speaker.
7:30 p. m.—Linwood Methodist Church.
8 p. m.—Raytown Christian Church.
8:30 p. m.—Faxon School. Mrs. C. Warner, speaker.
9 p. m.—Linwood Presbyterian Church, Men's Bible Class. D. M. Proctor, speaker.

Requests for speakers have been pouring into headquarters of the Red Cross Christmas membership campaign committee in such numbers, in advance of the big drive to begin Monday, that Albert I. Beach, chairman of the committee on speakers, called a meeting of the volunteers at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Mid-day Club.

"The demand has been so great," explained Mr. Beach, "that we decided to open the speaking campaign ahead of the drive for members of the Red Cross. Remember that this is not a soliciting campaign. We must tell the people that the one opportunity in which every man, woman and child in America can render service to his country and our boys in the ranks, is to be offered them next week. No membership will be accepted at any of these public meetings. These are to impress upon all the great importance of the Red Cross movement."

NAILS PRE-CAMPAIGN LIES.

J. C. Nichols, campaign manager, told volunteer speakers that he wanted them early in the field if for no other reason than to refute stories which are being circulated, not only in Kansas City, but all over the country and which is believed to be a part of an enemy propaganda to hamper the work of the Red Cross.

"Women in this city," said Mr. Nichols, "who are giving their time in making surgical dressings or hospital garments for the Red Cross have been called at their home and told 'You need not come down today, we will not need you.' Stories are in circulation that a part of this money is to go to Germany. That is not worth refuting, as any person with a spark of patriotism will know that this is a lie. Just yesterday a wagon from a big wholesale dry goods house, carrying supplies to the workshop in the Nonquitt Building was turned back by a man who exhibited a

KC Times 12-14-17

GUN SCANDAL GROWS

Eight Months Since War Was Declared and U. S. Has No Machine Guns Ready.

RED TAPE AND BUNGLING

Crozier's Testimony Reveals Incomprehensible Delays in One of Biggest War Jobs.

Baker Accepts Responsibility After Senate Committee Hears of Failures to Act.

WILL HAMPER OUR ARMIES

Must Learn to Use Guns Only When They Get French Weapons "Over There."

(By The Star's Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec. 13.—No machine guns—and the United States has been at war eight months. That, in its briefest terminology, is the scandal developed by the Senate military affairs committee's investigation of the situation in the ordnance bureau of the War Department. It was all brought out at today's hearing when Brigadier General Crozier, head of the bureau, was closely questioned.

And forty thousand machine guns are needed by the American fighting forces now being trained before they will be able to cope with the foe in France. The Germans have plenty of machine guns. They are the main reliance of the Prussians in their defense against the Allies' hammering on the western front.

FORGOT WAR'S LESSONS?

It is hard to believe that some of the early lessons of the war have been forgotten—the lessons of Loos, Neuve Chapelle and the Champagne, when thousands of British and French troops went to slaughter because the Germans had more machine guns and more big guns of every caliber. Yet, from the disclosures made today, it would seem that the ordnance bureau made no preparations for equipment on the vast scale required in modern war.

General Crozier declared that, through the fact France and Britain have a surplus production of guns, large and small, the American forces will not lack those essentials when they get to Europe. But in the meantime, at home, the thousands of soldiers are being trained with "simulated" guns. And much time will be wasted because the men will have to become familiar with the mechanism of new weapons when they reach the front.

EXPLANATIONS FOR DELAY.

A few of the reasons for the delay in ordnance production as brought out today follow:

1. Trouble on Mexican border found the United States army so short of machine guns we had to purchase 300 Lewis guns from England and send them with English ammunition to the border.

2. August, 1916, Congress, because of this situation, appropriated 12 million dollars with which to get machine guns. This sum, it was testified today, should have obtained between 10,000 and 12,000 machine guns.

3. War Department ordered some Vickers, the heavy type of machine gun used in emplacements. But ordered no light machine guns of which, it is testified, the army will need more than forty thousand to arm the first million troops alone.

4. War declared April 6, 1917. At this time there is not a single machine gun being turned out for American use, or, as General Crozier described it, "no current production," although Vickers were working on their heavy gun. No start yet, after eight months, since Congress voted the money, on the light machine gun, the most important of all.

ADOPTED ENTIRELY NEW GUN.

5. June, 1917, ten months after Congress voted the money to get machine guns, four months after the break in relations with Germany and two months after the declaration of war, an ordnance board adopted the light Browning as the official model for our armies. It is a new gun that has never been used in battle, although army experts pronounce it a good one. Orders were given for it on an extensive scale, but factories have to be built and machinery and tools made with which it can be manufactured. Six large gun works now have extensive contracts to manufacture it, but they are still working on tools and gun machinery with which to make the new gun. April 1, 1918, it is expected that the first deliveries of this type will be made.

6. Who is responsible for the fact no real steps were taken from August, 1916, until June, 1917 (with war impending and then actually here) to get the light machine guns Congress had ordered? General Crozier says, Secretary Baker.

7. Secretary Baker accepts responsibility. "Of course, as Secretary of War, I am responsible," he says. Adds every available ounce of machine gun production in the country is now at work. Says he is going before investigating committee and that questions of national defense cannot be discussed publicly as could a question of domestic policy.

MONTHS OF BUNGLING.

Bureaucratic red tape interfering with the progress, decisions and actions, costing not weeks, but months, in valuable time and management of a bungling description were revealed before the Senate committee by General Crozier.

That the blame did not lie entirely with the ordnance department was asserted by General Crozier, who painfully passed the "buck" to Secretary Baker. By coincidence, perhaps, but probably by direct intention to show that President Wilson was satisfied with the way the War Department was conducting the war making preparations, the White House sent to the Senate for confirmation for reappointment as chief of ordnance, General Crozier's name. This act was regarded by many as the government's answer to the criticism that had been directed already at the way the War Department was handling its big job. From the outset of war, government officials from the President down, have shown themselves to be keenly resentful of any criticism of the conduct of the war.

PRESIDENT BACKING CROZIER.

This decision to ask reconfirmation of General Crozier in his job as munitions head indicates the purpose of the President and war secretary to stand pat on the present organization unless pressure from Congress should force a change. The Senate, it is certain, will not act upon General Crozier's name until it has gone more deeply into the investigation it has under way. Members of the committee, Democrats and Republicans alike, by questions they directed at General Crozier today, indicated very pointedly they were radically dissatisfied with the way he had conducted his department and the big problem it had thrust on it by war, and unless far more satisfactory reasons for delays be given than have been offered as yet, would bitterly oppose his reconfirmation to the munitions post.

The fact that Crozier's re-appointment is before the Senate at this time for action means that the entire problem and how it has been handled will be peered into with the most minute care. It will precipitate a showdown between Congress and the War Department. Either Congress will acquiesce in everything that has been done and give it a clean bill of health or exert pressure for a general shakeup. Already from facts ascertained in the hearing strong sentiment has developed in the Senate for the creation of a separate munitions and supplies board to handle the production problem apart from the war office, such as England was forced to resort to early in the war to get results.

PUTS BAKER UNDER FIRE.

The placing of responsibility directly on Secretary Baker in today's hearing for the inexcusable delay in getting machine guns, puts the war secretary himself directly under the fire of criticism from Congress. It means that the entire organization basis of the War Department is to be put under scrutiny, and Baker himself held responsible for failure, not mere bureau heads. For, as pointed out, it is apparent members of the Senate committee conducting the hearings regard the situation as not merely one of the efficiency or incompetency of certain under officials, but fundamentally whether the great war machine has been placed on an efficient organization basis calculated to produce the huge results it must achieve. Most congressional investigations generally develop a muck raking character and delve more after "muck" than constructive results. No one can tell as yet where the present hearing will end. But it is pointedly starting after constructive results. Not the decapitation of any one man like Baker or Crozier, but to speed up America's war preparations. If heads fall, that will be incidental. Also, it may be pointed out, it will take terrific pressure from public sentiment to move the President in making changes, for, as in the case of Secretary Daniels of the navy, criticism has only tied the President to him closer.

DEMOCRATS GRILLED CROZIER.

Any notion that the inquiry into the munitions situation thus far is of a partisan character quickly was disabused in the hearing today. While Senator Wadsworth, a Republican, did most of the questioning yesterday, Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee and warm friend of the President; Hitchcock of Nebraska and McKellar of Tennessee, all Democrats, did most of the interrogating when General Crozier got into the revelation of the state of affairs on machine guns. They sought at once to pin down responsibility for the delays and put most of the most embarrassing questions.

Summed up, the machine gun story in the months just before we entered the war was about this: There was too little appreciation of the necessity and value of machine guns in the makeup of the army. When the European war demonstrated its value in 1914 and 1915, our ordnance heads began to discuss what types we wanted in addition to the Benet-Mercier, which had been the standard up to that time and of which we had a few. Board after board sat upon various types of guns.

But nothing was done.

REJECTED TESTED LEWIS GUN.

The Lewis gun, used exclusively by the English as the light machine gun and of which Britain has made around 100,000, was rejected here again. This was explained by General Crozier as being due to the fact that the Lewis gun made in America was not as good as the Lewis gun made in England. However, the gun made in America was and is being used extensively by the Canadians. Then came the adoption of the Vickers as the heavy type and the large appropriation by Congress to get a start on machine guns. Some Vickers were ordered. Then came the long delay from August until May, this year, even in making tests on light guns, and the decision to adopt the heavy Browning (supplanting the Vickers) and the light Browning as our machine guns. The Vickers is to be continued in manufacture as well, and the first deliveries were made in August. Some are being sent abroad now.

But the Lewis, used altogether by the English as a light gun, is not to be used by our troops in the field at all, although there was a factory all ready to make them. Its output will go to the navy and for aviation, and for training purposes in the army only.

"BORROWING" A SAVING FACTOR.

Except for the fact that we are able to obtain machine guns, as we are borrowing artillery of all sizes, from France, the United States would be up against it as far as getting forces into the field against Germany in numbers for months to come, it was made evident by General Crozier. Members of the committee expressed concern as to whether France was able to stand this additional burden on her munitions factories and still keep her own forces amply supplied. General Crozier said France had an excess in manufacture and could very safely give us the needed machine guns until our own factories could supply our needs.

Questions as to whether another such reverse as that in Italy when France and England were called upon to rush guns of all kinds to the front would cut down the supply of guns we could obtain were reserved for executive sessions. It also was disclosed that the French not only were furnishing our troops with machine guns, but that her

(Continued on Second Page.)

SPEAKERS AHEAD OF DRIVE

RED CROSS MEETINGS TO HEAR CAMPAIGN SLOGAN EARLY.

Reports From District Organizations Indicate a "Can't Wait" Attitude While City Is Ready to Enroll All.

RED CROSS MEETINGS TODAY.

9 a. m.—Labor Temple. J. C. Nichols will address heads of labor organizations.
12:30 p. m.—Linwood Presbyterian Church. Women's meeting addressed by Mrs. Albert Bates.
2 p. m.—Coates House, women of the First Ward.
3 p. m.—Henry C. Kumpf School. Mrs. Jobe, speaker.
5 p. m.—Whittier School.
7:30 p. m.—Fifth Ward Meeting at Institutional Church; J. C. Nichols, speaker.
7:30 p. m.—Linwood Methodist Church.
8 p. m.—Raytown Christian Church.
8:30 p. m.—Faxon School. Mrs. C. Warner, speaker.
9 p. m.—Linwood Presbyterian Church, Men's Bible Class. D. M. Proctor, speaker.

Requests for speakers have been pouring into headquarters of the Red Cross Christmas membership campaign committee in such numbers, in advance of the big drive to begin Monday, that Albert I. Beach, chairman of the committee on speakers, called a meeting of the volunteers at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Mid-day Club.

"The demand has been so great," explained Mr. Beach, "that we decided to open the speaking campaign ahead of the drive for members of the Red Cross. Remember that this is not a soliciting campaign. We must tell the people that the one opportunity in which every man, woman and child in America can render service to his country and our boys in the ranks, is to be offered them next week. No membership will be accepted at any of these public meetings. These are to impress upon all the great importance of the Red Cross movement."

NAILS PRE-CAMPAIGN LIES.

J. C. Nichols, campaign manager, told volunteer speakers that he wanted them early in the field if for no other reason than to refute stories which are being circulated, not only in Kansas City, but all over the country and which is believed to be a part of an enemy propaganda to hamper the work of the Red Cross.

"Women in this city," said Mr. Nichols, "who are giving their time in making surgical dressings or hospital garments for the Red Cross have been called at their home and told 'You need not come down today, we will not need you.' Stories are in circulation that a part of this money is to go to Germany. That is not worth refuting, as any person with a spark of patriotism will know that this is a lie. Just yesterday a wagon from a big wholesale dry goods house, carrying supplies to the workshop in the Nonquitt Building was turned back by a man who exhibited a badge and told the driver that no more materials were needed. There is no doubt but there is an underhanded movement on foot to defeat our purpose, but we are not going to permit it to be done."

Mr. Nichols said that if the soldiers of Italy and Russia had had behind them at home such a gigantic national organization as the Red Cross the disasters reported from these countries would not have occurred.

At least 4,000 men and women have been organized into teams for work in the city and will be ready to start at 9 o'clock Monday morning to remain in service until Christmas Eve, when it is hoped that a Red Cross flag will be exhibited from every home and every place of business in Kansas City. At least a dozen institutions already have notified headquarters that it is their intention to entitle themselves to the placards, "Every Employee a Member," to hang in a conspicuous place.

The city is to be canvassed according to geographical locations so that the husband cannot say "My wife has joined" and she in turn could tell the canvassers "My husband has joined at the office." Both are expected to join and next Monday every woman is expected to remain at home or leave the dollar for her membership. A receipt will be given with each subscription. The downtown congested districts will be handled by blocks while in the residence section there will be two women to each fifty families.

GAVE CANDLES FOR STREET SINGERS.

Mr. Nichols also gave the lie to the stories that most of the membership money being collected here will be used in expenses. More than 90 per cent of all the equipment has been given, room rent is free, typewritrs and desks have been lent by firms and nearly all work is done by volunteers. The Standard Oil Company yesterday gave 600 candles to use in the transparencies carried by the leaders of the Christmas carol groups on Christmas Eve.

At the outset 400,000 Red Cross buttons were shipped to Kansas City for use in this district. W. T. Grant, vice-chairman of the committee, said yesterday the demand here and elsewhere has been so great for the buttons that a call was sent to national headquarters for more. The reply came back that every factory in the country is at work on them and cannot meet the demand.

A CHANCE FOR FARMERS.

As a substitute Mr. Grant will have struck 125,000 cardboard buttons, bearing the Red Cross emblem, and with the words "Christmas Member, 1918." These will serve the same purpose as the regular Red Cross button. "Reports from the country," said Mr. Grant, "indicate the towns and cities are well organized and only the farmers have to be reached. Many of their boys are at the front, however, and we hope that this campaign will show that the farmer, in proportion to numbers, has taken as much interest as the people in the cities."

Requests for speakers in the district are answered with volunteers from Kansas City. There will be a community meeting in Pleasant Hill Sunday night in which all of the churches will participate. It will be addressed by John I. Williamson from Kansas City. The Rev. J. F. Caskey will address a similar meeting at Lees Summit Sunday night and Henry S. Conrad will speak at Salisbury tomorrow night.

Ninety-five men have volunteered to work under the direction of E. H. Blake and J. T. Backus as a flying squadron. They will be divided into groups, with speakers, and will visit the industrial plants.

Henry D. Ashley, chairman of the

6

K.C. Star

ARMY PLANS KEPT SECRET

12-14-17

BAKER, IN REPORT, WITHHELD INFORMATION USEFUL TO ENEMY.

Secretary of War, However, Declared Himself Opposed to Universal Military Training as a Regular National Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Secretary Baker's annual report for the War Department, made public today, constitutes only a brief historical review of the year and so that it may be devoid of information for the enemy shows no recommendations, no detailed information of the transportation of the army to France or any army plans for the future.

Secretary Baker does say, however, that he does not favor universal military training as a regular national policy.

"The department has not sought and does not now seek legislation on the subject," he says, "chiefly for the reason that the formation of a permanent military policy will inevitably be affected by the arrangement consequent upon the termination of the present war. Civilized men must hope that the future has in store a relief from the burden of armament and the destruction and waste of war.

AS HE VIEWS UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

"However vain that hope may appear in the midst of the most devastating and destructive war in the history of the race, it persists—perhaps because we are encouraged by the analagous substitution of courts for force in the settlement of private controversies; perhaps because all the perfections of Nature teach us that they are the product of processes which have eliminated waste and substituted constructive for destructive principles.

"When a permanent military policy, therefore, comes to be adopted, it will doubtless be conceived in a spirit which will be adequate to preserve against any possible attack those vital principles of liberty upon which democratic institutions are based, and yet be so restrained as in no event to foster the growth of mere militarist ambitions or to excite the apprehension of nations with whom it is our first desire to live in harmonious and just accord."

As to the expeditionary force in France, Secretary Baker says it would be unwise to disclose details, and therefore contents himself with telling of the sending of General Pershing, followed by a full division of regular troops and a contingent of marines as the first units. He describes also the organization of the rainbow national guard divi-

K.C. Star

WAR CABINET IDEA GROWS

12-14-17

CROZIER TESTIMONY STRENGTHENS DEMAND AT CAPITAL.

Need for Simplification of Business Methods Proved by Revelation of Endless Red Tape Processes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Demand for a coalition cabinet and a big supply division—stripped of red tape—was in sight in Congress today.

Sentiment for such shifts in the present war mill crystallized as a result of General Crozier's amazing revelations of America's unpreparedness for war, particularly in ordnance.

Proponents of the supply division idea said Crozier's evidence of how webs of red tape clogged the war wheels proved the need for centralization of supply and for elimination of the unending routine of O. K.s, debates and delays.

WILSON WELCOMES THE PROBES.

President Wilson welcomes the probe of his conduct of the war, it was stated at the White House this afternoon. In the Senate's military investigation and the inquiry into naval affairs decided upon by the House, the President thinks a true spirit of democracy lies. That the administration is democratic in fact as well as in name and is glad to give the public an insight into war affairs, was stated to be the President's position.

The demand for a coalition cabinet has been heard since the start of the war.

POLITICS BOUND TO CROP UP.

Despite efforts to keep politics in the background, congressmen admitted partisanship is rearing its head. They asserted that President Wilson can obtain the highest efficiency and at the same time the greatest co-operation only through a coalition cabinet.

"Let no one take either of these movements lightly," warned a senator whose efforts in behalf of unity in the war have been of the highest order.

"There's no need to take a gloomy view of the situation; many of us are thankful that we are finding out early how things are going; and we refuse to be pessimistic until the administration refuses to listen to reason."

GETS FIGURES ON GUNS AND RIFLES.

At today's executive session of the Senate military probe, continued questioning of General Crozier resolved itself into a concerted effort by committee members to fix individual responsibility for delay in getting an adequate supply of rifles and machine guns.

Another phase of the secret inquiry covered the labor situation at government arsenals and in private munition plants.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14.

K.C. Star

NO PLACE FOR SENTIMENT.

The President's reappointment of General Crozier as chief of ordnance while the ordnance investigation is in progress is taken in Washington to mean that the President resents criticism of the administration of the War Department and is determined to stand by Crozier.

It is to be hoped that this interpretation of the President's action is wrong. Neither Congress nor the country has the slightest animus against General Crozier. If the investigation had proved that the ordnance bureau had had its plans worked out and had been ready to get production without necessary delay, there would have been general approbation. Instead it has been shown by the general's own testimony that the bureau was without plans when war came, that it had neglected to make even the elementary preparations for which it received appropriations in the year before the war, and that as a result of executive inefficiency it is going to be a year after the recognition of war before production of artillery will begin.

As a result the training of our troops has been retarded and now, more than eight months after the declaration of war, we are depending on equipment furnished by our allies.

On the face of the testimony so far General Crozier is a technical man who was swamped by an enormous executive job that needed a trained business executive to handle it.

Recognition of this fact is no reflection on President Wilson. Every nation at war has had to shift its executive officers. There is no American official who compares in prestige with Kitchener, and yet Kitchener bungled munitions and had to give up that part of his work to a new man. The only reflection on the President could come from a refusal to displace officials after their unfitness had been proved.

Sentiment and personal feeling should not be permitted to have the slightest influence in the selection of War Department executives. The only possible thing to be considered is to get men who can win this war!

COAL HISTORY OF THE SUMMER.

At this time of coal scarcity and high prices it is interesting to recall a bit

6

ARMY PLANS KEPT SECRET

12-14-17

BAKER, IN REPORT, WITHHELD INFORMATION USEFUL TO ENEMY.

Secretary of War, However, Declared Himself Opposed to Universal Military Training as a Regular National Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Secretary Baker's annual report for the War Department, made public today, constitutes only a brief historical review of the year and so that it may be devoid of information for the enemy shows no recommendations, no detailed information of the transportation of the army to France or any army plans for the future.

Secretary Baker does say, however, that he does not favor universal military training as a regular national policy.

"The department has not sought and does not now seek legislation on the subject," he says, "chiefly for the reason that the formation of a permanent military policy will inevitably be affected by the arrangement consequent upon the termination of the present war. Civilized men must hope that the future has in store a relief from the burden of armament and the destruction and waste of war.

AS HE VIEWS UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

"However vain that hope may appear in the midst of the most devastating and destructive war in the history of the race, it persists—perhaps because we are encouraged by the analagous substitution of courts for force in the settlement of private controversies; perhaps because all the perfections of Nature teach us that they are the product of processes which have eliminated waste and substituted constructive for destructive principles.

"When a permanent military policy, therefore, comes to be adopted, it will doubtless be conceived in a spirit which will be adequate to preserve against any possible attack those vital principles of liberty upon which democratic institutions are based, and yet be so restrained as in no event to foster the growth of mere militarist ambitions or to excite the apprehension of nations with whom it is our first desire to live in harmonious and just accord."

As to the expeditionary force in France, Secretary Baker says it would be unwise to disclose details, and therefore contents himself with telling of the sending of General Pershing, followed by a full division of regular troops and a contingent of marines as the first units. He describes also the organization of the rainbow national guard division (the forty-second), adding:

THE WHY OF THE RAINBOW.

"The purpose of this organization was to distribute the honor of early participation in the war over a wide area and thus to satisfy in some part the eagerness of these state forces to be permitted to serve in Europe."

High tribute is paid to the "splendid co-operation of the navy, by means of which these expeditionary forces have been safely transported and have been enabled to traverse without loss the so-called danger zone infested by the stealthy and destructive submarine navy of the enemy."

It became necessary, Mr. Baker says, to build up an elaborate transport system for the expeditionary force, with great terminal facilities both in this country and France, and to gather a large surplus of supplies on the other side as a safeguard.

EXPLAINS SOME SHORTAGES.

"This placed an added burden upon the supply divisions of the department," he says, "and explains in part some of the shortages, notably those of clothing, which have temporarily embarrassed mobilization of troops at home, embarrassments now happily passed."

"The arrangements made have resulted," Mr. Baker continues, "in the transporting of an army to France fully equipped, with adequate reserves of equipment and subsistence, and with those large quantities of transportation appliances, motor vehicles, railroad construction supplies and animals, all of which are necessary for the maintenance of effective operations of the force."

Secretary Baker opens his report with a review of the situation in Mexico which led up to the withdrawal of General Pershing's column, and pays a high compliment to the self-restraint and consideration of the American officers and soldiers both on the border and in Mexico.

PEOPLE DISPLAYED FINE SPIRIT.

Taking up the war with Germany, Secretary Baker describes a fine spirit of service shown by the American people, "without distinction of age, sex or occupation."

"Those who believed," he adds, "that the obvious and daily exhibition of power which takes place in an autocracy is necessary for national strength, discovered that a finer and freer and greater national strength subsists in a free people, and that the silent processes of democracy, with their normal accent on the freedom of individuals, nevertheless afford springs of collective action and inspiration for self-sacrifice as wide and effective as they are spontaneous."

AN ARMY OF 2 MILLION MEN.

Mr. Baker then turns to the method by which the army was placed on a war footing. He shows that under its full authorized strength the regular army includes 18,000 officers and 470,000 men, and that the war strength contemplated by the National Defense Act for the national guard was 13,000 officers and 456,000 men. With the million additional troops of the selected draft army added, these figures furnish the army of 2 million men upon which all original war estimates were based.

The Secretary describes the drafting of the National Guard which he says responded "with zeal and enthusiasm" to the call. He describes also the expansion of the regular army and reviews the reasons which prompted the government to go to selective conscription for the remainder of its forces.

TOLD OF THE CAMP ACTIVITIES.

The report then touches briefly upon the officers training camps, the construction of cantonments, with the problems encountered and solved through the co-operation of the civilian agencies created by the Council of National Defense, and goes into some detail with various phases of the cantonment question to show the enormous size of the task. The building of National Guard division camps is similarly cited and Mr. Baker discusses at some length the work of the training camps activities commission organized to create wholesome surroundings for the troops.

The aviation program is touched upon briefly and no additional information is given. The engineer department and the part it played in rushing technical aid to the Allies is outlined and Secretary Baker renews his recommendation for a more adequate engineer school with a suggestion that Congress plan for engineer and ordnance education in a broad and generous spirit in order to create scientific agencies of value in peace or war and where graduates of West Point would specialize. The suggestion is presented for future consideration rather than immediate action and no detailed plan is unfolded.

HUGE SUPPLIES NECESSARY.

Taking up the quartermaster problems with the outbreak of the war Mr. Baker cites a few items of what it was found necessary to supply. They include: 20 million pairs of shoes, 17 million blankets, 33 million yards of flannel shirting, 50 million yards of tenting. The work is being done through the co-operation of civilian agencies, the Secretary says and adds:

"The dollar-a-year man has been powerful aid, and when this struggle is over, and the country undertakes to take stock of the assets which it found ready to be used in the mobilization of its power, a larger place will justly be given to these men who, without the distinction of title or rank, and with no thought of compensation, brought experience, knowledge, and trained ability to Washington in order that they might serve with patriotic fervor in an inconspicuous and self-sacrificing but indispensably helpful way.

"The problems of supply are not yet solved; but they are in the course of solution. Sound beginnings have been made, and as the military effort of the country grows the arrangements perfected and organization created will expand to meet it."

WAR CABINET IDEA GROWS

12-14-17

CROZIER TESTIMONY STRENGTHENS DEMAND AT CAPITAL.

Need for Simplification of Business Methods Proved by Revelation of Endless Red Tape Processes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Demand for a coalition cabinet and a big supply division—stripped of red tape—was in sight in Congress today.

Sentiment for such shifts in the present war mill crystallized as a result of General Crozier's amazing revelations of America's unpreparedness for war, particularly in ordnance.

Proponents of the supply division idea said Crozier's evidence of how webs of red tape clogged the war wheels proved the need for centralization of supply and for elimination of the unending routine of O. K.s, debates and delays.

WILSON WELCOMES THE PROBES.

President Wilson welcomes the probe of his conduct of the war, it was stated at the White House this afternoon. In the Senate's military investigation and the inquiry into naval affairs decided upon by the House, the President thinks a true spirit of democracy lies. That the administration is democratic in fact as well as in name and is glad to give the public an insight into war affairs, was stated to be the President's position.

The demand for a coalition cabinet has been heard since the start of the war.

POLITICS BOUND TO CROP UP.

Despite efforts to keep politics in the background, congressmen admitted partisanship is rearing its head. They asserted that President Wilson can obtain the highest efficiency and at the same time the greatest co-operation only through a coalition cabinet.

"Let no one take either of these movements lightly," warned a senator whose efforts in behalf of unity in the war have been of the highest order.

"There's no need to take a gloomy view of the situation; many of us are thankful that we are finding out early how things are going; and we refuse to be pessimistic until the administration refuses to listen to reason."

GETS FIGURES ON GUNS AND RIFLES.

At today's executive session of the Senate military probe, continued questioning of General Crozier resolved itself into a concerted effort by committee members to fix individual responsibility for delay in getting an adequate supply of rifles and machine guns.

Another phase of the secret inquiry covered the labor situation at government arsenals and in private munition plants.

Crozier gave the committee definite figures on the exact number of rifles and machine guns on hand and the number expected by January 1.

"From what I can make out from the testimony," said a member of the committee, "nobody seems to have been personally responsible for the delays, shortages and inefficiencies that General Crozier has testified to. Things just seem to have happened. I believe before we are through we'll fix the responsibility, however."

While the military affairs committee continued its quizzing of Crozier behind closed doors, indications were that the whole question of government expenditures and conduct of the war would be opened in the Senate by consideration of a resolution to continue available the unexpended balance of the President's 100 million dollar emergency war fund.

CENSORSHIP ALSO UNDER FIRE.

Criticisms of the censorship is almost certain.

Senator Borah says this censorship is greatly responsible for conditions revealed by Crozier. When the committee finishes with Crozier, Major General Sharpe, head of the quartermaster corps; Benedict Crowell, assistant secretary of war, and probably Secretary Baker will be called.

Crowell, early in the war an adviser of the munitions board and member of a special machine gun board, will be asked to tell his side of the controversy which Crozier admitted delayed selection of the principal type of machine gun until two months after the United States entered the war.

In the meantime both appointments of Crowell and Crozier are being held up in the Senate.

BAKER SAYS DELAY HAS HELPED.

Secretary Baker contends that the deliberate methods used in machine gun selection have worked to American advantage as the best types are now being produced.

Baker suggests that guns will be ready as fast as the men need them. He points out that in early stages of training it is not necessary to use full armament.

However, the temper of some of the probers is that such technicalities will be swept aside. The main fact of delays and deliberation instead of action and execution is the thing they emphasize.

Rumor had it today that the revelations already made, plus others to come, would result in a demand from some quarters for Baker's removal.

TO PROBE THE NAVY, TOO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14.

NO PLACE FOR SENTIMENT.

The President's reappointment of General Crozier as chief of ordnance while the ordnance investigation is in progress is taken in Washington to mean that the President resents criticism of the administration of the War Department and is determined to stand by Crozier.

It is to be hoped that this interpretation of the President's action is wrong. Neither Congress nor the country has the slightest animus against General Crozier. If the investigation had proved that the ordnance bureau had had its plans worked out and had been ready to get production without necessary delay, there would have been general approbation. Instead it has been shown by the general's own testimony that the bureau was without plans when war came, that it had neglected to make even the elementary preparations for which it received appropriations in the year before the war, and that as a result of executive inefficiency it is going to be a year after the recognition of war before production of artillery will begin.

As a result the training of our troops has been retarded and now, more than eight months after the declaration of war, we are depending on equipment furnished by our allies.

On the face of the testimony so far General Crozier is a technical man who was swamped by an enormous executive job that needed a trained business executive to handle it.

Recognition of this fact is no reflection on President Wilson. Every nation at war has had to shift its executive officers. There is no American official who compares in prestige with Kitchener, and yet Kitchener bungled munitions and had to give up that part of his work to a new man. The only reflection on the President could come from a refusal to displace officials after their unfitness had been proved.

Sentiment and personal feeling should not be permitted to have the slightest influence in the selection of War Department executives. The only possible thing to be considered is to get men who can win this war!

COAL HISTORY OF THE SUMMER.

At this time of coal scarcity and high prices it is interesting to recall a bit

K.C. Times 12-18-17

RAILROAD PROBLEM TO WAIT.

President Won't Go Before Congress Until After Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Wilson will not act on the railroad problem before the Christmas recess of Congress. It was authoritatively stated today that he probably will take his plan for the solution to Congress immediately after the holidays.

BEING BRAYED IN A MORTAR.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

President Wilson speaks in military matters through his Secretary of War. The sole importance of the Secretary of War's report comes from its being the official declaration of the President. I discuss it as such.

According to the reports in the New York World, the Secretary of War states that "he does not favor universal military training as a permanent policy." Mr. Wilson's secretary therefore takes what is in effect the position of Mr. Bryan, which was picturesquely phrased as being that a million men can at need spring to arms over night. The administration's attitude is less picturesquely expressed, but it is precisely as futile and as unspeakably mischievous from a standpoint of permanent national interest. Moreover, it is taken at the very time when the disastrous effect of the administration's policy of complete unpreparedness is being shown by the admissions of General Crozier on the first day of the congressional investigation. Mr. Baker's report, Mr. Bryan's theory, and the things already shown by the congressional investigation dovetail into one another. They stand in the relation of cause and effect. The administration now officially and complacently announces that the policy which at this very moment has proved disastrous is to be persevered in for the future, therefore assumes complete responsibility for every blunder and delay, and for all the misconduct, and announces that these blunders and delays and all this misconduct have taught us nothing, and that we are to amble onward in the same futile path until disaster overtakes. Mr. Wilson's administration officially declares that we shall persist in our own folly until we are brayed in the mortar of dreadful calamity.

If the administration frankly and manfully acknowledged its evil errors in the past and championed a policy which would prevent the repetition of these

K.C. Times 12-18-17

VOL. 80. NO. 302.

MAY BE GENERAL SHAKEUP

MILITARY COUNCIL GIVES OPENING FOR NEW BLOOD FOR WAR WORK.

Secretary Baker's Plan, Which May Give Temporary Relief, Not Considered a Lasting Cure for the Situation.

(By The Star's Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A mustard plaster poultice, promising possible temporary relief, instead of the greatly needed major operation to effect a cure, is about the way the newly established military council in the War Department, which has a purpose of getting more "punch" and co-ordination into the war work, fits the sick spots of the war making department situation as they have been disclosed before the Senate military committee.

Secretary Baker this afternoon discussed for the first time just what functions the new military council would have. A good part of this time was devoted to explaining that the creation of the military council had nothing whatever to do with the investigations being made by Congress into war progress.

GIVE ALL TIME TO WAR PROBLEMS.

As explained by Secretary Baker today, General Bliss, the chief of staff; General Crozier, chief of ordnance; General Sharp, the quartermaster; General Crowder, the provost marshal, and General Weaver, chief of coast artillery, are to be temporarily relieved at least of the office ends of their present jobs. Acting chiefs will take them up. The officers named, together with other officers yet to be designated, are to make up the council. They are not to interfere with war strategy but pass upon the "larger problems" connected with the war, especially supplies. By being relieved of the administrative duties although retaining oversight of the departments, they will have their time free to think and plan on the big war problems. In effect, they will try to keep the work better co-ordinated between the various bureaus and sit with Secretary Baker in frequent conferences to plan things out and discuss various situations. Incidentally, it was made known by Secretary Baker that he intends to keep them going and coming between France and Washington, a good part of the time—so that one will be

RAILROAD PROBLEM TO WAIT.

President Won't Go Before Congress Until After Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Wilson will not act on the railroad problem before the Christmas recess of Congress. It was authoritatively stated today that he probably will take his plan for the solution to Congress immediately after the holidays.

BEING BRAYED IN A MORTAR.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

President Wilson speaks in military matters through his Secretary of War. The sole importance of the Secretary of War's report comes from its being the official declaration of the President. I discuss it as such.

According to the reports in the New York World, the Secretary of War states that "he does not favor universal military training as a permanent policy." Mr. Wilson's secretary therefore takes what is in effect the position of Mr. Bryan, which was picturesquely phrased as being that a million men can at need spring to arms over night. The administration's attitude is less picturesquely expressed, but it is precisely as futile and as unspeakably mischievous from a standpoint of permanent national interest. Moreover, it is taken at the very time when the disastrous effect of the administration's policy of complete unpreparedness is being shown by the admissions of General Crozier on the first day of the congressional investigation. Mr. Baker's report, Mr. Bryan's theory, and the things already shown by the congressional investigation dovetail into one another. They stand in the relation of cause and effect. The administration now officially and complacently announces that the policy which at this very moment has proved disastrous is to be persevered in for the future, therefore assumes complete responsibility for every blunder and delay, and for all the misconduct, and announces that these blunders and delays and all this misconduct have taught us nothing, and that we are to amble onward in the same futile path until disaster overtakes. Mr. Wilson's administration officially declares that we shall persist in our own folly until we are brayed in the mortar of dreadful calamity.

If the administration frankly and manfully acknowledged its evil errors in the past and championed a policy which would prevent the repetition of these errors in the future, I would think only of the future and not of the past, but now it is necessary to emphasize the past in order to avoid disaster in the future.

We are in the eleventh month since Germany went to war with us. We have not yet built an aeroplane fit to match the speedy battle planes of our foes. We have not built a heavy field gun; on the contrary, we have had to draw on burdened friends to give us artillery. In the training camps of the national army the artillery regiments still have about ten wooden guns for every old field piece, and they have none of the modern guns they are to use in the war. There are rifles only for every third or fourth man. Until ten months had elapsed there was no target practice save for a few specially selected units. The troops still have only wooden machine guns and the trench mortars they themselves improvise.

Until ten months had elapsed they lacked even the necessary warm clothing. They have endured entirely needless suffering and hardship. Our troops in France have received thousands of coffins, but an insufficient number of shoes. At this moment not more than one-tenth of our soldiers, taken altogether, are fit to go to battle. Nine-tenths of our gallant and fine spirited men are still without the training, arms and equipment that would permit them to meet any trained foes. After ten months of war and the expenditure of huge sums of money we are still absolutely unable to defend ourselves and owe our own safety only to the fleets and armies of our war worn allies.

This condition is due solely and entirely to the policy of unpreparedness to which the administration adhered for the two and a half years when even the blindest ought to have read the lesson of the great war. The administration now announces that we are not to alter this policy and that we are to continue the do-nothing policy of refusal to prepare. If the American people follow the lead thus given them, they will be guilty of criminal folly.

(Copyright, 1917, The Kansas City Star.)

K. C. Times 12-18-17

VOL. 80. NO. 302.

MAY BE GENERAL SHAKEUP

MILITARY COUNCIL GIVES OPENING FOR NEW BLOOD FOR WAR WORK.

Secretary Baker's Plan, Which May Give Temporary Relief, Not Considered a Lasting Cure for the Situation.

(By The Star's Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A mustard plaster poultice, promising possible temporary relief, instead of the greatly needed major operation to effect a cure, is about the way the newly established military council in the War Department, which has a purpose of getting more "punch" and co-ordination into the war work, fits the sick spots of the war making department situation as they have been disclosed before the Senate military committee.

Secretary Baker this afternoon discussed for the first time just what functions the new military council would have. A good part of this time was devoted to explaining that the creation of the military council had nothing whatever to do with the investigations being made by Congress into war progress.

GIVE ALL TIME TO WAR PROBLEMS.

As explained by Secretary Baker today, General Bliss, the chief of staff; General Crozier, chief of ordnance; General Sharp, the quartermaster; General Crowder, the provost marshal, and General Weaver, chief of coast artillery, are to be temporarily relieved at least of the office ends of their present jobs. Acting chiefs will take them up. The officers named, together with other officers yet to be designated, are to make up the council. They are not to interfere with war strategy but pass upon the "larger problems" connected with the war, especially supplies. By being relieved of the administrative duties although retaining oversight of the departments, they will have their time free to think and plan on the big war problems. In effect, they will try to keep the work better co-ordinated between the various bureaus and sit with Secretary Baker in frequent conferences to plan things out and discuss various situations. Incidentally, it was made known by Secretary Baker that he intends to keep them going and coming between France and Washington, a good part of the time—so that one will be "just home from the front" all the time to keep them closer in touch with the situation abroad.

EXPECT GENERAL SHAKEUP.

Army circles clearly were puzzled over the significance of the council. The fact that new acting chiefs were to be named for the bureaus was taken by many to forecast a general shakeup in the department and promoting the present heads upward was a polite way of getting new blood into the work. There was just one puzzling phase to this view—the fact General Crowder, who, it is admitted, has handled the Draft Law with great success, was included. This is explained, however, by the knowledge that General Crowder, now that the law has been made completely operative, has been eager for more active service, even a field command, for several months. Secretary Baker would not discuss the possibility of General Goethals taking hold of the quartermaster situation. But it is known that General Goethals, who had retired, was summoned here Saturday for active duty. Whether the War Department, aroused at last by the demand for more punch and speed, is going to get the new blood the situation obviously demands, Secretary Baker's selections for "acting chiefs" the next few days will tell. There was some gossip tonight that General Babbitt, Crozier's assistant, would be given management of that office. The changes, in that event, would be but little more than a routine matter. If, however, a big production man familiar with big manufacing organization and system, now that the job is largely a manufacturing one, were named, it might revitalize the situation.

INTO RED TAPE QUESTION.

The testimony before the Senate committee today might be described as a journey through "red tape" land. General Crozier frankly admitted the existence of reams of red tape in the workings of the War Department and the governmental machinery. In fact, it was offered as an excuse for some of the delays that had occurred with a statement things were getting better. It was pointed out there is just one person who could get the red tape out of the War Department when once the Nation got into war—Secretary Baker. Although General Crozier told of contracts and production in specific instances being held back by the red tape that Congress had surrounded the money voted the department, it was emphatically stated by members of the committee that the War Department had never asked for changes in the law.

THERE WERE NO SHORTCUTS.

Specific instances illustrate forcibly how we started out to handle the war, at least from the munitions end, only to be entangled in red tape. In the first place, estimates of money needed for the various guns, shells, machine guns, etc., weren't ready when war was declared. Then they had to be revised. The war college and the general staff passed upon them, then the Secretary approved them and they went to Congress. It all took time. General Crozier testified a civilian found qualified by his department and desired as an officer had to wait three weeks for a commission after it had been approved by his department while it made the regular rounds. Other departments were swamped as well. But there was no corner cutting. More important, was the revealing of the part the war industries board was playing in the munitions work. This developed when Senator Wadsworth asked if the present situation didn't call for the United States to take the same step England was forced to, separation of the production of supplies from the actual operation of the army through the creation of a ministry of munitions and taking over the supply work. General Crozier thought not.

Whether a separate and independent munitions control would better the situation, as it admittedly did in England, no one, of course, knows. Members of the Senate committee frankly admit they believe it would. But the President is now standing pat behind Secretary Baker and the existing war organization.

K.C. Star

1-10 KANSAS CITY

MR. BAKER GIVES HIS SIDE

QUALITY PREFERRED TO SPEED IN ORDNANCE, SECRETAY SAID.

The United States Has Equipped a Greater Army in Less Time Than England, War Department Head Told Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Baker today replied to criticisms of his department's conduct of the war in a long and exhaustive prepared statement presented to the Senate military committee.

Conceding delays and errors of judgment in so vast an undertaking, Secretary Baker epitomized his reply in these words:

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well being of an army."

[Secretary Baker's statement will be found on page 6.]

CHANGE IN RIFLES A GOOD THING.

Secretary Baker was not interrupted in reading his prepared statement and afterward said he would be "very happy" to answer questions.

Chairman Chamberlain took up the subject of rifles. Abandonment of the Springfield rifle and adoption of the modified Enfield, he said, has been much criticized.

"I think the delay was due to the action of the ordnance bureau in changing the type," said Secretary Baker.

"I personally approved that delay. I think the ordnance bureau acted right," adding that the delay operated to furnish a larger supply later of an improved arm.

"It isn't inefficiency to change your mind if a greater supply of a better article is obtained," said he, adding that all men sent to Europe had ample rifles and now all men in training are well supplied."

FAR AHEAD OF THE BRITISH.

Several senators joined in questioning to show that rifle production was permitted to lag when it was certain that the country was about to go to war, but Secretary Baker persisted that the delay in changing models had in the end produced a much desired result.

He pointed out that eight months after England went to war British soldiers were training in top hats and with walking sticks, and insisted that American rifle production is now "so far ahead" that all men who will be called out will have enough.

Turning to criticism of the machine gun situation, Senator Chamberlain said there was delay in ordering Lewis guns that had been used successfully by England.

"There was no delay after last April," replied Secretary Baker.

DISPUTES MACHINE GUN REP...

K.C. Times 1-11-18

BAKER LIKES BAKER'S WORK

WAR SECRETARY WELL SATISFIED WITH HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Admits Changes Are Being Made in Department, but, of Course, Probe Has Nothing to Do With Them.

(By The Star's Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—While testifying before the Senate committee today in defense of his management of the War Department, that he was more than satisfied with everything that had been done, defending every delay and the entire system, Secretary Baker admitted that a thorough reorganization was under way throughout the entire department. The details of the reorganization he will discuss before the committee tomorrow.

The changes in the ordnance department already announced are to be made even broader. The quartermaster's department is undergoing similar overhauling. For example, the purchase of supplies through an outside committee on supplies that had no legal authority or responsibility is to be dropped. The buying in the future is to be done through men incorporated into the War Department itself. The buying, which has been scattered and decentralized with conflicting authority, is to be centralized. All this Mr. Baker said was being done because he thought it would work better than the old system. And, of course, the investigation by the committee to speed up the preparations had nothing whatever to do with it.

HE'S WELL SATISFIED.

Secretary Baker's defense of his management of the War Department, since our entrance into the great war, was that of a man mightily satisfied himself with the way the job had been handled and who, apparently, couldn't understand why the committee and the country generally didn't entertain that view unanimously. It was very evident, from his hours of statement and questioning, that he regarded all the criticism of inefficiencies, of lost time and delays and red tape and failure to get clothing and rifles and machine guns to the soldiers in training on time as "small stuff" compared to the total things that had been accomplished and the aggregate task that confronted the War Department.

Yet the very defense of the War Secretary was that of a man who didn't visualize the possibility of the United States ever being plunged into the great world war, couldn't conceive of us getting in war, and once finding ourselves in it, didn't grasp the huge task that confronted us. Also he had no apologies to make whatever for our unpreparedness, dismissing that with a glib "hindsight was easier than foresight."

WAR FAR OFF, SO WHY HURRY?

Rather, as Mr. Baker saw the war, when once we entered it, it was a war

K.C. Star
1-10 KANSAS CITY

MR. BAKER GIVES HIS SIDE

QUALITY PREFERRED TO SPEED IN ORDNANCE, SECRETAY SAID.

The United States Has Equipped a Greater Army in Less Time Than England, War Department Head Told Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Baker today replied to criticisms of his department's conduct of the war in a long and exhaustive prepared statement presented to the Senate military committee.

Conceding delays and errors of judgment in so vast an undertaking, Secretary Baker epitomized his reply in these words:

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well being of an army."

[Secretary Baker's statement will be found on page 6.]

CHANGE IN RIFLES A GOOD THING.

Secretary Baker was not interrupted in reading his prepared statement and afterward said he would be "very happy" to answer questions.

Chairman Chamberlain took up the subject of rifles. Abandonment of the Springfield rifle and adoption of the modified Enfield, he said, has been much criticized.

"I think the delay was due to the action of the ordnance bureau in changing the type," said Secretary Baker.

"I personally approved that delay. I think the ordnance bureau acted right," adding that the delay operated to furnish a larger supply later of an improved arm.

"It isn't inefficiency to change your mind if a greater supply of a better article is obtained," said he, adding that all men sent to Europe had ample rifles and now all men in training are well supplied."

FAR AHEAD OF THE BRITISH.

Several senators joined in questioning to show that rifle production was permitted to lag when it was certain that the country was about to go to war, but Secretary Baker persisted that the delay in changing models had in the end produced a much desired result.

He pointed out that eight months after England went to war British soldiers were training in top hats and with walking sticks, and insisted that American rifle production is now "so far ahead" that all men who will be called out will have enough.

Turning to criticism of the machine gun situation, Senator Chamberlain said there was delay in ordering Lewis guns that had been used successfully by England.

"There was no delay after last April," replied Secretary Baker.

DISPUTES MACHINE GUN DELAY.

"Yes, there was, Mr. Secretary," retorted the senator.

Secretary Baker continued by reciting the machine gun controversy that existed when he became secretary. Senator McKellar thought the delay was unreasonable.

"Well, it's a matter of judgment," said Mr. Baker.

Secretary Baker told of the board to investigate machine guns.

"The board's deliberations never delayed for one second the buying of any gun after last April," said Mr. Baker, positively. "It delayed other guns, including the new Browning gun, before April."

"The fact remains that nine months after the war the cantonments have none for training," said Senator McKellar.

"I wouldn't say none," Secretary Baker replied. "They are relatively few."

PREFERRED QUALITY TO SPEED.

Before the war the largest machine gun program was 12,000, he added, while now 200,000 are required, with manufacture difficult and slow.

"Those two facts make it all the more important that machine guns should have been gotten from any source," said Senator McKellar. "The greatest energy should have been exerted to get any kind."

The questions involved, Mr. Baker reiterated, were of judgment between speed and excellence.

"Are you entirely satisfied, so far as all ordnance is concerned, with the progress the department has made," asked Senator Weeks.

"I don't say that the department might not have expedited some phases of its work," Secretary Baker replied.

"In what have we failed?"

The secretary hesitated and answered: "I can't answer that way, I can't pick out any particular place."

Senator Weeks asked if all available ammunition production facilities are being used.

"No; not all," said Secretary Baker, "but all will be when we need them."

The arrangement to get British and French ammunition for artillery, he said, was "safe as far as it goes," but said principal reliance was placed on American sources.

NEEDS NO HELP FROM OUTSIDE.

When Senator Weeks again asked if he could suggest anything that would be helpful in speeding up ordnance production, Secretary Baker replied:

"I can't think of anything that your work will help. Whenever I've thought of anything I've done it. I'm up to date now."

NEED AN ARMY POWDER PLANT.

Secretary Baker said he thought a federal powder plant advisable.

Senator Chamberlain referred to the Dupont offer to build and operate a plant at cost, but Secretary Baker explained the offer was to build a plant for a commission of 15 per cent and operate for eighteen months. On the basis of a 90 million dollar investment, he explained, the Duponts would have made a gross profit between 20 and 40 million dollars.

"They never at any time offered to erect a plant without compensation," he said.

"The present powder supply is adequate for our present needs," Secretary Baker said.

Senator New asked if there was any mistake of judgment, when the Lusitania was sunk, in not beginning preparation for war.

SHOULD HAVE HEEDED CROZIER.

"It would have been very wise," Mr. Baker replied, "if a dozen years ago the ordnance department had begun preparations. To be perfectly frank with you I think General Crozier is not entirely to blame. In season and out, he has recommended ordnance expansion."

Secretary Baker denied that the first American contingents sent abroad were not completely equipped. All sent then and since, he declared, have had adequate, standard equipment except that recent contingents depend for automatic rifles and artillery on French sources.

Senator Wadsworth asked if the American artillery program is large enough.

"You never can have too much," Mr. Baker replied, "but the program fully engages the resources of the country as they ought to be. Every country's artillery program has grown every month during the war."

WAR IS INDUSTRIAL NOW.

Secretary Baker assented to Senator Wadsworth's statement that the war was a competition of industries and that whichever produced the most materials and men would wear out the opposition.

K.C. Times 1-11-18

BAKER LIKES BAKER'S WORK

WAR SECRETARY WELL SATISFIED WITH HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Admits Changes Are Being Made in Department, but, of Course, Probe Has Nothing to Do With Them.

(By The Star's Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—While testifying before the Senate committee today in defense of his management of the War Department, that he was more than satisfied with everything that had been done, defending every delay and the entire system, Secretary Baker admitted that a thorough reorganization was under way throughout the entire department. The details of the reorganization he will discuss before the committee tomorrow.

The changes in the ordnance department already announced are to be made even broader. The quartermaster's department is undergoing similar overhauling. For example, the purchase of supplies through an outside committee on supplies that had no legal authority or responsibility is to be dropped. The buying in the future is to be done through men incorporated into the War Department itself. The buying, which has been scattered and decentralized with conflicting authority, is to be centralized. All this Mr. Baker said was being done because he thought it would work better than the old system. And, of course, the investigation by the committee to speed up the preparations had nothing whatever to do with it.

HE'S WELL SATISFIED.

Secretary Baker's defense of his management of the War Department, since our entrance into the great war, was that of a man mightily satisfied himself with the way the job had been handled and who, apparently, couldn't understand why the committee and the country generally didn't entertain that view unanimously. It was very evident, from his hours of statement and questioning, that he regarded all the criticism of inefficiencies, of lost time and delays and red tape and failure to get clothing and rifles and machine guns to the soldiers in training on time as "small stuff" compared to the total things that had been accomplished and the aggregate task that confronted the War Department.

Yet the very defense of the War Secretary was that of a man who didn't visualize the possibility of the United States ever being plunged into the great world war, couldn't conceive of us getting in war, and once finding ourselves in it, didn't grasp the huge task that confronted us. Also he had no apologies to make whatever for our unpreparedness, dismissing that with a glib "hindsight was easier than foresight."

WAR FAR OFF, SO WHY HURRY?

Rather, as Mr. Baker saw the war, when once we entered it, it was a war three thousand miles off and not immediately on us—it was something we had plenty of time to prepare for, and then get into. This mental attitude of the War Secretary to the early months immediately preceding the war declaration and immediately after our entrance into the struggle came out, not in his formal statement of accomplishments, but was reflected in answers to questions by senators as to why a start wasn't had on many of the important items necessary for war making months before they were.

For example, when Secretary Baker was questioned about the steps taken by the ordnance bureau in the months immediately before the war declaration—when war impended. Why had some of the decisions as to type of weapons, which took valuable weeks and months afterward, been made?

Why hadn't some of the drawings and specifications, which took weeks to make, after we were in war, been made before the actual declaration—especially when war impended? The answer was not direct, but in effect that there was no particular reason why those things should have been done then. We weren't actually in war so no real start to get ready was had. Then the admission was offered that the ordnance department didn't have the officers and personnel to do it. However, in the two months pending the actual declaration little or nothing actually was accomplished in obtaining that personnel.

Again, after the war declaration, the question was raised why it wasn't necessary to have hastened the rifle production even at the expense of some of the changes made to make parts interchangeable.

BUT THE WAR WAS IN EUROPE.

"The war wasn't on us," the secretary replied. "The war was in Europe. We had enough rifles for our immediate need."

The war was suffciently on us to compel us to send men to France as fast as we could, one senator suggested.

"When I said the war was not on us, I meant it was not at our door," the secretary explained.

"The fact that is was three thousand miles away didn't relieve us of any responsibility to do our part as quickly as possible," Senator Weeks observed.

On the question of these delays and all other criticisms of inefficiencies Secretary Baker assumed full responsibility. His answer, when asked for specific reasons, would be that it was a case of judgment and he had exercised what he considered was the best judgment in deciding between speed and quality.

SURE HIS JUDGMENT WAS RIGHT.

Mr. Baker, also it might be added, was quite sure that the judgment he had exercised had been right. On the matter of insufficient clothing at the camps, the delay which resulted in epidemics of pneumonia according to Surgeon General Gorgas, Mr. Baker said the question was one of deciding whether to send the men to camp before full equipment was had or waiting on the equipment in full. He had decided on a course that gave a "narrow squeeze." The anticipated clothing output fell down and the trouble resulted. But Mr. Baker regarded it as not detracting from the aggregate of what had been done.

Senators asked for definite statements on clothing. Mr. Baker gave general statements. He was satisfied everything was all right at the camps and had been for weeks. Then senators would point out that the contrary was the fact. Secretary Baker would express surprise. On general statements, the War Secretary had an answer at his finger tips, on detailed information he got into difficulties.

K. C. Post-1-8-18



UNCLE SAM: "NOW THEN, OLD LADY—DON'T GET HYSTERICAL! THIS IS A BIG JOB WE'RE LEARNIN'!"

Wash. Times
1/16/18.

The Tribune

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.

Secretary Baker's Statement.

Three kinds of verdicts, conforming to three viewpoints, are likely to be returned on Secretary Baker's prepared statement to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs—one that the War department, headed by Mr. Baker, has measured up to the dimensions of its job, another that things might have been much worse, and a third that things could and should have been much better.

Making due allowance for the tremendous nature of the work in hand, for lack of pertinent experience, and for human fallibility, we believe the third of this trio furnishes the proper test by which the stewardship of Mr. Baker and his associates should be appraised.

Fair-minded Americans never have had any doubt that big things have been done in nine months to prepare the nation to go to war. They expected big things to be done and had perfect right to expect it. Their complaint has been that still bigger and better things might have been done under exactly the same circumstances if a wiser use had been made of American military genius and civilian business ability. These complaints were not based on "hunches" or born of partisan bias. They hark back to the testimony of War department officials before committees of Congress. This testimony set forth backings and fillings, red tape wrestling, delays and blunders for which there appeared to be no reasonable excuse.

Secretary Baker says "American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated." He expresses it as "relatively unimportant" that there is not a rifle for every man in the home cantonments today. He told the Senate committee that America had as much reason to settle the rifle question ten years ago as in May, 1916. We venture to say there is emphatic disagreement with him on these three points as well as on others brought out by him.

Subscribers to Liberty Loans and savings stamp certificates, and all those whose purses will be drawn upon for war funds are not so much interested now in the promptness and liberality of Congress in appropriating money as they are in the use made of their money to get results. All good citizens are rejoiced that the mortality rate among men of the army has been held down by good sanitary conditions to a point lower than it probably would have been had these remained at their homes, but they cannot forget or condone the fact that there have been many deaths which an adequate supply of clothing would have prevented. They will rejoice, moreover, if the promises for a brighter future held out by Mr. Baker are redeemed, but it requires a generous charity, we believe, to grant that the Secretary's statement vindicates him as the right man in the right place. The pacifist still shows beneath the military husk in his case.

Keep it up—Parker!

U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASKS CENTRAL WAR CONTROL

Inevitable Disaster Will Result in Failure to Merge Power Over Energies and Resources Say Business Men.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, by a vote of its 500,000 membership, today demanded creation of a central control in the war government.

Interference with vitally important programs, production inflation, inability to meet allied demands, duplication of work, confusion, in fact "inevitable disaster" will result, the chamber announced today, "unless prompt provision is made to centralize the control of the industrial energy and material resources of the country."

Directors Approve.

The declaration of the chamber, based on months of investigation by a special war committee of prominent business men and manufacturers, was unanimously approved by the directors in session here today.

It comes at a time when the Senate military investigators have temporarily discontinued their hearings to begin a fight for passage of legislation creating a director of munitions who would cut the red tape, delay and confusion of army preparation.

The chamber backs Chairman Daniel Willard, of the war indutsries board, other members of the board and Chairman Gifford, of the Council of National Defense, who have thrown their advice into the side of immediate centralization of authority to act in war preparation.

Upheavaals Expected.

As a result of the growing demands for drastic change in the present directing system, upheavals are generally expected. Many of the Administration's most ardent supporters have joined in the move to bring more order out of the confusion believed to exist.

The business men in their report today declare that the newest plans announced by the Government are tending to "decentralize war efforts." The report then warns:

Text of Report.

"The committee believes that the failure to be guided by the fundamental principle that centralized responsibility is necessary for the success of any enterprise will result inevitably in ill-balanced effort.

"There will be unintentional interference with vitally important programs, such as that in connection with shipping; there will be production far beyond our capacity for ocean transportation; our allies will be deprived of supplies which we would desire to give them; effort will be expended in the creation of unneeded new facilities, collateral problems, such as the housing of employes will be neglected until they seriously interfere with other programs; the distribution of essential materials such as coal will not be where most needed in connection with the war; vast quantities of labor and material will be used in unnecessary activities, and in general there will be an atmosphere of confusion which comes from inability to secure a prompt decision."

Began Work June 12 Last.

The chamber committee began work June 12, 1917.

"It soon became evident," the statement says, "that, notwithstanding the intimate relationship established, the committee could gain no accurate information as to the Government's program or war requirements.

"Toward the end of July the need of centralized authority and responsibility in connection with the procuring of war supplies and materials was recognized in the appointment of the War Industries Board. Unfortunately, the statutory power and responsibility to make war purchases remained scattered in the various governmental departments."

Officials Disagreed.

Details of the committee's investigation disclose that Government officials refused to share the committee's belief that concentrated power obtained by statute would aid in solving the problem, and that the committee was given no co-operation in pressing such legislation.

The committee held conferences with the Secretary of War and chairman of the Council of National Defense in October of last year. The same differences of opinion were found to exist regarding centralization of control, the statement says.

As a result of the discussions with Government officials and the evident failure to convince them of pressing needs throughout the whole Government machine, the statement says the committee "was forced to the conviction that disaster is inevitable unless prompt provision is made to centralize the control of the industrial energy and material resources of the country."

"Since the announcement of the plan for making the war industries board a co-ordinating body," the statement adds, "the comitteee feels it is essential that a public statement should be made of its views of the new plan.

Differs With Baker.

"It heartily approves the steps taken by the Secretary of War in consolidating the organization of the War Department, increasing the personnel, and improving its efficiency by drawing in business men of experience in organization, but it cannot agree with the statement that such reorganization of the department takes the place, in any degree, of a department of munitions or a board of control.

"If a department of munitions, war industries administrator or war supply board, with full control over and responsibility for the procurement of munitions and supplies, is now established, it still is necessary to provide a more complete co-ordination of the various new administrations and agencies of the Government whose separate activities affect the conduct of the war program as a whole.

"We do not believe it advisable or necessary as the situation now exists to bring the Food Administration, Fuel Administration, Railroad Administration, War Trade Board, or the Shipping Board under the control of the authority responsible for buying."

GOETHALS DIRECTS ALL WAR SUPPLIES HERE AND ABROAD

Secretary Baker, Announcing Changes in Bureaus, Shows Unity in Overseas and Inland Arms and Equipment.

BEST CIVILIAN ABILITY BEING DRAWN INTO USE.

Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments Are Chiefly Affected—Work on One Powder Plant Is Under Way.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary of War Baker to-night issued a statement outlining the reorganization of the various bureaus of the War Department. Mr. Baker described the reorganization while before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. To-night he characterized it as "the complete result of a series of steps which have been taken from time to time."

The Secretary also emphasizes the fact that several men of large affairs in civil life already have been drafted into the new organization, and says many others will be brought in.

Consolidated Purchasing.

The statement follows:

"The five purchasing divisions of the War Department are co-ordinated and their conflicting needs reconciled through the Director of Purchases. In the Navy Department the various supply divisions reconcile their conflicting needs through the Bureau of Supplies.

"The Shipping Board, of course, speaks through its Chairman, and the purchases for Allied Governments made in this country are under control of the Allied purchasing commission, which speaks through its Chairman.

"There are thus four agencies of the Government purchasing war supplies either for curselves or our Allies and dealing in raw materials and commodities of which the supply is either less than the demand or so nearly equal to the demand that priority is necessary to be determined as to the order in which the several Governmental govvernments should be furnished. The war industries board becomes the clearing place for such conflicts as may arise among these four Governmental agencies, and by keping in constant touch with the manufacturing facilities and raw material supplies of the country will be able to prevent conflict and to assign priorities among the respective agencies.

"In addition to this, the War Industries Board will assist the several purchasing departments to convert factories from one form of industry to another and will supply information as to possibilities of increasing the raw material and manufacturing facilities.

"So far as the reorganization affects the War Department alone, the plan affects chiefly the Ordnance Departmnt and the Department of the Quartermaster General. In the Ordnance Department, as soon as the number of officers brought in from civil life and trained to deal with ordnance questions sufficiently well to permit it, a functional organization was stubstituted for the old specialized plan; that is to say, instead of having a bureau to deal with small arms, nother dealing with guns, another dealing with explosives, the new plan has a division of procurement which makes conracts for all kinds of supplies, a division of producion which takes completed contracts, follows them through the factory, assures the Government that proper progress is being made and that deliveries will be on time.

"The third sub-division, which works concurrently with the production division, inspects material in process of manufacture and for acceptance, and finally, when the material has been manufactured, inspected and accepted, it is turned over to the storage division, which, having a knowledge of dates of anticipated deliveries, has made provision for storage and thereafter has the custody and distribution of all ordnance supplies.

"In the Quartermaster General's Department the reorganization is primarily for the purpose of dealing with great storage and transportation problems which apply to all of the War Department's divisions. The Acting Quartermaster General, Major Gen. Goethals, in addition to the functions of procurement and inspection of supplies, becomes the director of storage and traffic, and his bureau is reorganized so as to bring under his direction the whole question of inland transportation, storage and overseas transportation for all War Department men and material.

"This unifies the whole question of overseas transportation, and puts in a single officer the power and responsibility for the balanced programme of shipping and for the full maintenance of equipment and supplies for men both overseas and in the camps at home.

"These reorganized divisions are in part already manned by experts drawn from civil life to administer the newly segregated functions, and additional civilian of special competence and experience being brought in, so that **when the divisions have been thoroughly manned the best ability in the country will have been drawn from civil life,** each man being in charge of work with which he has become familiar and with which he has made success in industry or commerce, and the organizations of which they will be parts are all so usual and normal in great business enterprises that they will be accustomed to co-operate with their associates in such an organization.

"It is believed that the organizations above described, both of the bureaus of the War Department and the relations of the several departments will provide a business-like and efficient plan for the co-operation of the several Governmental departments and for making easily available the full manufacturing facilities and raw material and supplies of the country for service to the Nation in the war."

Daniel C. Jackling, mining engineer and copper man, who some time ago was designated by Mr. Bake to supervise the construction of powder plants for the War Department, conferred today with him and afterward said:

The work already has started at Charleston, W. Va., and soon will be very active. The plan calls for two identical plants, one at Charleston and the other on a site not yet approved. It is probable that the site near Nashville, Tenn., will be chosen. We have options on land in that vicinity.

"The original estimate of $90,000,000 for the two plants is tentative. Nobody can tell in advance what will be the exact cost. It may be anywhere from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000.

"The Thompson-Starrett Company has the contract for the Charleston plant. Whether the contract for the second plant will be awarded to the same company has not yet been determined."

Mr. Jackling said that approximately 25,000 workmen would be employed at each place when the construction work reaches its height.

Appointment of Brig. Gen. John D. Barrette, Actign Chief of Coast Artillery, to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, was announced to-day by the War Department. Gen. Barrette takes the place of Major Gen. Erasmus L. Weaver, former Chief of Coast Artillery, now a member of the War Council.

JANUARY 16, 1918.

THE JOHNSTOWN DEMOCRAT

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1918.

STILL AFTER BAKER.

The esteemed Tribune is still "after" Secretary Baker.

It is careful to conceal its real reason for seeking his scalp, pretending that it opposes the secretary only because he hasn't moved rapidly enough in mobilizing an army of two million men.

After going over various counts in the indictment against the secretary, including his alleged delay in purchasing guns, clothing and munitions, the esteemed Tribune says:

On the whole, and having the welfare and effectiveness of our army in view—also taking into consideration the tender sentiments of our pacifist friends—it would be better if Secretary Baker were elsewhere. It does so harrow up the souls of certain gentlemen when they read of the secretary proclaiming how greatly he has advanced our preparedness. Some of these never expected the secretary would consent to order the purchase of rifles and machine guns; and the Lord knows the ordering was put off for a long time.

But was it put off by Secretary Baker?

Testimony is quite to the contrary.

Guns were not ordered right off the reel because there was still a question among army experts regarding the type of weapon most desirable. It is stated by these experts now that the delay in ordering has been justified by the event.

About this we are not in the least competent to speak. Nor do we imagine Secretary Baker felt himself to be competent to speak where technical details were involved. These necessarily were left to the experts. If there were any bungling or any unnecessary delays, the responsibility rests with the army experts and not with the civilian head of the department.

All of this by the way. The point to be kept in view respecting the fight on Secretary Baker is this: He is marked for slaughter because he refuses to join in the Roosevelt effort to Prussianize the United States.

HASTE MEANS WASTE.

Speaking of the American army, Secretary of War Baker says:

No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and well being of an army.

That is probably all true. It would seem that the editors of the country who most derided the statement were the ones who took William Jennings Bryan literally when the Nebraskan spoke about a million armed men stepping forth between sunrise and dark. The only thing that would have satisfied Baker's most persistent critics would have been a million men trained, armed, clothed and drilled between sunrise and dark.

To the average editor it is a perfectly simple thing to secure outfits for a million men. Give an order, say the critics, and the thing is done. The Democrat never believed anything of the sort. It takes time to build an army for offensive operations. Had the United States been threatened with invasion, there would have been much more haste and much more waste.

As a general rule, critics of the war department have stood out for the impossible. They have insisted that every thing be done quickly and that every thing be done in a hurry. Rush jobs cost money. The probabilities are that, if there had been more haste, congress would have been investigating the scandalous prices paid for equipment. However, a big job done in a hurry costs money. That must remain true, even in the case of the United States. Doubtless there has been much blundering at Washington. We are not yet so proficient in the war business that we can wage a war without any blunders.

THE DULUTH HERALD

The Herald will be glad to have its attention called to any misleading or untrue statement which may appear in its news, editoral or advertising columns.

THE SPLENDID RECORD OF NINE MONTHS.

Secretary Baker's simple statement of the progress of American war preparations to date is a crushing answer to the silly clamor of captious criticism, mostly partisan, that has been ringing in the ears of America since congress convened.

The simple truth, thus simply told, is as effective as the answer of a sixteen-inch gun to a battery of popguns.

Mistakes have been made, of course. Some men charged with specific duties have proved not big enough for jobs so vastly bigger than they had ever expected to handle. In the race between the process of summoning an army and the process of summoning from private industry the clothing needed to outfit them, the army outstripped industry, and there were gaps in supplies that have now been closed. Secretary Baker would be the last to deny that no mistakes were made. But the administration and the war department have discovered these mistakes at least as quickly as the critics, and measures to correct them in almost every case were set on foot before the criticism could be uttered.

Ever since congress met the country has been regaled with dissertations on the flyspecks in the picture of America going to war. Now we have the full picture for the first time, and the flyspecks sink to their proper perspective.

In April we had an army of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men. In December we had an army of 110,856 officers and 1,428,650 men. In the meantime the work of collecting volunteers, of passing a conscription law and putting it into operation, of gathering up the national guard and naval militia, of creating the camps, of placing orders for and making the necessary guns, clothing and other supplies, of sending abroad the beginnings of an army, of sending abroad engineers, railroad men and forestry divisions for immediate service there, of training thousands of new officers, of training the new armies here and abroad, of providing sanitation in the camps so thoroughly that the death rate is a third that of the Spanish-American war—all this, and in detail vastly more, has been done by a nation utterly inexperienced, but with as few mistakes as it was humanly possible to expect.

It is not merely a good record—it is a GLORIOUS record—an earnest of glories yet to come that will make the kaiser rue the day he ever heard the word "war" and thought it sounded good to him.

In evaluating the criticism of the war department under Secretary Baker these facts should be remembered: that he has been a "pacifist"—that is, that he has not looked upon war as a normal and desirable and inescapable occupation for mankind—and so has won the enmity of the jingoes; that he has been a Tom Johnson progressive, guilty of favoring measures that put the welfare of all higher than the welfare of the few, and therefore he has won the enmity of privilege and of bourbons of every stripe.

If the war department under a Root, a Roosevelt or any other man approved by stalwart Republicanism and the toryism and bourbonism and jingoism that are, though mainly Republican, of both parties, had achieved so mighty a record in nine months as Mr. Baker yesterday laid before the investigating committee of the congress whose bickerings and delays have been more responsible for blocking war preparation than anything else, the news and editorial columns of the partisan press would not have been wide enough nor deep enough to contain the congratulations of those who, since congress gave the cue, have filled the air with their gleeful ululations.

The World.

ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER.
Published every day in the year by The Press Publishing Company, 53 to 63 Park Row, New York.
RALPH PULITZER, President, 63 Park Row.
J. ANGUS SHAW, Treasurer, 63 Park Row.
JOSEPH PULITZER JR., Secretary, 63 Park Row.

Address all communications to THE WORLD, PULITZER BUILDING, Park Row, New York City. Remit by Express Money Order, Draft, Post-Office Order or Registered Letter.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1918.

CAUSE AND EFFECT?

Not a single member of Congress has been able to get a contract from the War Department for a constituent. Not a single member of Congress has been able to get a commission from the War Department for a constituent. Do these two related facts have anything to do with the feeling in Congress that Secretary Baker is taking "too rosy" a view of the conduct of the war?

N. E. A. Editorials

THE ORGANS' "GOODS ON BAKER."

The truth is that Mr. Baker had the wrong view of the war from the start, as is shown by his remark that it was "3000 miles away." The moment that war was declared the struggle was brought to our very doorstep. Within a few weeks of that time it was found necessary to send a division to France. The navy certainly did not act on the theory that the war was 3000 miles away—on the contrary, it jumped into it immediately.—INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

* * *

The above constitutes about all "the goods" which the party organs now playing politics think they've got on Baker.

The facts are that the war is 3000 miles away, in one sense and in the sense Baker meant. If the ability to fight were at our doorstep, we'd end the war within six months. Mr. Baker didn't do some things, for the very good reason that it was foolish to attempt them when their effects could not be transported 3000 miles across the ocean, and so he did the things that really counted.

The navy was ready and jumped in. The war was not 3000 miles away to our navy or any other force that could get across. The navy was, practically, equipped and munitioned and it did not have to wait for conscription of its whole force. As soon as possible after the declaration of war, Baker got across all of our forces that were at all fit to fight, and even those forces are not fully fit to fight. To try to put one million of raw selected soldiers into the fight would not only have been an attempt at an impossibility but also an effort for wholesale suicide.

We are not offering a brief for Baker but facts which every American of ordinary intelligence understands and which unscrupulous party organs should not be permitted to distort at this crisis.

The Chicago Daily Tribune Jan 14/18.

'LET BAKER GO' DEMAND GROWS IN WASHINGTON

Men Active in War Work Agree Firm Hand Is Need.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

Washington, Jan. 13.—[Special.]—"Here's the real truth of it. The first big step necessary to win this war is the resignation of Secretary Baker."

I was talking with one of the most important men in war work here at the capital. I am certain of his disinterested patriotism. He has no political ambitions. He has been prominent since war began in work—not in the newspapers. His sons are not occupying nice, safe and handsomely uniformed jobs in Washington. In the course of many interviews I have learned to have great confidence in his judgment. He is by training a skilled executive.

Half a dozen times in the last six months I have discussed, confidentially with him, the progress of war preparations.

First Get Rid of Baker.

When I had this talk with him he seemed reticent and restive. He was inclined to be evasive. Finally he got up from his chair, walked to a window and stood a moment staring out into the snowy street. Then he suddenly turned and, in an emphatic voice, declared the conviction which had formed in his mind.

"Here's the real truth of it. The first big step to win this war is the resignation of Secretary Baker."

Within an hour I talked to another man equally prominent in an entirely different line of war work. He, too, is a man whose patriotic devotion is unquestioned. He harbors no political ambitions. He works long hours and avoids the limelight. He should know the exact status of war preparations in several directions. He reviewed, confidentially, the chief difficulties in the way of making swifter progress. Then he stopped, hesitated a moment, and broke out:

War Machine Needs Big Man.

"We've got to put a big man at the head of our war machine, a man of great driving force and dominant personality. Secretary Baker must resign or be removed, if we are to win the war."

I have been in Washington, talking every day with men who are active in the war work of the government. Almost without exception they are able men, devotedly patriotic, working long hours at small salaries or none, to help the United States win the war. And almost without exception they see, as the first big step necessary to hasten the progress of our war plans, the elimination of Secretary Baker as the head of the war department.

Not one of them has ever mentioned politics. Few of them have any personal axes to grind. But they look on the war as a terrible reality. They do not believe—as Secretary Baker has testified—that because the present battlefields are 3,000 miles away it is safe and proper to delay for months the manufacture of rifles and cannon.

See Menace in Baker.

Some of them are almost frantic because of the slow and bungling progress which is being made to meet the emergency. They look on Secretary Baker's continual optimism as an actual menace. They are frightened at his reluctance to admit any serious fault or failure in the work of the war department.

Most of them know Secretary Baker personally, and like him. They know, too, that when a great, unprepared nation like the United States enters the greatest war in history, the head of the war department is certain to be the storm center of criticism. But, setting aside personal feeling and making allowances for the inevitable, they have almost unanimously come to the conclusion that Mr. Baker has demonstrated his constitutional unfitness for his tremendous job.

The war secretary, they feel, is a failure largely because of what, in normal times, would be considered his good qualities. First of all he is a humanitarian and an idealist.

Once Professed Pacifist.

He is an amiable, able, alert and trim little man. He came into the war office a professed and prominent pacifist. He is kindly, just, over generous in his dealings with subordinates. He is too quick to rush to their defense, too ready to shoulder responsibility for their failures, too slow in punishing

(Continued on page 4, column 7.)

slackness and incompetency in the war department.

They were not surprised that Secretary Baker should be quick, aggressive, almost challenging in his answers to the questions put to him by members of the senate committee on military affairs. They knew that almost since the country went to war Mr. Baker has been expecting and, in a sense, preparing for just such an investigation. They knew him as a trained and expert lawyer, defending on the stand, himself, his conduct of his job and his subordinates.

A Reforming Politician.

Secretary Baker had some previous experience in Washington as private secretary of Postmaster General Wilson in President Cleveland's cabinet. He has been in politics all his adult life. He is the best type of high brow, reforming politician. He knows well the intricacies of Washington political life.

Soon after this country went to war Secretary Baker was quoted as declaring he fully realized that sooner or later congress or some other authority would attempt to make him "the goat," and that he intended to see the attempt was not successful. That attitude of mind is much like that of the typical Washington bureaucrat who spends almost as much time in keeping his record clear as he does in getting things done. It is not the temper of the great executive, who devotes all his energies to driving ahead for results and lets his personal record take care of itself.

Sharpe's Pitiable Plight.

Maj. Gen. Sharpe who, as quartermaster general, had charge of furnishing the armies with clothing and tentage, was a pitiable figure on the witness stand before the senate committee on military affairs. He "didn't know," "couldn't recall," or was "uninformed."

Nobody ever told him how many soldiers to prepare clothing for. Sometimes, he said, it took three or four days for a telegram to get to his office from the office of the adjutant general in the same building. He had heard that strikes were delaying the manufacture of overcoats and other garments for the army, and he had mentioned the matter once or twice to somebody in Mr. Baker's office. His testimony seemed a complete demonstration of tragic incompetency and official ignorance.

Crozier's Grave Admissions.

Maj. Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, was a witness of another caliber. He was quick to answer inquiries with a confusing wealth of technical detail. But it was made plain that when the United States entered the war, after nearly three years of the great conflict, the chief of ordnance had no plans ready for rifles or machine guns, and that months of delay had followed.

With these facts before him, with the urgent request from our army leaders in Europe that the two bureaucrats be removed, Secretary Baker voluntarily assumed responsibility for most of the delays mentioned, nominated Gen. Crozier for reappointment to his old post, and promoted both men to serve on the executive council in the war department.

Critics of the secretary declare that what is needed in such cases is not so much kindliness and consideration but the stern action of a relentless executive who demands results and removes subordinates who fail to get them. The delays and bungling of such bureaucrats might easily endanger the lives of American soldiers. What are the personal feelings of a few old men in comparison?

The evidence of Secretary Baker before the senate committee, men prominent in war work point out, shows further evidence of his failure as an executive. About the progress of manufacture of weapons and munitions in many lines Mr. Baker showed considerable uncertainty and lack of exact knowledge. He apparently does not demand the daily, complete and accurate reports of progress which any trained man, used to handling important projects, would insist be placed on his desk every morning.

An amiable, sweet-natured and generous optimist is no man to have charge of the creation of what is planned to be the greatest war machine in history. At least that is the present Washington verdict, as I read it.

Jan 17-1918
6 Philadelphia

ESTABLISHED 1836
PUBLIC LEDGER
GEORGE W. CHILDS
Editor and Proprietor from 1864 to 1894.

PATRIOTIC LIMITS OF CRITICISM

Facts That Should Be Made Known Even if They May Be Uncomfortable

By WILLIAM H. TAFT

IMPORTANT achievements in preparation for this war stand to the credit of the Administration and the War Department. The passage of the conscription act was one. It is understood that both Secretary Baker and the President were originally opposed to conscription, but that Mr. Baker, in a commendable desire to learn, consulted the General Staff, became convinced himself and then convinced the President of the necessity for a selective draft. Without the assistance of the President the opposition to the draft in Congress could not have been overcome. The measure makes practicable an army of millions of Americans to win the war. It has been well enforced. Sixteen cantonments, wooden cities, were required to quarter the drafted men. The speedy construction involved great labor. The work has been well and quickly done. The food furnished to the officers and men has been of the best quality, sufficient in quantity, nourishing and wholesome.

Less satisfactory results have been obtained, however, in furnishing the needed clothing, rifles, machine guns and artillery. The difficulties to be overcome have been greater. The evidence of Generals Crozier and Sharpe, however, shows unnecessary delays, some inexplicable and others due to a lack of co-ordination.

The Investigating Military Committee of the Senate, in its hope to formulate a plan for more effective manufacture of munitions and war equipment, called Secretary Baker. His commendable desire to learn, shown in his early days in the department, seemed to have gone. His evidence and his attitude were those of one out of sympathy with the investigation, confident of an impeccable administration of the War Department, opposed to any plan for a Munitions Department to relieve him. As a witness for a defense the Secretary was successful in parrying questions and in offering a simple negation to respectable evidence of faulty delays. Before he took the stand he had given to the press a rosy account of what had been done by his department. It contained one statement that certainly was calculated, however innocently made, to leave a false impression in the mind of the public as to the preparedness of the army. The Secretary explained that this statement, though not so qualified, was intended to apply only to that comparatively small part of the army in France. It is not unjust to the Secretary to say that, as given, his evidence did not contribute greatly to the edification either of the committee or of the public. The questions of the members of the Military Committee were evidently prompted by a sincerely patriotic desire to provoke useful discussion as to some method of avoiding further delays in preparation of our equipment when time is precious. The examination by Democrats and Republicans was nonpartisan. Mr. Baker's attitude suggests the question, What are the patriotic limits of public investigation into the preparation of the Executive for war?

Investigation should, of course, be prompted solely by the motive to help the prosecution of the war. Hostile partisan investigations for political purposes even in time of peace are rarely useful. They tend to paralyze the initiative of bureau chiefs and frighten them from their proper responsibility. They consume time and effort of the bureaus in making defense which should be devoted to executive work. In time of war they are despicable. On the other hand, impartial investigation and publicity penetrate that smug executive satisfaction which regards substantial defects as either immaterial or inevitable. Those responsible are thus put on their mettle. Their fear of just criticism moves them to strenuous effort.

Defects of which the enemy might take advantage should not be made public. A censorship as to some facts is necessary in time of war. But few who exercise it can confine it to unwise disclosure. The tendency to extend it to suppressing facts likely to arouse uncomfortable criticism is hard to resist.

Defects should not be overemphasized so as to exasperate or discourage the people whose war this is. But circumstances fully known to our enemy should not be concealed from the people. The facts should be fairly told, uncomfortable as they may be. The people will stand the truth as to delays now more calmly than later. It is wiser for the Administration to admit mistakes presently than to offer them as an explanation for defeat.

No Administration was ever given such absolute power and so much money to expend in its exercise as this. This war is a field of action, new for us not only because of our previous small military establishment, but also because of the rapid changes in the mode of making warfare from month to month and from year to year. An executive in such a situation and with so much power should invite the fullest conferences with congressional leaders responsible for granting appropriations and framing new war legislation. They cannot but help. A policy which excludes them and their earnest, sympathetic suggestions is sure to lead to embarrassment, faulty co-operation and delay.

TELL OF CABINET SPLIT

Reports Say Baker's Opposition to Lane Plan Brought Chaos.

PEABODY HAD COAL NEEDED

No Member Willing to Assume Responsibility for Garfield's Order. McAdoo Not Consulted, Friends Declare—Daniels and Baker Refuse to Discuss It in Any Way.

In the stress of excitement incident to Dr. Garfield's fuel order there were persistent reports of a split in the President's cabinet as to where responsibility should be placed for the industrial collapse which has resulted in the fuel administrator's action. There is said to be a pronounced tendency on the part of Secretary of the Interior Lane to regard Secretary of War Baker's interference with the coal situation last June as at least partly responsible for the national calamity of today.

Mr. Lane will, of course, not comment and is inclined to be charitable toward his fellow cabinet member, but facts in the case make it clear that the present coal shortage is traceable to the acute disagreement between Mr. Lane and Mr. Baker over the coal problem last summer.

Lane Framed Agreement.

Secretary Lane, forseeing the necessity of meeting winter conditions, succeeded, after much labor, in reaching an agreement with the coal operators, headed by Mr. Peabody, of the coal committee of the Council of National Defense, whereby a fair price would be tentatively advanced by the government pending definite determination of the price and the coal problem would be handled with the full and sympathetic cooperation of the operators. Among the features of this plan was a prospective campaign to urge householders throughout the nation to "buy coal early" and put it away for winter use before the dangers of transportation tie-up came with the cold weather.

Secretary Baker, on June 30 last, attacked this plan in a written communication, made public, and riddled its basic features with arguments and theories. He characterized the tentative price as exorbitant and impeached the plan of cooperation, indicating that the government felt the necessity of holding the coal operators to terms.

Brought Garfield to Front.

As a result of Mr. Baker's action, the plan worked out by Secretary Lane collapsed, and in its stead came the present fuel administration with Dr. Garfield as its chief. The Peabody idea of a nation-wide campaign for early coal buying was attacked as hoarding. A feature of the Baker plan was an optimistic view of the future and a confidence that the situation would take care of itself.

Friends of Secretary Lane say frankly now that the present serious situation would have been avoided had Secretary Baker not interfered. Friends of Secretary Baker take the position that no one could have forecast the turn affairs have taken and they add that transportation rather than shortage of coal is the root of the trouble.

Broke Up Cooperation.

But this view is opposed by those who insist that transportation difficulties of today are at least indirectly linked with the coal shortage which resulted last summer over the lack of sympathetic cooperation of the operators which followed Mr. Baker's policy.

A feature of yesterday's developments with respect to the Garfield order was that no member of the cabinet was willing to assume responsibility for any part of it. Secretary McAdoo's friends say he was not consulted until after the order was prepared. Secretary Daniels declines to admit any responsibility and Secretary Baker refuses to discuss it in any way.

THE WASHINGTON POST: FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1918.

The Dallas Morning News

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1918.

MR. BAKER BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Secretary Baker stated to the Senate investigating committee that "no army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly," and he added that "no such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army." The cross-examination to which Mr. Baker was afterward subjected brought out nothing which refuted either of those assertions. What he said, therefore, must be literally true.

It is by this sovereign fact that fair minds will judge the performance of the War Department under the direction of Mr. Baker. And by that test the judgment must be, not only that it is innocent of the blundering and inefficiency charged to it, but that it has earned the Nation's applause for having shown an energy and intelligence of action unsurpassed by any record or example of achievement that is available as a criterion of excellence. Taking a microscope, one can find many flaws in the performance. But not even when the eye of partisanship examines it through a microscope can one find in it flaws that are either large or deep. It is by the magnitude and the difficulty of the task that the performance is justly to be judged, and by that test it is splendid.

The fact is that, compared with the task whch confronted Mr. Baker when Congress declared war, the seven labors of Hercules were but an afternoon's chore. He was called on to create, discipline and train an army of a million and a half men with both the human and the material constituents of an army to be found. He has done that within eight months. It could have been done within less time if we had been in anything like a state of preparedness. It was the fault of the country at large mostly, since the country persistently withheld its assent from the proposals which far-seeing men had made. And in any apportionment of the fault, the share of Congress itself is incomparably greater than could be allotted to Mr. Baker. All the possible faults of Mr. Baker shrink into trivialness compared with that of Congress in enacting the Hay Bill in preference to that advocated by Mr. Baker's predecessor, Mr. Garrison. The President himself is not altogether unscathed by this criticism.

Considered merely as a money-spending task, under the restraint of having to safeguard the Government from possible extortion, the job has been a monumental one. A reading of the items of appropriation will impress this fact on the mind. The appropriation bill, which was Mr. Baker's chart of directions, carries single items, not merely of millions, tens of millions and hundreds of millions, but of billions. The appropriation for the Quartermaster General's Department, for example, was $3,018,000,000, while that for the Ordnance Department was $3,200,000,000. The job towered to the sky, and its foundations reached ten stories down into the ground. Before uniforms could be provided, cloth had to be found, and the search for cloth led to a search for wool. This particular task began on the ranges and pastures, as that of providing shelter for the drafted soldiers began with the uncut trees of the forests. Viewed in this way, what we behold looks more like the work of magicians than of blunderers, and the biggest of all the failures contracts to the magnitude of a speck.

Most has been made out of the shortage of rifles and machine guns and the lack of artillery. One general observation is to be made of these particular criticisms. It is that none of these lacks and shortages has retarded the sending of soldiers to France. Our force there would not be greater than it is, even if these things had been ready in superabundance. The limitation on the sending of troops to France has been the inadequacy of steamships. Complete equipment has been ready as fast as there has been transportation, so that, by the test of their consequences, these delays are worthy of the consideration only of those who have set out on a fault-finding expedition. The fact seems to be that Mr. Baker and his coadjutors acted with most shrewdness in respect to particularly these very matters. They were assured that France was prepared, without damage to itself, to provide our forces with all the artillery they would need this year, and Mr. Baker very wisely decided to allow our own production of artillery to proceed leisurely as a means of providing energies for more urgent tasks. Foreseeing, too, that some delay in the production of rifles and machine guns could be tolerated without being the cause of delaying the sending of troops, he permitted that delay, urged by the advice of experts that it would result in the production of rifles and machine guns much superior to any that could be hoped for if instant production was demanded. That this immense advantage has been gained at the cost of a delay that was innocuous has been declared by all the experts. They have asserted that the modification of the Enfield rifle, which was the occasion of the delay in the outturn of them, has made it the most effective weapon of this kind now in use, greater in carrying power than any of the rifles used by our allies, and, what is more important, greater than that of the rifles for which our troops will be the targets. Certainly such an achievement is not censurable, and especially so since it has cost us nothing in time. The delay in the production of machine guns was caused by the preference given to the new Browning gun over the Lewis gun. But, if the experts of the Ordnance Bureau know what they are talking about, to say nothing of the experts in the factories, the Browning gun is greatly superior to the Lewis gun; and since, again, the choice of it has not delayed or retarded the sending of troops to France by a single day, the decision made must be thought by fair minds to deserve praise rather than condemnation.

Mr. Baker's statement is left undestroyed and unshaken. "No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army." That assertion was not disproved. The only thing which the senatorial critics succeeded in showing was that the War Department had not achieved perfection, and only those who are blind to the magnitude and difficulty of the job will think that the imperfection is great enough to justify the furore which the politicians have made.

Better Soon Than "Too Late."

If some of the criticism hurled at the Fuel Administration is not altogether justified the responsibility for misunderstanding lies with the Fuel Administrator himself.

Dr. Garfield's later explanations look very much like a case of "passing the buck" to the Director of Railways, it now being said that the trouble is not with coal production but with transportation. Even that, however, is no excuse for Dr. Garfield's giving the country no warning, and without the warning that would mean preparation, upsetting the whole course of industrial life.

It must be felt at the Capitol that the present scheme of governmental organization is wrong or inadequate to the problems of war, else no such demand for a change would be made in the face of the President's known opposition to any change. The plain truth is that this breakdown in the fuel situation, coming on the heels of the unfavorable impression Secretary Baker made upon the Senate Military Affairs Committee, has forced Congress to the conviction that something is radically wrong; it may be in the form of organization, it may be in men. And with all its sincerity in upholding the President, the country has come to the belief that it is high time he should see what is going on around him—or, rather, is not going on.

Sooner or later there is bound to be a house cleaning. Is it not far better it should come soon rather than "too late?"

NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1918.

The Wash. Post, Jan. 18/18

WILSON GIVES PROGRAM

Urges Laws Giving Added Powers to War and Navy Secretaries.

OPPOSED TO MUNITIONS CHIEF

Tells Party Leaders Legislation Is Needed to Extend Food and Fuel Control Laws—Railroad, Conservation and Daylight Saving Measures Included—Division in Congress.

President Wilson has stated anew to Democratic congressional leaders the legislative program which he desires enacted at the present session of Congress to insure the success of American arms in the war.

Unyielding in his opposition to the much-advocated secretaryship of munitions, the President now calls upon Congress to enact a program which, omitting the new post for which many members of his own party have clamored, includes an extension of the authority already vested in the Secretaries of War and Navy.

Besides the railroad bill and the general conservation measures now pending in the Senate and House with executive approval, Mr. Wilson has called for the enactment of this program:

War and Navy Reorganization.

Removal of all statutory obstacles to a more effective business organization of the work of the executive departments, especially the War and Navy departments.

Extension of the food and fuel control bills to include control of all necessaries, their production and price.

Extension of present laws to control operations of alien enemies, particularly to curtail the activities of alien women, and to provide more adequate punishment for violation of all proclamations to govern the conduct of such enemies.

Inclusion in the conservation program of the daylight saving bill in order to save coal.

A general fisheries bill to regulate the rights of Americans and Canadians in fisheries in North American waters.

Members Growing Restive.

The President's demand for new legislation came simultaneously with the promulgation of the revolutionary and already historic order from Dr. Garfield shutting down industries. It has come also at a time when not only Republicans, but members of the President's own party, are becoming more asserttive of their legislative initiative.

The new program finds Congress already dividing on the bill for the control of the railroads under government operation.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1918

Wilson Ready to Agree to Formation of War Cabinet

Senators Frame Bill Providing for a Council of Three Men—Plan Also a Director of Supplies —President Will Accept Both if Country Shows It Wants Both Established

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Military Affairs Committee decided to-day to introduce a bill creating a war cabinet.

The Administration is now disposed to yield not only in regard to this new and central executive for all war activities, but also in regard to an executive for supplies, provided for in the munitions director bill which the Military Affairs Committee reported to-day.

The President is said to be much disturbed over the situation and to realize the extent to which the Senate has the support of the country. The order of Fuel Administrator Garfield has borne fruit. The way is clear now for a reorganization of the war-making agencies of the government.

The war cabinet bill agreed on by the Military Affairs Committee is not to be made public until the text of it has been submitted to the President, which is a sign that at least coöperation at the White House is not regarded as impossible.

Wilson Hasn't Time To Handle All Problems

The creation of a war cabinet is the most important single step that can be taken to bring order out of the chaos here. Our war organization centres nowhere short of the President, and it is not possible for him to give the time that is required to planning for the war and seeing that the plans are carried out without conflict among departments and other administrative agencies.

There is no one here whose business it was to foresee and guard against the mistakes that have led to the present suspension of industry. England and France have found it necessary to have small executive bodies giving their entire time to the conduct of the war. Where we have a Cabinet that sits for a little while twice a week, they have in the one case a special cabinet, in the other case a committee which gives its whole time, every day in the week, all day long, to the management of the war.

War Cabinet Would Have Compelled Speed

Had there been a war cabinet here the necessity of taking over the railroads would have been seen early and promptly acted upon. Had there been such a cabinet there would have been some one to get on the trail of Mr. Denman and Mr. Hurley and see that we got ships, instead of promises. There would have been a comprehensive war plan, and that plan would not have been subject to change by the Secretary of War acting alone without any reference to the Shipping Board or the Food Administration.

The creation of a war cabinet gives the country an opportunity to bring its best brains to Washington and put them in charge of the war. Its best brains, or, better still, its best executive brains, are not here. There are good minds here. Mr. McAdoo is an able man, with too much to do. Mr. Baker is a brilliant man, miscast in his present job. Mr. Baruch has the capacity to get things done, which he exercises in an advisory capacity. Mr. Hoover shows the same ability here he showed in feeding Belgium.

But each of these men has only a part of the enormous job of war making to do, and sometimes the wrong part, and there is no one except President Wilson, spasmodically and as he finds time to do it or as the pressure of circumstances compels him to do it, who gives his attention to our war activities as a whole.

The President should have under him a small body of the ablest men in the country who would give their whole energies to keeping the national war machine running smoothly. These men should represent him in his relations with all the departments and agencies of the government charged with war activities. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy should be subordinate to the war cabinet, just as much as Mr. Garfield, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hurley. The heads of the War Office and of the Admiralty in England act under the direction of the War Cabinet.

The situation is up to the public. If the country insists upon having its big men put in charge here directly under the President and above the present Cabinet, all it has to do is to make its wishes heard. The President is yielding. And the Senate only needs popular support to stand firm.

Senate Bills Would Make Radical Change In Conduct of War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Radical changes in the government's war making machinery are proposed in bills to establish a war council of three members, all-powerful under the President, and to create a director of war munitions, approved to-day by the Senate Military Committee.

The bill for a director of munitions was placed before the Senate to-day and that for the war council will be introduced by Chairman Chamberlain Monday, when the Senate reconvenes.

Proposals to have the Secretaries of War and Navy as ex officio members of the war council were rejected to-day by the committee before the measure was put in formal form.

As ordered reported, the bill proposes that the three members of the war council shall be appointed by the President, with confirmation by the Senate, and be directly under the President and above the Cabinet in authority, with power to "supervise, control and direct all departments, bureaus and agencies of the government in the prosecution of the war."

ext of the Order Issued by Garfield Which Halts the Nation's Business

Wash. Post Jan. 18/18

The following order was issued last night by the fuel administration:

"U. S. Fuel Administration,

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1918.

"Regulation Making Provision for a More Adequate Supply of Fuel for Railroads, Domestic Consumers, Public Utilities and Other Uses Necessary to the National Security.

"The United States fuel administrator, acting under the authority of an executive order of the President of the United States dated 23 August, 1917, appointing said administrator, in furtherance of the purposes of said order and of the purposes of the act of Congress therein referred to, approved 10 August, 1917, and finding it essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act, to make provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities, and for other uses necessary to the national security in certain parts of the United States, hereby makes and prescribes the following regulation:

SECTION ONE.

"Until further order of the United States fuel administrator, all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current requirements of railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly governmental purposes (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States), manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption, and municipal, county, or State governments for necessary public uses. Any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made, may be applied in filing any other contracts or orders.

"SECTION TWO.

"On the following days, namely, January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, the State fuel administrators and their accredited representatives in the various communities in the territory in which this regulation applies are hereby empowered and directed to divert such fuel as arrives in such communities in carload lots to meet the current requirements and to provide an adequate and normal supply for such consumers of fuel as are specified in Section 1 hereof.

"SECTION THREE.

"On the following days, namely, January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, and also on each and every Monday, beginning January 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturer or manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose, with the following exceptions:

"(a) Plants which necessarily must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents may use only such quantity of fuel as is necessary to prevent such injury to the plant or its contents.

"(b) Manufacturers or plants manufacturing perishable foods or foods for necessary immediate consumption.

"(c) Manufacturers of food not perishable and not necessary for immediate consumption may burn fuel on January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, to such extent as is necessary to operate on the Sabbath; or, if such plants do not customarily operate on the Sabbath, they may burn fuel or use such power to such extent as is necessary to operate on legal holidays other than the Sabbath; or, if such plants do not customarily print or publish any editions on such legal holidays, they may burn fuel or use such power to such extent as is necessary to issue one edition on the said Mondays;

"(e) Printing establishments may burn fuel on January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, to such extent as is necessary to issue current number of magazines and other publications periodically issued;

"SECTION FOUR.

"On each Monday, beginning January 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the purpose of supplying heat for:

(a) Any business or professional offices, except offices used by the United States, State, county or municipal governments, transportation companies, public utility companies, telephone or telegraph companies, banks, trust companies, physicians or dentists;

"(b) Wholesale or retail stores, or any other stores, business houses or business buildings whatever, except that for the purpose of seling food only, stores may maintain necessary heat on any of the specified days until 12 o'clock noon; and except that for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only, stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening;

"(c) Theaters, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls or any other place of public amusement.

SECTION FIVE.

"On each Monday beginning January 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms in which intoxicating liquor is sold or served on those days.

"Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to forbid the heating of restaurants, hotels, or other places in which meals are served, but in which no intoxicating liquor is sold or served on the said Mondays.

SECTION SIX.

"No fuel shall be burned on any of the Mondays specified in the foregoing section for the purpose of supplying power for the movement of surface, elevated, subway, or suburban cars or trains in excess of the amount used on the Sunday previous thereto.

SECTION SEVEN.

"Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to or affect the operation of any mine or plant producing fuel, nor shall this regulation be construed to forbid the heating of such rooms or offices, or such portions of buildings, as are used in connection with the production, transportation or distribution of fuel.

SECTION EIGHT.

"State fuel administrators and their representatives specifically authorized so to do are hereby empowered to grant such relief as may be essential to prevent injury to health or to prevent destruction of or injury to property by fire or freezing.

SECTION NINE.

"This regulation is effective throughout the United States east of the Mississippi River, including the whole of the States of Louisiana and Minnesota.

The Public Jan. 18/18.

"Mr. Baltz Emerges."

Southeast Corner of Fourteenth and
Originators of the Monthly Statement System in

ext of the Order Issued by Garfield Which Halts the Nation's Business

Wash. Post Jan. 18/18

The following order was issued last night by the fuel administration:

"U. S. Fuel Administration,

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1918.

"Regulation Making Provision for a More Adequate Supply of Fuel for Railroads, Domestic Consumers, Public Utilities and Other Uses Necessary to the National Security.

"The United States fuel administrator, acting under the authority of an executive order of the President of the United States dated 23 August, 1917, appointing said administrator, in furtherance of the purposes of said order and of the purposes of the act of Congress therein referred to, approved 10 August, 1917, and finding it essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act, to make provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities, and for other uses necessary to the national security in certain parts of the United States, hereby makes and prescribes the following regulation:

SECTION ONE.

"Until further order of the United States fuel administrator, all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current requirements of railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly governmental purposes (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States), manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption, and municipal, county, or State governments for necessary public uses. Any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made, may be applied in filing any other contracts or orders.

"SECTION TWO.

"On the following days, namely, January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, the State fuel administrators and their accredited representatives in the various communities in the territory in which this regulation applies are hereby empowered and directed to divert such fuel as arrives in such communities in carload lots to meet the current requirements and to provide an adequate and normal supply for such consumers of fuel as are specified in Section 1 hereof.

"SECTION THREE.

"On the following days, namely, January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, and also on each and every Monday, beginning January 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturer or manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose, with the following exceptions:

"(a) Plants which necessarily must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents may use only such quantity of fuel as is necessary to prevent such injury to the plant or its contents.

"(b) Manufacturers or plants manufacturing perishable foods or foods for necessary immediate consumption.

"(c) Manufacturers of food not perishable and not necessary for immediate consumption may burn fuel to the extent authorized by the fuel administrator of the State in which such plant is located or by his duly authorized representative upon application by the United States food administrator.

"(d) Plants necessary to the printing and publication of daily papers may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom as usual, except that on every Monday from January 21 to March 25, 1918, inclusive, they may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom only to such extent as is necessary to print and publish such editions as such plants customarily print and publish on legal holidays other than the Sabbath; or, if such plants do not customarily print or publish any editions on such legal holidays, they may burn fuel or use such power to such extent as is necessary to issue one edition on the said Mondays;

"(e) Printing establishments may burn fuel on January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, to such extent as is necessary to issue current number of magazines and other publications periodically issued;

"SECTION FOUR.

"On each Monday, beginning January 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the purpose of supplying heat for:

(a) Any business or professional offices, except offices used by the United States, State, county or municipal governments, transportation companies, public utility companies, telephone or telegraph companies, banks, trust companies, physicians or dentists;

"(b) Wholesale or retail stores, or any other stores, business houses or business buildings whatever, except that for the purpose of selling food only, stores may maintain necessary heat on any of the specified days until 12 o'clock noon; and except that for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only, stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening;

"(c) Theaters, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls or any other place of public amusement.

SECTION FIVE.

"On each Monday beginning January 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms in which intoxicating liquor is sold or served on those days.

"Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to forbid the heating of restaurants, hotels, or other places in which meals are served, but in which no intoxicating liquor is sold or served on the said Mondays.

SECTION SIX.

"No fuel shall be burned on any of the Mondays specified in the foregoing section for the purpose of supplying power for the movement of surface, elevated, subway, or suburban cars or trains in excess of the amount used on the Sunday previous thereto.

SECTION SEVEN.

"Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to or affect the operation of any mine or plant producing fuel, nor shall this regulation be construed to forbid the heating of such rooms or offices, or such portions of buildings, as are used in connection with the production, transportation or distribution of fuel.

SECTION EIGHT.

"State fuel administrators and their representatives specifically authorized so to do are hereby empowered to grant such relief as may be essential to prevent injury to health or to prevent destruction of or injury to property by fire or freezing.

SECTION NINE.

"This regulation is effective throughout the United States east of the Mississippi River, including the whole of the States of Louisiana and Minnesota.

SECTION TEN.

"Any person, firm, association or corporation which violates or refuses to conform to the above regulation may be liable to the penalty prescribed in the aforesaid act of Congress.

"H. A. GARFIELD,
"United States Fuel Administrator."

The Washington Post, Jan. 18/18.
"Public Opinion"
"Must Conserve Fuel in Emergency"

land speculating profiteer produces nothing. Discrimination in favor of the non-producing profiteer must tend to discourage investments in productive industries. Hog Island is by no means the only place where bad results of this unwise policy are noticeable. Why adhere to it?

* * *

Mayor Hylan is trying to collect in New York the personal property taxes which John D. Rockefeller is said to have evaded in Ohio. Perhaps Mayor Hylan has discovered a way that has not already been proved a failure to compel wealthy men to obey the personal property tax law. But if he has made such a discovery, it is doubtful if he knows how to prevent any wealthy man from changing his legal residence and thus escape payment after all. The way to reach Mr. Rockefeller's wealth is not through taxation of personal property. He is said to have $400,000,000 in intangible securities, although his personal assessment is but $5,000,000. These securities are but scraps of paper. They are evidences of ownership in property somewhere, such as pipe line franchises, mines, ore beds, oil wells, refineries and other forms of wealth and natural resources. There is no need to engage in the thankless task of finding the paper evidences of ownership when the property itself is out in the open and can be taxed. Proper taxation of this property would be equivalent to taxation of the securities representing it. But the effort to enforce the unenforcible personal property tax allows the tangible property to escape its fair share of taxation, while the owner finds it easy to conceal from the assessor his intangibles.

* * *

Mayor Hylan states a partial truth in his letter urging the Tax Commissioners to take action against John D. Rockefeller. He says that New York real estate is taxed too heavily. Real estate consists of land and improvements, and so far as improvements are concerned Mr. Hylan is right. There is no reason why the New York landowner who puts up a modern building should be taxed more than the owner of a similar piece of land who has thereon an old rookery or holds it out of use entirely. Because such a tax system is maintained, Broadway and other leading streets of the nation's metropolis are largely covered with buildings that would be considered disgraceful in a small village. Properly improved real estate in New York city is unquestionably taxed too much. But land values are taxed too little. What New York needs is abolition of taxes on real estate, as well as on personal property, and substitution of a tax on land values only.

Mr. Baker Emerges

The thorough overhauling received by the War Department from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has been a good thing from every point of view. A high official of the Department said the other day in private conversation that he could not see any problem of our mobilization except in terms of coffins and the black-robed women of Paris. Tolerance of incompetency, the playing of politics, consideration for anything except getting results, appeared to him in the light of treason. That is the feeling of the people of this country. For nine months they have been extraordinarily trustful, with a trust involving not merely acquiescence, but the giving without stint of their most precious. Friends of Secretary Baker who resent the recent flood of criticism are short-sighted. Here we must give credit to that quality of stubborn loyalty in President Wilson that arouses our impatience in the case of a Burleson and a Gregory. Secretary Baker has emerged magnificently from the wreck of the bureaucracy that was the War Department when he entered it. And there is no danger that he will be interfered with in the interval before the fact of his emergence can make itself known to the country.

The War Department's record can be fly-specked with legitimate criticism involving details. For the moment, the country's perspective can be destroyed. Eventually, the public will consider every criticism and every attack in the light of facts like these:

The War Department has undergone a transformation and expansion compared with which the greatest achievement of American business appears trifling. Today it employs close to 2,000,000 men, including civilians, and is operating on a budget of $9,000,000,000.

The major policies of our war mobilization involved the formulation of comprehensive programs on a huge scale. These in turn involved radical innovations, to be carried through only by leaders exercising initiative, courage, determination and political wisdom of the highest

order. Most important of these was the drafting of the conscription act, the procuring of its enactment by Congress and its acceptance by the country, and finally its administration by methods that would vindicate its fairness and its wisdom. Today we take for granted the accomplishment of these tasks. They involved statesmanship and administrative efficiency of the highest order. A veteran labor leader with a wide and intimate acquaintance in the labor field said the other day in Washington that the impartial administration of the conscription act had done more than anything else to win for the Government the confidence and support of the wage earners. When they saw millionaires' sons drafted side by side with their own they knew that Uncle Sam was "on the square." They didn't expect this—they had no reason to—and when they saw it their quick, warm appreciation went out to the Government—at once a tribute and a sorry reflection.

But Mr. Baker's most noteworthy contribution, the most fundamentally efficient and necessary task accomplished in this country in connection with the war, lies outside the field of military mobilization. It is a task for which he will get no credit and endless abuse from metropolitan newspapers and partisan critics. For to understand it involves an understanding of social and economic conditions in this country that no metropolitan newspaper editor, with trifling exceptions, would be permitted to exhibit. It is literally true that the greatest obstacle to any half-way effectual mobilization of this country's war-making resources was the disaffection of vast numbers of wage earners and producers in factory, mine and farm. They might love their country, but they distrusted its courts and its officials. And with their employers they were in open or sullen and suppressed enmity. This is only another way of saying that our greatest obstacle was the possession by a small class of our population of privileges involving private monopoly control over the nation's natural resources and its major industrial and commercial processes, and through this control of an altogether disproportionate, anti-social and unjust influence with agencies of government. Bred of the situation were the unreasoning opposition of many important employers and financiers to the introduction of the most elementary forms of democracy in plant organization, and their insistence upon their right to control great essential industries in the spirit of a Prussian war-lord. These were our real "enemies within," and it is in mastering them or mitigating their power for vitally crippling us that Secretary Baker has shown his greatest efficiency. It has been, above all, a matter of his spirit, reaching out and influencing scores and hundreds and millions of other men—a spirit of fundamental democracy, a spirit of sympathy and understanding for every democratic force and every democratic aspiration in the land. It has been also a matter of firmness and courage, as when he insisted upon the eight-hour day and arbitration of disputes in proffering contracts to the most arrogant of all our Prussians—the men who domineer our steel industry. Easy enough to say this was not a task for a War Secretary. War's necessities was always the ultimate appeal. And there was none other to do it. Mr. Gompers could not, for reasons that would fill a book. President Wilson, occupied with other problems, could and did do all within the power of an official once removed. Of ultimate importance, he commissioned Mr. Baker to do it, and so vicariously but in a very real sense he did it all. But it is Mr. Baker who in execution has saved the situation, by convincing the workers and producers of America that this *is* a war for democracy—that they are not asked to give their toil or their lives for the atrocious present, but for the opportunity to carry on the struggle here at home for a free future, uninterrupted by the menace of foreign aggression and the domestic militarism and toryism that such a menace would foster and maintain.

Mr. Baker's unforgivable sin in the minds of his foremost critics is just his determination that we shall take our war aims seriously, that we shall not, while destroying a present menace to world peace, sow the seeds of a future menace by planting militarism in our own soil. Senator Chamberlain's animus against the Secretary of War came out at the secret session which concluded the testimony of Mr. Baker. It was not machine guns or over-coats. It was Mr. Baker's recommendation against permanent universal compulsory military service in his annual report. Mr. Chamberlain wanted to know, after the reporters had been dismissed, why Mr. Baker had seen fit to oppose his bill. And Mr. Baker repeated that this was no time to adopt as a fixed policy a program involving the very things we are fighting to destroy in Europe.

To understand America—the America of the toilers, the America of the common man and his hope—is to damn a public official in the eyes of men who are many and exceedingly powerful. That is Mr. Baker's great sin. Our supermen of business are too stupid, too wrapped in confident power, to understand that such as he stand between them and the Bolsheviki.

On the military side, it is enough to know, as THE PUBLIC does know, that Mr. Baker is neither complacent nor satisfied. He has done an unprecedented job with unprecedented speed and efficiency. But he is ceaselessly changing, reorganizing, heeding criticism, driving harder and faster. That he refused to become apologetic before the attack of men prejudiced by his opposition to permanent universal service may have been impolitic; it certainly was human and just as certainly justified by the facts. Those who criticize him for lack of tact and humility under the fire of the Committee will find their ideal, not among courageous democrats, but in the perfect technique of humility, tact and suavity exhibited by the breed of lawyers who serve as jackals for privilege in its negotiations with legislative and regulatory bodies.

A Drive at Excess Profits

When the War Industries Board last summer rejected the device of pooling as a means of getting maximum production in our essential war industries without exorbitant prices, THE PUBLIC ventured the assertion that this was the most serious defeat yet suffered by the progressive wing in the Government at Washington. At the same time it reported that the advocates of pooling were not discouraged, that the price-fixing policy was still in its tentative stage, and that different arrangements might ensue in the future. There is now hope that the time is near for the adoption of a fairer and more adequate adjustment. The possibilities of government supervision through pooling never have been fully presented to and understood by the American public. The issue between this and the unscientific and unfair measures resorted to in the stress of the first six months by the War Industries Board is an issue of the first importance. Invaluable gains in the direction of economic justice and industrial efficiency are at stake.

Under the pooling arrangement urged by the Federal Trade Commission and authorized by a section in the Pomerene-Lever act, the entire production of coal would be purchased by the Federal Government and handled on Government account from the time it left the mine until it passed into the hands of the wholesale distributor. Its selling price would be an average-cost price, plus a trifling charge for Government administration and a fair profit for the wholesaler and retailer. Each operator would receive a price based on the cost of production at his mine plus a fair profit. Operations would be supervised by the augmented engineering staff of the Bureau of Mines, which would have authority to bring every mine up to the most efficient operating standards and, where advisable in the interests of maximum production, to guarantee a price that would permit the financing of necessary improvements in equipment and method.

It is in the method provided for arriving at costs that the pooling section of the Pomerene-Lever act is of chief interest to readers of THE PUBLIC. It provides that the Federal Trade Commission "shall allow cost of production, including the expense of operation, maintenance, depreciation and depletion," and shall add thereto a just and reasonable profit. The various items would be determined by the Commission. The first three are obvious. The fourth, that of depletion, would include the sums ordinarily listed as "return on capital invested." Certain false values could be and probably would be disregarded by the Commission in determining the depletion account.

Short of Government ownership and operation, this is the only equitable and efficient method yet devised for maintaining maximum production without fixing a price based on costs at the weakest and least efficient mine, and so a price grossly exorbitant for the majority of producers. It involves a large measure of public control. It eliminates competition, and it probably would lead ultimately to public ownership. Now, THE PUBLIC has no objection to Government ownership in any field where competition, even when shorn of privileged control of natural resources, may be proven inefficient and uneconomical. Indeed, it shares the feeling of Mr. Louis F. Post and many others of his school that the field of Government ownership must be extended to take in certain industries where the advantages of integrated operations on a huge scale have been clearly demonstrated, where the element of in-

ertia forbids competition as effectually as in the cases of the railroads, the street railways, the telephone and the telegraph. Mr. George Foster Peabody believes the time has come to extend it to the coal industry, and he has the support of Sir Albert Stanley, who, as President of the Board of Trade, administers both the railroads and the coal mines of Great Britain. Yet Sir Albert's plan, as outlined in an interview with the correspondent of the New York *Times,* is very similar to that urged for this country by the Federal Trade Commission and particularly by Commissioner W. B. Colver. Government operation of industries could much better begin with copper and steel, produced for the most part in tightly organized districts of no great geographical area, and more easily amenable to a unified, centralized control. Our coal mines are tucked away among a thousand hills, from Washington to Georgia and from Pennsylvania to New Mexico. To undertake any greater degree of Government supervision than is provided by the pooling section of the Pomerene-Lever act would put Government operation to an extremely difficult test. Proponents of Government ownership should be the last to advocate measures that would overload the shoulders of our federal executives.

At a recent Congressional hearing, Fuel Administrator Garfield was asked about the possibility of resorting to the pooling section of the act under which he is working. He replied that it would be not only possible, but perhaps desirable, and he intimated that a radical change in the method of controlling prices and production would be made after April 1, or as soon as the passing of the cold-weather crisis permits a readjustment. Equally encouraging is the report from Washington, printed in the usually reliable *Iron Age,* that steel producers are worried by a proposal to apply the pooling system to steel. "There is an evident purpose to reduce prices obtained by integrated companies," says this trade journal. "By the Pomerene bill or in some other way a Government control is aimed at that will take over all output, but at different prices to different producers. The market price would then be an average and not at a level fixed by the costs of high-cost plants. In the face of such a proposal the steel trade has modified its first feeling of satisfaction with the recent official action on present prices."

The country knows that the present official prices for steel and copper are outrageously high. Figures on production-costs obtained by the Federal Trade Commission at great expense were kept from the public and disregarded, and the War Industries Board fixed prices on a basis of accommodation, with the Government doing a major share of the accommodating. True, no legal authority existed for fixing steel prices, but publication of the Trade Commission's report would have forced the companies to accept a fair price. The existing prices have no relation to what should be the basic controlling factor—that is, the cost of getting out the raw materials. Instead, prices were fixed for plates, for the finished product, and the price for iron ore tailed along according to the War Industries Board's sense of proportion.

With the Government standing back of every essential war industry with all its financial resources, there is not the slightest excuse for a system of price control that gives to private corporations a penny more than the "just and reasonable profit" provided by the terms of the Pomerene-Lever act. The pooling plan would not only eliminate war profiteering—it would also so effectually isolate and expose the various grafts and privileges in our basic industries that they could never again be restored.

Secretary Wilson's Opportunity

Without newspaper notice or public knowledge a very interesting and important problem has pressed its way to a satisfactory solution in Washington. The announcement late last week that President Wilson has vested all the duties of war-time labor administration in Secretary Wilson and the Department of Labor means not only what it affirms; it means also that these duties are *not* to be vested in a temporary board or council, ruled by a strong man of the desk-pounding-I'll-stand-no-nonsense type. From the moment of its creation and the appointment of a former union official as its head, the Department of Labor has been harassed and crippled by the constant opposition of powerful interests with efficient agents in Congress. Its Bureau of Labor Statistics, its mediation service, its employment agencies, have been starved of money. Its officials have accomplished much with nothing. They have never accomplished enough.

The Washington Post.

Saturday, January 19, 1918.

The Conduct of the War.

A PLAN is now under consideration which, if adopted by Congress, will place authority and responsibility for the conduct of the war upon a council, independent of and superior to the cabinet. It is proposed that the council shall consist of the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and three members from civil life not otherwise connected with the government. To this council are to be confided the war powers that are now scattered through departments, boards, commissions and individuals.

In view of the incompetence that has become so glaringly manifest in the last few days, it is evident that far-reaching changes will have to be made before the United States will be effective in war. The question is how to make changes that will be for the better and not for the worse.

We think everybody will now agree that the mere dumping of undefined and unlimited "powers" upon the executive will not result in a system that will win the war. Congress, in other words, cannot merely shuffle off its responsibilities and powers upon the President and expect to see subordinate officials work out intricate problems without committing such blunders as that which will hereafter and forever be associated with the name of Garfield. The President, with characteristic loyalty to a friend, assumes responsibility for the Garfield order, but the country is thoroughly aware of the fact that Mr. Wilson cannot hope to go into details in every branch of the executive department of the government. Incompetent officials will remain incompetent, in spite of the President's loyalty to them, and sooner or later their incompetence will work mischief.

Nothing that could come before Congress is more important than the formulation of the law governing the nation's war-making organization. It is obvious that the domestic welfare of the people, their incomes, their firesides and their cupboards are involved in this legislation. In defining the scope of the proposed council's powers, it is to be hoped that Congress will exercise greater foresight than was used in framing the food and fuel law. It should prevent, so far as possible, the irresponsible exercise of enormous powers by subordinate officials.

The general direction of the proposed legislation is right, because it is toward concentration of authority and responsibility. The division of authority and scattering of responsibility have led to costly mistakes in the shipping board, the fuel administration, and, above all, in the War Department. Give inferior men undefined authority and a chance to escape responsibility and chaos is sure to result. The government's vast war powers must be exercised coherently, with regard to the execution of complicated and interdependent plans. No department or bureau has a right to take advantage of another, nor should any subordinate be permitted to exercise far-reaching powers unless supreme authority has previously correlated these powers with other activities.

President Wilson is entitled to the earnest and patient cooperation of Congress in shaping the best method of wielding the war power. In the reorganization that has been found to be necessary his views should be sought, to the end that the body finally created shall be in fact a war council, holding in compact compass the powers that have been conferred upon the executive, and exercising these powers harmoniously in the development and employment of American war strength on land and sea.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

"The subject of universal military training continues to be discussed in the country. The department has not sought and does not now seek legislation on the subject, chiefly for the reason that the formulation of a permanent military policy will inevitably be affected by the arrangements consequent upon the termination of the present war. Civilized men must hope that the future has in store a relief from the burden of armament and the destruction and waste of war. However vain that hope may appear in the midst of the most devastating and destructive war in the history of the race, it persists—perhaps because we are encouraged by the analagous substitution of courts for force in the settlement of private controversies; perhaps because all the perfections of nature teach us that they are the product of processes which have eliminated waste and substituted constructive for destructive principles. When a permanent military policy, therefore, comes to be adopted, it will doubtless be conceived in a spirit which will be adequate to preserve against any possible attack those vital principles of liberty upon which democratic institutions are based, and yet be so restrained as in no event to foster the growth of mere militarist ambitions or to excite the apprehension of nations with whom it is our first desire to live in harmonious and just accord."

The above quotation is from Secretary Baker's last report.

The secretary is exactly right. It is impossible to plan with intelligence for the days after the war. Everything depends on the prospect of permanent peace.

If the victory of the allies is as complete as we hope for and expect it ought not to be necessary to burden our people with universal military service; the urging of such a system now suggests a lack of faith in the overthrow of the militarism that menaces the world.

W. J. BRYAN.

Clemmons
Jan '18

PUBLIC LEDGER
GEORGE W. CHILDS
Philadelphia, Saturday, January 19, 1918

BUREAUCRAT OR PLUTOCRAT?

The Right and the Wrong Way to Win the War

By ISAAC F. MARCOSSON

WE HAVE been at war since last April; our troops have been in France for six months. We are told by Washington that "everything is all right"—that it is best for the country to take a rosy view of the situation. This injunction to be cheerful is stimulating, but it is not constructive. We have reached a milepost in the journey of the war that requires serious thought and, what is more important, decisive action. No one wants to be lectured, but here are the facts:

Secretary Baker's testimony before the congressional committee revealed a lack of equipment and ordnance; the investigation of the Council of National Defense shows that all is not serene with contracts; first-hand observers in France (and I can personally testify as to the accuracy of their reports) agree that our troops over there have small, and in some cases no, reserves of food, equipment and supplies. Why does this state of affairs exist?

First and foremost we were unprepared for war, a lack of readiness condoned, in Secretary Baker's opinion, by our isolation. The second reason is that, as in all other wars, we have been afflicted with bureaucracy. The most conspicuous example has been the Ordnance Department. A third reason lies in the incessant publicity given to our war program. We have gone on the theory of preparedness by headlines. With all due respect for the able and serious-minded men in charge of our aviation expansion, it must be said that there have been too much optimism and too much plain hot air. Newspapers and magazines have been flooded with articles on "What We Are Going to Do." It has only made the Germans work all the harder. Their answer to our promises is the biggest air fleet they have ever had; one which will be in action long before ours.

The other day Major Bishop, V. C., one of the most brilliant and daring aviators attached to the British armies in France and who has brought down forty-three enemy planes, made a speech in Canada in which he stated that despite the flood of exploitation given our air plans we could not possibly make good by next summer and that the brunt of the air fighting would again fall on our English allies. Major Bishop did not make this utterance in captious criticism. He knows—and every man who has seen much of this war knows—that press-agenting a war activity is the worst possible policy. He will probably come in for bitter criticism for his frankness, but in the last analysis he simply told the truth.

Our whole preparedness situation seems to get down to a simple question of bureaucrat or plutocrat. If we are to make good on our prophecies and keep our constantly growing army equipped we must commercialize the War Department. This means that the business brains of the country must be commandeered for the war. We have merely scraped the surface of the great field of efficiency that lies ready to be harvested. England has recruited her captains of capital and industry for the great Business of War. She has made the Ministry of Munitions an efficient annex of her army and navy. How was it done? Simply by taking toll of her productive genius and marshaling it into a Congress of Output. This is a war of output, and ammunition heads the list.

Secretary Baker says that we do not need a Ministry of Munitions in the United States. No mistake could be costlier than the failure to put the provision of the very lifeblood of war into anything but a separate business organization, conducted by business men from top to bottom. It was only when England divorced shell supply from the bureaucratic, hidebound and tradition-steeped Ordnance Department that she made any progress in serving her guns. Study the British munitions organization and you find that every one of its many departments is not only headed by a practical man but every one of his lieutenants was raised in the same school of experience. To put regular soldiers under a civilian means that his efforts are complicated and handicapped. We have made a good start in our Ordnance Department by the acquisition of Samuel McRoberts, Guy E. Tripp and a few others, but we need a great many more of similar type and training.

England faced the same unreadiness that confronted us when we went to war. She was slow in adapting herself to the policy of an out-and-out business war administration. Asquith, who has the soul of a bureaucrat, said that too many business men would spoil the Government. It was unprofessional; to use the old British phrase, it was not done. As a result, the nation reaped the whirlwind of reverse abroad and bitter criticism at home. It was only when she assigned dynamic leaders of the caliber of Geddes, Stanley, Rhondda and all the rest of the extraordinary men who are business-managing the empire today to war work that the Business of War boomed just as if the conduct of the great conflict had been a colossal piece of merchandising (as it is) and trained salesmen had been put on the job.

The United States must realize in her war ordeal that the business man is her chief asset and should be capitalized to the very last degree. For years the capitalist had been looked upon at Washington as a leper. He was regarded as a first-aid to campaign funds and there his usefulness ended. Success in commerce was a handicap to national administration. We did not seem to understand that the same genius for organization that could build up a militant industry could likewise rehabilitate an invalid branch of the Government. The politician could not see that the vision that created an empire of finance should also behold a whole new world commercial supremacy for the nation. If J. P. Morgan the elder had gone into statesmanship he might have been another Disraeli or Bismarck; in arms a second Von Moltke. Sir Eric Geddes has proved in England that running the war is just like running a business. The fundamental rules of success have a universal application.

Before the war when our business men did have half a chance to prove their efficiency in the Government they were almost invariably blocked at every turn by red tape and by politics. Quite naturally they became discouraged and quit.

Happily war needs, which are no respecters of persons or politics, have done more to give the American business man recognition than years of argument. Necessity has smashed precedent. One by one the bureaucrats are being shoved from their pigeonholes and their places taken by live, alert, broad-visioned and experienced men of commercial affairs. The salvation of our cause rests with these battalions of practical workers, who must inevitably control every war activity save only that of actual battle strategy.

Bureaucracy's days are numbered.

PRESIDENT WILSON, OPPOSING WAR CABINET, PRAISES BAKER AND REBUKES CHAMBERLAIN; BITTER PARTISAN DEBATE IN THE SENATE

Executive Gives Out Statement Saying He Has Not Been Consulted on the Proposed New War Legislation

SENATOR ALSO ISSUES EXPLANATION OF WORDS IN NEW YORK SPEECH

Roosevelt the Target of Bitter Denunciation By Stone, Who Calls Him "Agent of the Kaiser"—Lodge and Penrose Make Biting Replies—Penrose Ridicules Col. House—Roosevelt Due Here Today—Senate Adjourns Until Thursday—Bill Introduced.

President Wilson threw down the gage of battle last night to his critics in Congress, and went directly to the people with a statement defending Secretary Baker and the conduct of the war. At the close of a day of bitter debate in the Senate on the question of politics in the war, a statement from the White House challenged the accuracy of the charge of Senator Chamberlain, who said in New York, on Saturday, that the military establishment of America had fallen down.

Making it clear to the country that he is unalterably opposed to the creation of the "war cabinet" proposed by the Senate military affairs committee, the President declared that he had not been consulted about it.

The President's emphatic rejection of the proposal last night, coupled as it was with implied reflection upon the entire military affairs committee, came as a shock to senators, and although a majority for the bill could be mustered in the Senate, it is not believed that it could be passed over the President's veto. It is not likely therefore that any attempt will be made to force upon the President a measure personally obnoxious to him.

Despite the opposition of President Wilson and his atttacks on Senator Chamberlain's New York speech, the Senator yesterday introduced his bill creating the so-called war cabinet.

An atmosphere of revolt pervaded the Senate at the conclusion of a long day of debate, in which Senator Stone accused Republicans of playing politics in time of war. Before the President's statement had been issued the Senate had adjourned, not to meet again until Thursday, by which time the confused and varying opinions as to the probable result of yesterday's momentous developments with respect to the prosecution of the war will have had time to crystallize into something definite.

The arrival of Theodore Roosevelt in Washington this morning

ENTIRE STOCK

MOVES BY PRESIDENT TO CHECK THE SENATE

BY ALBERT W. FOX.

President Wilson's defense of Secretary Baker and the present War Department organization means that the President is determined, if possible, to prevent Congress from interfering with his management of the nation's war program.

As commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the country, the President feels that he must have a free hand and, furthermore, that the country expects him to exercise it.

The increasing criticism of Mr. Baker and the legislative action in favor of the war-cabinet measure and the Chamberlain munitions director bill apparently convinced the President early yesterday that the time had come for him to strike back at the plans aimed at forcing a change which might weaken his grip on the situation.

Confers With Senator Martin.

Practically the entire day at the White House was devoted to active opposition against the prospective legislative changes in war management

At half past eleven the President sent for Majority Leader Martin of the Senate and told him that the proposals for a war cabinet and a director of munitions must be downed.

Information had reached the White House that the director of munitions bill would almost certainly pass even in the face of passive opposition by the President. But if actively opposed, its fate would at least be in doubt. The President forthwith translated passive into active opposition.

The war cabinet measure in the meantime impressed the President and his advisers as entirely impractical.

Gives Views to Kent and Kahn.

Shortly after 2 o'clock it was known in White House circles that Chairman Dent, of the House military affairs committee, had announced his opposition to the bill.

At half-past three Mr. Dent and Representative Julius Kahn, of California, ranking Republican on the committee, came to the White House in response to the President's invitation and were told in plain language of the President's opposition to the whole line or attack against his present war organization.

As spokesman for the administration, one cabinet member explained in some detail how the war cabinet plan would in his belief prove unworkable.

Must Consult the Allies.

Nothing of importance in the war can now be done without the approval of the allies, he said, and arrangements had already been perfected whereby the closest sort of cooperation was maintained between the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, &c.

Lines for the continuance of this cooperative work had been carefully laid out as a result of the recent inter-allied conference, and any change now might disrupt these plans and lose valuable time.

It was admitted that if three men could be found for the proposed war cabinet who would be "supermen" and could at once grasp the situation better than Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels and the President himself, the plan would be advantageous.

Would Simply Duplicate Work.

But it was insisted that this was obviously impossible. Any civilian would have to depend upon the experts of the army or navy for advice, and therefore would simply prove extra war and navy heads who would duplicate work which the President feels is being done to his entire satisfaction.

All this is the administration view and is admittedly based on the President's conviction that no radical change is necessary.

The President's defense of Secretary Baker and the War Department came in a statement made public at 6 o'clock in reply to a speech made at the Security League luncheon in New York on Saturday by Senator Chamberlain.

The statement was punctuated with sharp language plainly reflecting the President's indignation.

The President's defense of Secretary Baker is so unqualified that it must be taken to mean exactly what it says, namely, that the President regards Mr. Baker as one of the ablest public officials he has ever known.

Expect Vindication of Baker.

Friends of Mr. Baker will be pleased at this vindication, for they have repeatedly expressed a hope that something would be done to check the trend of public criticism.

The President adds that the country soon will learn whether he (Secretary Baker) or his critics understand the business at hand.

This is taken to mean that Mr. Baker is going to take his coat off, so to speak, and devote his efforts to correcting past mistakes which have caused the country to misjudge him and to proving himself more than ever worthy of the great trust which the President reposes in him.

There is an unmistakable indication in the President's statement that he regards the investigations by Congress as sheer waste of time.

Delay Caused by Inquiries.

This phase of the administration's attitude may, of course, be resented, and it was intimated last night that the President did not quite mean it to be taken in this way.

But the President is understood to feel that the prolonged investigations have taken important officials from their work, and thereby tended to create the very delays which it is sought to minimize.

As soon as Senator Chamberlain heard of the President's statement he made one in reply saying he had spoken extemporaneously at New York, and that his criticisms were directed only at the military establishment and not at other departments.

The President's severe arraignment of Senator Chamberlain marks the first open break in the relations between the two men. Heretofore the Oregon senator has been regarded as a supporter of the administration.

Senator Chamberlain's Words.

He handled the administration's military legislation in the last Congress, including the selective draft act.

The quoted extract from Senator Chamberlain's speech which caused the administration's particular resentment was the following:

"It (the military policy of the United States) has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of inefficiency in every bureau and every department of the government of the United States."

Is Not Supporting Stone.

In the midst of the activities over proposed legislative war measures, news reached the White House of Senator Stone's political effusion. It was not

PRESIDENT WILSON, OPPOSING WAR CABINET, PRAISES BAKER AND REBUKES CHAMBERLAIN; BITTER PARTISAN DEBATE IN THE SENATE

Executive Gives Out Statement Saying He Has Not Been Consulted on the Proposed New War Legislation

SENATOR ALSO ISSUES EXPLANATION OF WORDS IN NEW YORK SPEECH

Roosevelt the Target of Bitter Denunciation By Stone, Who Calls Him "Agent of the Kaiser"—Lodge and Penrose Make Biting Replies—Penrose Ridicules Col. House—Roosevelt Due Here Today—Senate Adjourns Until Thursday—Bill Introduced.

President Wilson threw down the gage of battle last night to his critics in Congress, and went directly to the people with a statement defending Secretary Baker and the conduct of the war. At the close of a day of bitter debate in the Senate on the question of politics in the war, a statement from the White House challenged the accuracy of the charge of Senator Chamberlain, who said in New York, on Saturday, that the military establishment of America had fallen down.

Making it clear to the country that he is unalterably opposed to the creation of the "war cabinet" proposed by the Senate military affairs committee, the President declared that he had not been consulted about it.

The President's emphatic rejection of the proposal last night, coupled as it was with implied reflection upon the entire military affairs committee, came as a shock to senators, and although a majority for the bill could be mustered in the Senate, it is not believed that it could be passed over the President's veto. It is not likely therefore that any attempt will be made to force upon the President a measure personally obnoxious to him.

Despite the opposition of President Wilson and his atttacks on Senator Chamberlain's New York speech, the Senator yesterday introduced his bill creating the so-called war cabinet.

An atmosphere of revolt pervaded the Senate at the conclusion of a long day of debate, in which Senator Stone accused Republicans of playing politics in time of war. Before the President's statement had been issued the Senate had adjourned, not to meet again until Thursday, by which time the confused and varying opinions as to the probable result of yesterday's momentous developments with respect to the prosecution of the war will have had time to crystallize into something definite.

The arrival of Theodore Roosevelt in Washington this morning will find him, as usual, in the spotlight. Virtually accused of disloyal and treasonable conduct, and of being "the most potent agent the kaiser has in America," Col. Roosevelt bore the brunt of Senator Stone's vitriolic remarks. Col. Roosevelt will appear, while here, before the military affairs committee.

MOVES BY PRESIDENT TO CHECK THE SENATE

BY ALBERT W. FOX.

President Wilson's defense of Secretary Baker and the present War Department organization means that the President is determined, if possible, to prevent Congress from interfering with his management of the nation's war program.

As commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the country, the President feels that he must have a free hand and, furthermore, that the country expects him to exercise it.

The increasing criticism of Mr. Baker and the legislative action in favor of the war-cabinet measure and the Chamberlain munitions director bill apparently convinced the President early yesterday that the time had come for him to strike back at the plans aimed at forcing a change which might weaken his grip on the situation.

Confers With Senator Martin.

Practically the entire day at the White House was devoted to active opposition against the prospective legislative changes in war management

At half past eleven the President sent for Majority Leader Martin of the Senate and told him that the proposals for a war cabinet and a director of munitions must be downed.

Information had reached the White House that the director of munitions bill would almost certainly pass even in the face of passive opposition by the President. But if actively opposed, its fate would at least be in doubt. The President forthwith translated passive into active opposition.

The war cabinet measure in the meantime impressed the President and his advisers as entirely impractical.

Gives Views to Kent and Kahn.

Shortly after 2 o'clock it was known in White House circles that Chairman Dent, of the House military affairs committee, had announced his opposition to the bill.

At half-past three Mr. Dent and Representative Julius Kahn, of California, ranking Republican on the committee, came to the White House in response to the President's invitation and were told in plain language of the President's opposition to the whole line or attack against his present war organization.

As spokesman for the administration, one cabinet member explained in some detail how the war cabinet plan would in his belief prove unworkable.

Must Consult the Allies.

Nothing of importance in the war can now be done without the approval of the allies, he said, and arrangements had already been perfected whereby the closest sort of cooperation was maintained between the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, &c.

Lines for the continuance of this cooperative work had been carefully laid out as a result of the recent inter-allied conference, and any change now might disrupt these plans and lose valuable time.

It was admitted that if three men could be found for the proposed war cabinet who would be "supermen" and could at once grasp the situation better than Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels and the President himself, the plan would be advantageous.

Would Simply Duplicate Work.

But it was insisted that this was obviously impossible. Any civilian would have to depend upon the experts of the army or navy for advice, and therefore would simply prove extra war and navy heads who would duplicate work which the President feels is being done to his entire satisfaction.

All this is the administration view and is admittedly based on the President's conviction that no radical change is necessary.

The President's defense of Secretary Baker and the War Department came in a statement made public at 6 o'clock in reply to a speech made at the Security League luncheon in New York on Saturday by Senator Chamberlain.

The statement was punctuated with sharp language plainly reflecting the President's indignation.

The President's defense of Secretary Baker is so unqualified that it must be taken to mean exactly what it says, namely, that the President regards Mr. Baker as one of the ablest public officials he has ever known.

Expect Vindication of Baker.

Friends of Mr. Baker will be pleased at this vindication, for they have repeatedly expressed a hope that something would be done to check the trend of public criticism.

The President adds that the country soon will learn whether he (Secretary Baker) or his critics understand the business at hand.

This is taken to mean that Mr. Baker is going to take his coat off, so to speak, and devote his efforts to correcting past mistakes which have caused the country to misjudge him and to proving himself more than ever worthy of the great trust which the President reposes in him.

There is an unmistakable indication in the President's statement that he regards the investigations by Congress as sheer waste of time.

Delay Caused by Inquiries.

This phase of the administration's attitude may, of course, be resented, and it was intimated last night that the President did not quite mean it to be taken in this way.

But the President is understood to feel that the prolonged investigations have taken important officials from their work, and thereby tended to create the very delays which it is sought to minimize.

As soon as Senator Chamberlain heard of the President's statement he made one in reply saying he had spoken extemporaneously at New York, and that his criticisms were directed only at the military establishment and not at other departments.

The President's severe arraignment of Senator Chamberlain marks the first open break in the relations between the two men. Heretofore the Oregon senator has been regarded as a supporter of the administration.

Senator Chamberlain's Words.

He handled the administration's military legislation in the last Congress, including the selective draft act.

The quoted extract from Senator Chamberlain's speech which caused the administration's particular resentment was the following:

"It (the military policy of the United States) has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of inefficiency in every bureau and every department of the government of the United States."

Is Not Supporting Stone.

In the midst of the activities over proposed legislative war measures, news reached the White House of Senator Stone's political effusion. It was not taken seriously and in no way has the support of the administration.

The Missouri senator has been "off the reservation" at the White House for some time, and his apparent effort to get back, on [illegible] ground that he is a good Democrat, [illegible] if he is a pacifist, met with only s[illegible]

President Wilson Says Senator Chamberlain Distorted Truth

The White House last night issued the following statement in reply to charges made by Senator Chamberlain in an address in New York on Saturday:

When the President's attention was called to the speech made by Senator Chamberlain at a luncheon in New York on Saturday, he immediately inquired of Senator Chamberlain whether he had been correctly reported, and upon ascertaining from the senator that he had been, the President felt it his duty to make the following statement:

"Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth.

"As a matter of fact, the War Department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency.

"There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plan, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the Congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials of the department constantly away from their work and officers from their commands and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen.

"But by comparison with what has been accomplished these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant, and no mistake has been made which has been repeated.

"Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of such criticism and investigation.

"I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed. I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand—but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected, and inasmuch as these measures have been the result of experience, they are much more likely than any other to be effective, if the Congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid departmental organization which stands in their way.

"The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion. My association and constant conference with the Secretary of War have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand.

"To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bureau of the government is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement. I am bound to infer that that statement sprang out of opposition to the administration's whole policy rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice."

Chamberlain, Answering Rebuke, Says He Meant Military Establishment Only.

Senator Chamberlain made the following reply to the statement of President Wilson:

"In my New York speech I had not prepared the address and spoke 20 minutes extemporaneously, without notes. I pointed out that from Bunker Hill to the present time we had had no military organization or policy. The press report of my address was correct.

"But my argument was directed to the military establishment and not to other departments of the government, although it was broad enough to be subject to that interpretation. But those hearing it knew I referred merely to the military establishment and that the Senate military committee had undertaken through the bills for a war cabinet and a director of munitions to work out changes in the establishment.

"I explained that these bills were not administration measures. I did not misrepresent them.

"Secretary Baker's efforts to better his organization have my utmost approval. He has made much improvement. But the inherent weakness of his reorganization is that nobody between the army and the President has legal authority.

"There is the Council of National Defense, the war industries board, and the clearance committee—all purely voluntary organizations—between the President and the army. The war cabinet and director of munitions would be created by law with definite legal powers and duties, respectively, to map out and direct war policies and to have charge of war supplies. By this plan we would substitute a strong for the only weak link in the chain of organization.

"I regret very much that the administration is not with me. But I am acting under my oath and will have the approval of my own conscience even if not of the administration.

"The people are entitled to be let into the committee's confidence. If the people don't want it, that will be all right. It's their war."

THE WASHINGTON POST: TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1918.

TELL THE TRUTH.

By Theodore Roosevelt.

Nearly a year has passed since on February 3 by formally breaking relations with Germany we reluctantly admitted that she had gone to war with us. During that year it has been incessantly insisted that it was unpatriotic under any consideration to tell an unpleasant truth or to point out a governmental shortcoming. The result has not been happy.

The famous war correspondent, Mr. Caspar Whitney, has returned from the front so that he might avoid our fatuous and sinister censorship, and tell our people the truth about our army in France. He shows that this army, which, Secretary Baker had just assured our people, was admirably equipped, in reality had no cannon or machine guns except those it had borrowed from the hard-pressed French, that there was a lamentable shortage of shoes, that the motor cars were poor, that we had no airplanes. From another source it appeared that many thousand coffins had been sent over. Our troops had no shoes, but they had plenty of coffins. Their ammunition was defective, and they had neither cannon nor auto-rifles, but they had plenty of coffins.

At the same time the death of gallant Major Gardner from pneumonia called sharp attention to the evil health conditions in most of our home training camps, and the Senate investigating committee showed a really appalling slackness and inefficiency in the management of the War Department under Mr. Baker. There is no particular reason to blame Mr. Baker; he did not appoint himself; he did not seek the office. Logwood cannon and wooden auto rifles are mostly incidental features of the inevitable outcome.

All this was done in the face of repeated and explicit warnings from the best authority. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood told the military committee of the Senate and of House in detail about our shortcomings two years ago and again one year ago. The administration not only refused to remedy these shortcomings, but has spitefully punished General Wood ever since.

Criticism should be both truthful and constructive. I have told not the whole truth, but the minimum truth absolutely necessary in order that we may, before it is too late, speed up the war, and in order that we may insist on the passage of the Chamberlain Bill, so that never again may we be caught utterly and shamefully unprepared. Let us insist that the truth be told. The truth only harms weaklings. The American people wish the truth, and can stand the truth.

(Copyright, 1918, The Kansas City Star.)

MR. BAKER BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Secretary Baker stated to the Senate investigating committee that "no army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly," and he added that "no such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army." The cross-examination to which Mr. Baker was afterward subjected brought out nothing which refuted either of those assertions. What he said, therefore, must be literally true.

It is by this sovereign fact that fair minds will judge the performance of the War Department under the direction of Mr. Baker. And by that test the judgment must be, not only that it is innocent of the blundering and inefficiency charged to it, but that it has earned the Nation's applause for having shown an energy and intelligence of action unsurpassed by any record or example of achievement that is available as a criterion of excellence. Taking a microscope, one can find many flaws in the performance. But not even when the eye of partisanship examines it through a microscope one can not find in it flaws that are either large or deep. It is by the magnitude and the difficulty of the task that the performance is justly to be judged, and by that test it is splendid.

The fact is that, compared with the task which confronted Mr. Baker when Congress declared war, the seven labors of Hercules were but an afternoon's chore. He was called on to create, discipline and train an army of a million and a half men with both the human and the material constituents of an army to be found. He has done that within eight months. It could have been done within less time if we had been in anything like a state of preparedness. It was the fault of the country at large mostly, since the country persistently withheld its assent from the proposals which far-seeing men had made. And in any apportionment of the fault, the share of Congress itself is incomparably greater than could be allotted to Mr. Baker. All the possible faults of Mr. Baker shrink into trivialness compared with that of Congress in enacting the Hay Bill in preference to that advocated by Mr. Baker's predecessor, Mr. Garrison. The President himself is not altogether unscathed by this criticism.

Considered merely as a money-spending task, under the restraint of having to safeguard the Government from possible extortion, the job has been a monumental one. A reading of the items of appropriation will impress this fact on the mind. The appropriation bill, which was Mr. Baker's chart of directions, carries single items, not merely of millions, tens of millions and hundreds of millions, but of billions. The appropriation for the Quartermaster General's Department, for example, was $3,018,000,000, while that for the Ordnance Department was $3,200,000,000. The job towered toward the sky, and its foundations reached ten stories down into the ground. Before uniforms could be provided, cloth had to be found, and the search for cloth led to a search for wool. This particular task began on the ranges and pastures, as that of providing shelter for the drafted soldiers began with the uncut trees of the forests. Viewed in this way, what we behold looks more like the work of magicians than of blunderers, and the biggest of all the failures contracts to the magnitude of a speck.

Most has been made out of the shortage of rifles and machine guns and the lack of artillery. One general observation is to be made of these particular criticisms. It is that none of these lacks and shortages has retarded the sending of soldiers to France. Our force there would not be greater than it is, even if these things had been ready in superabundance. The limitation on the sending of troops to France has been the inadequacy of steamships. Complete equipment has been ready as fast as there has been transportation, so that, by the test of their consequences, these delays are worthy of the consideration only of those who have set out on a fault-finding expedition. The fact seems to be that Mr. Baker and his coadjutors acted with most shrewdness in respect to particularly these very matters. They were assured that France was prepared, without damage to itself, to provide our forces with all the artillery they would need this year, and Mr. Baker very wisely decided to allow our own production of artillery to proceed leisurely as a means of providing energies for more urgent tasks. Foreseeing, too, that some delay in the production of rifles and machine guns could be tolerated without being the cause of delaying the sending of troops, he permitted that delay, urged by the advice of experts that it would result in the production of rifles and machine guns much superior to any that could be hoped for if instant production was demanded. That this immense advantage has been gained at the cost of a delay that was innocuous has been declared by all the experts. They have asserted that the modification of the Enfield rifle, which was the occasion of the delay in the outturn of them, has made it the most effective weapon of this kind now in use, greater in carrying power than any of the rifles used by our allies, and, what is more important, greater than that of the rifles for which our troops will be the targets. Certainly such an achievement is not censurable, and especially so since it has cost us nothing in time. The delay in the production of machine guns was caused by the preference given to the new Browning gun over

MONDAY ED—MR. BAKER BEF

the Lewis weapon. But, if the experts of the Ordnance Bureau know what they are talking about, to say nothing of the experts in the factories, the Browning gun is greatly superior to the Lewis gun; and since, again, the choice of it has not delayed or retarded the sending of troops to France by a single day, the decision made must be thought by fair minds to deserve praise rather than condemnation.

Mr. Baker's statement is left undestroyed and unshaken. "No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army." That assertion was not disproved. The only thing which the senatorial critics succeeded in showing was that the War Department had not achieved perfection, and only those who are blind to the magnitude and difficulty of the job will think that the imperfection is great enough to justify the furore which the politicians have made.

The Providence Journal.
Established as a Daily 1829.
An Independent Newspaper
Published by the Providence Journal Co., Journal Building, Providence, R. I.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1918.

Secretary Baker's Disgraceful Exhibition

Secretary Baker's statement on Thursday, to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, while attempting to explain the delay in properly equipping the army, that "war wasn't on us, because it was not at our doors; it was 3000 miles away," throws a star-shell illumination on the thinking processes of Mr. Baker. It tells the whole story of inefficiency, delay and negligence that have characterized his acts and those of many of the officials in the War Department since the day war was declared. The Secretary could not have damned himself more completely had he acknowledged his utter unfitness for the portfolio he holds, or assumed entire responsibility for every bit of incompetency, wasted time and opportunity lost by his department. His statement shows an attitude against a vigorous prosecution of the war, and proves conclusively why, after nine months, the soldiers in the United States army are without a proper supply of rifles, machine guns, light and heavy artillery and even clothing.

Secretary Baker's attempt to whitewash the War Department and himself was a failure and his smiling attitude and unruffled exterior, while answering some of the more serious questions of the committee, prove his utter inability to appreciate the fact that the United States is at war. He condemned himself and proved his unfitness for any official position, connected with the prosecution of the war, when he intimated that the United States had plenty of time to experiment with arms and ordnance because the war was "3000 miles away."

Secretary Baker explained all the delay, all the bickering, all the nine months of wasted time by the War Department for that reason. But it is not an excuse that will be accepted by the people of the country who know that a vigorous prosecution of the war is the only way to win. It is not an excuse for the fact that our army in France, to-day, is armed with field guns loaned by the French, and by heavy ordnance loaned by the British. It is not an excuse for the fact that the majority of the men in our training camps are without machine guns and have no prospects of receiving any for eight months or more. Mr. Baker's statement does not excuse nor explain why the first 155 mm guns for the United States army and the first 9.2 shells were not ordered until November, 1917, nor does it explain why for months 5000 machine guns were stored in the arsenal at Springfield and other places while the machine gun companies in the different cantonments were in great need of them.

Secretary Baker, when he makes the excuse that "war was not at our doors," uses the plea of every pacifist in the country. It is one of their stock phrases. It is their staple argument against the seizing of every means at the command of the Government for a vigorous prosecution of the war. It is the argument and the condemnation of a man who instead of being at the head of the War Department should be at once removed from any possibility of bringing us closer to disaster and defeat.

The American people, at war with Germany, will not tolerate deliberate misrepresentation of our military situation from their Secretary of War.

SPECIAL INTERESTS ARE AFTER BAKER'S SCALP

Demand of Secretary of War for Maintenance of Fair Wage Scales, Reasonable Hours and Good Working Conditions, with Overthrow of West Point Aristocracy, Makes Enemies

Now the beneficiaries of special privilege are out after the scalp of the Secretary of War.

And no wonder.

Hasn't he declared that every enlisted man shall have equal opportunity for promotion in the army, to the highest rank for which he may prove fitted, with the specially selected individuals who have had the benefits of West Point?

Hasn't he insisted upon the observance of the eight-hour day on all work for the army—according to law—and, worse yet, hasn't he demanded that, in the fixing of wages on this work, the established rate of the community—the union scale—shall be the basis?

And now comes the Bureau of Ordnance and Quartermaster Department of the Army, in general orders issued by those departments, under direction of the Secretary of War, suggesting to arsenal commanders and contractors executing orders for these departments, that "fair wage scales, reasonable hours and good working conditions" shall be required.

Attention is called to the fact that in the haste to deliver needed war materials care must be exercised "lest the safeguards with which the people of this country have sougnt to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down."

"Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions and a proper wage scale are essential to high production," said the statement. "During the war every attempt should be made to conserve in every way possible all of our achievements in the way of social betterment.

"The department wishes to be assured that the standard of wages not be lowered, and that the hours be not longer than were those of the men replaced.

"In the case of children, the order says, the federal child labor law must be strictly observed, and that both boys and girls under eighteen years of age should have the same restrictions on their hours as outlined for women employees.

"Existing legal standards to prevent danger from fire, accident or other hazards and to provide good light, ventilation, sufficient heat and proper sanitation, the statement continues, should be observed as minimum requirements.

"Efforts should be made to restrict the work of women to eight hours, the statement continues, and employment of women on night work should be prohibited "as a necessary protection, morally and physically."

When women are employed to do the work heretofore performed by men it is suggested that the standard of wages not be lowered, and that the hours be not longer than were those of the men replaced.

In the case of children, the order says, the federal child labor law must be strictly observed, and that both boys and girls under eighteen years of age should have the same restrictions on their hours as outlined for women employees.

Existing legal standards to prevent danger from fire, accident or other hazards and to provide good light, ventilation, sufficient heat and proper sanitation, the statement continues, should be observed as minimum requirements.

SOMMER'S
SAP
Drug Store
WM. SEEGER, Jr., Prop.
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
Patent Medicines, Magazines,
Candies, Cigars and Tobacco
Prompt delivery of all
Phone Orders Telephone 444
1815 S. FLORES ST.

San Antonio Light
Jan. 20, 1918.

The Providence Journal.
Established as a Daily 1829.
An Independent Newspaper
Published by the Providence Journal Co., Journal Building, Providence, R. I.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1918.

Secretary Baker's Disgraceful Exhibition

Secretary Baker's statement on Thursday, to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, while attempting to explain the delay in properly equipping the army, that "war wasn't on us, because it was not at our doors; it was 3000 miles away," throws a star-shell illumination on the thinking processes of Mr. Baker. It tells the whole story of inefficiency, delay and negligence that have characterized his acts and those of many of the officials in the War Department since the day war was declared. The Secretary could not have damned himself more completely had he acknowledged his utter unfitness for the portfolio he holds, or assumed entire responsibility for every bit of incompetency, wasted time and opportunity lost by his department. His statement shows an attitude against a vigorous prosecution of the war, and proves conclusively why, after nine months, the soldiers in the United States army are without a proper supply of rifles, machine guns, light and heavy artillery and even clothing.

Secretary Baker's attempt to whitewash the War Department and himself was a failure and his smiling attitude and unruffled exterior, while answering some of the more serious questions of the committee, prove his utter inability to appreciate the fact that the United States is at war. He condemned himself and proved his unfitness for any official position, connected with the prosecution of the war, when he intimated that the United States had plenty of time to experiment with arms and ordnance because the war was "3000 miles away."

Secretary Baker explained all the delay, all the bickering, all the nine months of wasted time by the War Department for that reason. But it is not an excuse that will be accepted by the people of the country who know that a vigorous prosecution of the war is the only way to win. It is not an excuse for the fact that our army in France, to-day, is armed with field guns loaned by the French, and by heavy ordnance loaned by the British. It is not an excuse for the fact that the majority of the men in our training camps are without machine guns and have no prospects of receiving any for eight months or more. Mr. Baker's statement does not excuse nor explain why the first 155 mm guns for the United States army and the first 9.2 shells were not ordered until November, 1917, nor does it explain why for months 5000 machine guns were stored in the arsenal at Springfield and other places while the machine gun companies in the different cantonments were in great need of them.

Secretary Baker, when he makes the excuse that "war was not at our doors," uses the plea of every pacifist in the country. It is one of their stock phrases. It is their staple argument against the seizing of every means at the command of the Government for a vigorous prosecution of the war. It is the argument and the condemnation of a man who instead of being at the head of the War Department should be at once removed from any possibility of bringing us closer to disaster and defeat.

The American people, at war with Germany, will not tolerate deliberate misrepresentation of our military situation from their Secretary of War.

SPECIAL INTERESTS ARE AFTER BAKER'S SCALP

Demand of Secretary of War for Maintenance of Fair Wage Scales, Reasonable Hours and Good Working Conditions, with Overthrow of West Point Aristocracy, Makes Enemies

Now the beneficiaries of special privilege are out after the scalp of the Secretary of War.

And no wonder.

Hasn't he declared that every enlisted man shall have equal opportunity for promotion in the army, to the highest rank for which he may prove fitted, with the specially selected individuals who have had the benefits of West Point?

Hasn't he insisted upon the observance of the eight-hour day on all work for the army—according to law—and, worse yet, hasn't he demanded that, in the fixing of wages on this work, the established rate of the community—the union scale—shall be the basis?

And now comes the Bureau of Ordnance and Quartermaster Department of the Army, in general orders issued by those departments, under direction of the Secretary of War, suggesting to arsenal commanders and contractors executing orders for these departments, that "fair wage scales, reasonable hours and good working conditions" shall be required.

Attention is called to the fact that in the haste to deliver needed war materials care must be exercised "lest the safeguards with which the people of this country have sougnt to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down."

"Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions and a proper wage scale are essential to high production," said the statement. "During the war every attempt should be made to conserve in every way possible all of our achievements in the way of social betterment.

"The department wishes to be assured that schedules of hours obviously excessive, or wage scales distinctly unfair, or working conditions such as should not be tolerated will certainly be brought to its attention."

The statement says circumstances are not such as to render appropriate the issuance of definite orders on this subject at this time and that "no effort is made to establish, or even to suggest, definite rules of conduct."

It is recommended that standards of wages already established in the industry and the locality should not be lowered and that the minimum wage rates should be made in proper relation to the cost of living.

The length of the day's work, it is pointed out, should not exceed the customary hours in the particular establishment or the standard already attained in the industry, and in the community. Ten hours is suggested as the maximum for an adult workman and eight hours per shift in continuous twenty-four hour work.

Manufacturers are asked to guard against unnecessary overtime; to give half holidays on Saturday; to allow all employees at least one day of rest in every seven, and to give them all national holidays.

As to negotiations between employer and employees, the departments suggest that existing channels should be preserved and new ones opened if required, as their need is especially great, "in the light of critical points of controversy which may arise in a time like the present."

Efforts should be made to restrict the work of women to eight hours, the statement continues, and employment of women on night work should be prohibited "as a necessary protection, morally and physically."

When women are employed to do the work heretofore performed by men it is suggested that the standard of wages not be lowered, and that the hours be not longer than were those of the men replaced.

In the case of children, the order says, the federal child labor law must be strictly observed, and that both boys and girls under eighteen years of age should have the same restrictions on their hours as outlined for women employees.

Existing legal standards to prevent danger from fire, accident or other hazards and to provide good light, ventilation, sufficient heat and proper sanitation, the statement continues, should be observed as minimum requirements.

San Antonio Light
Jan. 20, 1918.



Secretary of War and the new war council: Left to right: Maj. Gen. Weaver, Col. Pierce, Assistant Secretary of War Crowell, Maj. Gen. Crozier, Charles Day (representing the shipping board), Secretary Baker, Maj. Gen. Crowder, Col. U. D. Grant, jr. (secretary of council). Gen. Bliss.

(Copyright by International Film Service.)

ADRIAN DAILY TELEGRAM
Established in 1893.
THE ADRIAN DAILY TIMES
Established in 1865.
Consolidated April 14. 1914.

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday

STUART H. PERRY, Publisher.

Office 210-214 W. Maumee St., Adrian, Mich.

Jan 23 19

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

President Wilson does not talk long or often. His friends say he is reticent; his critics say he is aloof and unapproachable. But there is one thing that friends and critics alike must admit: When he does open his mouth he says something.

He opened his mouth last night, and he said something. Senator Chamberlain can tell you that. So can the other senators, for they all got every word of it. The House also took due notice. The entire membership of the anti-Wilson club, the anti-Baker league, the anti-Daniels clique, the anti-Hoover verein, and all the other guerilla bands, listened attentively and didn't miss a syllable. And finally the plain ordinary American people (quite numerous, by the way) heard and heeded.

Oh what a clamor had been raised by those senatorial investigators! When it had been echoed back by the anvil chorus of hostile newspapers it became a mighty roar. You'd have thought that Baker must surely be ousted, that Garfield must walk the plank, and that the President must yield to congress and accept a "war cabinet" to run things for him. The whole show was well staged and carefully rehearsed, and the curtain was just going up on the final act, the forcing of a super-cabinet upon the President. All this time the President had kept still; it looked as though he had nothing to say, or didn't dare say it. Then suddenly he spoke; and it broke up the show. The super-cabinet scheme may sputter for a short time, but it will go out.

It is interesting to take note of the various stages of this anti-administration campaign, because it reveals so clearly the general situation at Washington. The Anti forces were engaged in a general offensive against the administration—a grand winter drive. Being led by shrewd strategists, they did not attack everywhere at once, but sought the weakest spot in the line. The White House itself was too strong to be assaulted. Secretary Daniels' position was "felt out" but found to be impregnable. Altogether Fort Baker seemed the most promising, because it had not been occupied so long, it had many new troops, and moreover there really and truly were one or two small cracks in the wall which could be seen. So Fort Baker was selected as the Verdun of the administration line.

The first step, of course, was a bombardment in the form of a senatorial investigation of the War department. In a very short time they had uncovered a large array of fly-specks of various sorts and sizes. These were duly magnified by the strong lenses of hostile newspapers and politicians and held up to the public to gaze at. When thus magnified each fly-speck looked like a vast abyss of incompetency, boundless and bottomless. Much testimony was taken, and every scrap of damaging evidence was carefully saved. Piecing these scraps artfully together, and carefully cutting out and throwing away the explanations, the Anti forces managed to rig up quite a formidable case against Secretary Baker.

The result was very encouraging. The Antis seemed to be "getting away with it". The Anti newspapers did their noisy part, and they were joined by many well-meaning but impulsive patriots who jumped to the conclusion that everything was rotten. Many newspapers and individuals who really took no stock in the crusade were afraid to say so out loud. It is a ticklish thing to support a man who appears to be on the losing side, and it takes a good deal of courage to defend an official who is accused of incompetence, no matter how weak the charge may be. So many conservative ones kept still.

As to the White House, there was silence there also. Secretary Baker himself said just as little as he could. In fact Baker was exasperating. If he had only come out with a red-hot defense of himself it would have suited the Antis much better. But there he sat with that exasperating smile, just like a man who holds the high card.

But on the whole the offensive was working out nicely. Fort Baker had been given a lively bombardment, and the Anti army prepared its final bayonet charge in the form of a super-cabinet scheme which would have upset Fort Baker, and Fort Daniels too maybe, and would have left the White House all but masked by the forces of congressional politics. Yesterday it looked as though the drive would succeed; today it looks quite otherwise. The grand winter offensive has ended and the Anti forces will dig themselves in and wait for the next chance.

We now see what was puzzling to many—why the President stood solidly behind Secretary Baker, yet said nothing in his behalf. We also see why the President took the audaciously radical step of openly opposing the super-cabinet scheme, and inviting congress to a knock-down fight on that issue. We may be perfectly sure that he would not have played such a game if he had not held the winning cards. And he did hold the cards. They were two in number. One of them was the fact that the work of the War department has actually been good except for certain shortcomings that have all been overcome. The other was the fact that the results of the Senate's inquiry were being used for personal and partisan ends. He held these two cards, he knew what they were worth, he played them when he got a good ready—and he won.

The Telegram has commended the Senate's inquiry. We still commend the idea of an inquiry whose initial motive is honest and whose results are not misused. This inquiry seemed to start out in good faith, but before it went far the motives of some of its most active participants fell under suspicion, and its final fruit—the super-cabinet bill—is a feat of wire-pulling rather than a stroke of statecraft. Looking backward, and viewing the inquiry in the light of its final result, we perceive how thoroughly Woodrow Wilson saw through the scheme that was being hatched, and how confidently he bided his time.

The plan of a super-cabinet would have been meat and drink to all who feel hateful or jealous toward the administration. It would "clip the wings" of the President, to use Senator Smith's figure of speech, by getting him finally and clearly under pressure of the congressional thumb. It would get Baker's goat—an animal greatly sought by numerous politicians and profiteers. It might even upset Secretary Daniels, who is too strong to be upset in any other way.

Altogether it was a most enticing plan. To the congressional politician it was almost as satisfying as the old scheme of a congressional committee to keep tab on everything the President did, that bit of peanut politics that the President squashed at the last session. At the same time the new super-cabinet plan was a whole lot safer and easier, because its real nature was so skillfully camouflaged. The public saw through the joint committee stunt in a jiffy. They saw the real motive behind it—the itching of politicians' fingers to run the war. But this super-cabinet scheme was a vastly better piece of stage-carpentry. It was propped up by a colorable showing of shortcomings in the War department. It was reinforced by a pretended desire to imitate England's political wisdom. Finally it was garnished with exuberant patriotism, voluble eagerness to "help the President", and sighs of compassion for the poor man, so good and so wise and working so hard, but surrounded by such utterly worthless men.

But the President's cutting words stripped off the disguise, and left the scheme in its nakedness. It is only the same old idea of congress usurping executive powers. It reflects not so much the hostility of Republicans for a Democrat as it does the avidity of politicians in both parties to get hold of the business of running the war. They cannot reconcile themselves to the role that legislators ought to play in such a matter. They want to run the war as an old-fashioned common council runs a city. The pulling and hauling, the endless debates, the investigations, the grandstand plays, the opportunities for exploiting personal ideas—all these are dear to the politician and fatal to the conduct of a war.

In the Senate's inquiry there was an important element of good faith and disinterested patriotism, and the super-cabinet scheme itself had support from many individuals of the highest motives. But the dominating motive of its most active sponsors was unwholesome, and their plan was bound to fail.

The American people are behind the President, and congress will be wise to take note of that great fact. They believe that he ought to have a free hand, they have confidence in his administration, they rely upon his word. They take his word now when he says that the conduct of the war is essentially sound, and they believe that the best results will be realized by leaving his hands free from political interference. Next fall's election will verify this appraisal of the situation.

Cleveland Plain Dealer 1-6-18

"MIRACLE," SAYS CROZIER, "GAVE U. S. ITS ARMS"

Black-Eyed Ordnance Chief Terms Nation Lucky That Allies Have Enough Ordnance to Equip Americans.

BY BEN F ALLEN.
Plain Dealer Bureau,
38 Post Building,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

"By sheer luck and the grace of God."

In this terse manner Maj. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, United States army, explains how the army, nine months after the formal declaration of war, is equipped as well as it is for participation in the most critical task that has ever confronted the military establishment of any nation.

Gen. Crozier does not contend the army is adequately equipped. He knows, probably better than any man in the country, how illy prepared it is. For long years almost alone, like a prophet crying aloud in the wilderness, he preached preparedness. Every since the Spanish-American war, now twenty years ago, he has begged succeeding sessions of congress for appropriations that would permit a start on big gun and big shell manufacture for the American army. His pleadings fell upon deaf ears.

And now with the country engaged to the hilt in the greatest of all wars Gen. Crozier says it is due solely to luck and the favor of God that the United States army is to play a really important part in the conflict within a year from the time of the declaration of war.

Uses Kitchen Chair.

Gen. Crozier made this statement while seated at his desk in the ordnance bureau of the war department, a bureau that alone is now expending more money by far in a single year than was expended by the entire government for all purposes prior to the declaration of war. The general was occupying a severely plain, armless, hard-bottomed wooden chair. It is a chair that one would expect to find in the furnace room of the building. It is, however, typical of the man.

Gen. Crozier uses this exceedingly uncomfortable chair simply because, as he explained, he does not like to loll about or relax even for a moment while at the office. This no man could do in such a chair. It constitutes a perpetual admonition to be up and doing.

Behind the Trenches.

The visit with the chief of the ordnance bureau was arranged to enable a more or less intimate portrayal of the man who for the past ten days has passed through a grueling examination as to his stewardship in the most vitally important bureau of the war department, a bureau charged directly with supplying American troops with guns, big and little, shot and shell.

To reach Gen. Crozier, such are the demands of his present job, one must pass successively inquisitorial persons on four doors, doors now referred to as first, second, third and fourth [illegible] trenches.

Once in, however, the visitor is confronted with a man who while blunt and terse in his manner of talk is at the same time frank and genial. In build and appearance, aside from the straightness of his carriage, Gen. Crozier is not of the popular imagined military type. He has rather an indifferent chin and neither the mouth nor the nose give any clew to the character of the man.

It is from the eyes up that Gen. Crozier draws attention, save, possibly, for an iron gray mustache that calls for a second look because of its natural tendency to droop downward in pacifist differentiation from the fiercely military upward twirl of the Hohenzollern model.

It is the Crozier eyes that are remarkable. Flashing black they compel attention again and again. They are the most striking characteristic of the man and are topped by a broad forehead.

Graduated from West Point in 1876 at the head of his class in studies Gen. Crozier has given forty-one consecutive years to the military service of his country. During that time both for service in the field and at various desks he has repeatedly been marked by his superior officers for distinguished accomplishments.

These commendations relate to service in the field, in the Indian uprisings of the late seventies, in the Philippine campaign and during the siege of Peking. For the others, the commendations deal with his work as an inventor.

Of the forty-one years, considerably more than half have been devoted to the ordnance bureau during the period when the heads of the war department and the military advisers of the government have, for the most part, been compelled to fight tooth and nail for even such scanty appropriations as were secured for military preparedness.

During all this period Gen. Grozier has been at the forefront of those urging, pleading, and even begging, the legislative branch of the government to make possible something like adequate preparation against the possibility of war.

Refuses Responsibility.

Now that war has come, Gen. Crozier is not going about with an "I told you so" attitude. He has refused to assume responsibility for the present unpreparedness of the country on ordnance matters, and gives the reasons why. With this explanation, however, he prefers to forget about the matter of responsibility, saying that is water already over the mill, and the thing for all hands to do now is to pitch into the successful prosecution of the war.

Gen. Crozier was asked how it felt to have a storm of criticism whirling about his head and to be the target for the serious charge that his is the responsibility for the ordnance unpreparedness of the army in a critical emergency. He does not appear to mind it. Indeed, his friends say his indifference to criticism is one of his faults.

Gen. Crozier tilted his straight backed chair and, for a moment, reflected before making verbal reply. In this reply he made the only allusion to the long controversy over the Lewis machine gun, an allusion that to Gen. Crozier seems a complete answer to all the criticism that has been leveled at the ordnance bureau for the failure to adopt the Lewis gun at the outbreak of the war.

"I have long had the fixed impression that the people of the country get 95 per cent. of all their information from the newspapers," said Gen. Crozier. "They either get it from the newspapers or they do not get it at all. I may be wrong but I also am firmly of the opinion that newspapers carry and display charges and attack far more effectively than they do explanations and refutation.

"Therein lies much of the explanation, in my own mind, for what I believe to be the misapprehension of the people relating to the record of the ordnance bureau. The bureau has been charged with derelictions on the basis of statements that are wholly erroneous.

"For example, take the Lewis gun about which much has been said lately. The war department itself made a comprehensive investigation of the entire controversy. Secretary Baker gave it his personal attention. All phases of the various charges were inquired into. The report set forth exactly the course followed by the ordnance bureau and sustained the reasons actuating the decisions of the bureau.

"There has been plenty of attack, all very widely published, yet nowhere have I seen publication of the result of the investigation which, to my way of thinking, is complete refutation of all charges. It certainly is refutation so far as the ordnance bureau is concerned."

Having been vindicated by his superior officers, Gen. Crozier is indulging in no fretting. If he feels in any way resentful he is keeping it mighty well covered. He is not worrying about what the public thinks.

With all this, Gen. Crozier is far from being unmindful of both the need of well informed public opinion and its power.

"That I have not been out of the ordnance bureau months ago is simply a miracle," says the general. "That England and France are able to equip us with heavy ordnance for the first year and a half of the war is a thing that would not happen once in a thousand times. It is a miracle, that is all, a miracle that has saved the United States. Had it not been so, unquestionably public opinion would have forced changes and my head would have fallen. It would have fallen notwithstanding my record of having preached early and late for preparedness."

A Prodigious Worker.

Gen. Crozier at 62 is perhaps the most prodigious worker in the entire war department personnel. That he carries his age lightly and is able to employ a mind that responds as quickly and as clearly as it did thirty years ago is due almost entirely to the tremendous will power of the man. For Gen. Crozier has battled successfully against physical handicaps that would have floored any but the most doggedly determined sort of a fighter.

Gen. Crozier has been compelled to undergo more than six operations of a major character. With his life at stake he has continued at his tasks. He has directed the work of his office from a sick room which his friends believed he never would leave alive.

Battling against ailments of a most serious character Gen. Crozier has kept going at top notch speed by reason of a rigorous form of living routine and today he is working as long hours as any man in the department.

The general sleeps in the open the year around in a garden adjoining his residence. He arises promptly at 7:30 and leisurely shaves himself with there at 8:30. Then comes a day of continuous work at his desk until 6 o'clock. Lunch is taken at the desk, consisting almost invariably of a pint of milk and raw egg. It is brought from his home in a thermos bottle.

Horse His Companion.

A few minutes before 6 each evening Gen. Crozier mounts his saddle horse, a horse he has had for years, and for an hour he rides around Potomac park. Some part of the time is spent in hurdling, for the horse is a good jumper. The general returns to his house at 7 and at 7:30 he has dinner. Dinner out of the way he returns to the office, which he never leaves before midnight. He seldom stays beyond 1 o'clock, for Mrs. Crozier makes it her business to see that her husband knocks off from his work at that hour.

Sundays, since the outbreak of the war, Gen. Crozier spends from four to six hours at the office. The rest of the daylight hours are given over to a tramp in the woods with Mrs. Crozier.

The two intimates of Gen. Crozier are cronies of his bachelor days They are Gen. Enoch Crowder, provost marshal of the army, and Representative Gillette of Massachusetts, in the absence of Representative Mann of Chicago, the acting Republican leader of the house of representatives. Both are bachelors.

* * * *

Good Because True.

Senator Thomas Martin of Virginia and his brother, John, look so much alike that even the senator cannot tell himself from his brother. This was demonstrated conclusively this week.

John has been visiting the senator in Washington during the holiday season. The senator was in the senators' private barber shop on the ground floor of the capitol, getting shaved, when the barber suddenly lifted up the back of the chair, and his reflection flashed in the mirror.

"Why, hullo, John, what are you doing in here?" exclaimed the senator, and then he realized that he was talking to himself.

N.Y. Times. Jan. 21-18.

ONDAY, JANUARY

LUNN IN DEFENSE OF BAKER'S WORK

Representative Tells Cooper Union Meeting Critical Public Should Be Lenient.

URGES FAITH IN WILSON

Former Socialist Says There Must Be Unity of Purpose and Energy in Supporting Government.

Representative George R. Lunn, formerly the Socialist Mayor of Schenectady who was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, and a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, speaking at Cooper Union last night made a general defense of the work of Secretary of War Baker, and declared that the critical part of the public inclined to find fault with the prosecution of the war would have a more lenient viewpoint if conditions were understood and appreciated, in accordance with obstacles to be overcome in speeding up war affairs.

"We must realize that a democracy is not fitted naturally to wage war," said he. "All of its ideals are against militarism. It must adopt autocratic methods to proceed successfully. That is why President Wilson is clothed with powers of the most autocratic form, which cannot be dangerous to the welfare of the country in his hands, and could not be used for any other purpose than that for which they are given, and which will cease to be needed when the great task is done which the American people have required him to perform."

Mr. Lunn said that criticism of the administration of the Secretary of War was in the main unjust. He asserted that those who might be personally responsible for conditions complained of were to go, both those holding military as well as civil posts.

"I have read the criticism of one whom I believe is thoroughly in earnest and wants to see the country proceed to a successful finish, and yet I do not agree with the former President, Theodore Roosevelt," continued Representative Lunn. "He is not running the war. I believe in the Secretary of War first, last, and all the time. I believe, too, that the mass of the people will make this war a success, and not any one superman. It would have been a crime to have permitted Colonel Roosevelt to head a division to France, to be made up of your sons and my son. But I do wish that some place may be found for his great services, which would be of value in some executive position."

Referring to the difference in the question of conscripting an army and labor, Mr. Lunn said the former would be the nation volunteering for service and the latter nothing less than slavery.

"The Government has been charged by some with coddling to labor," he said. "That is not true. The Government has simply recognized that civilization is based on labor and not on capital."

Mr. Lunn said that National Fuel Administrator Garfield may or may not be the man for the place, but he was sure that his order was necessary for the welfare of the country at this time. He asserted that the sacrifices the working people would be called upon to endure during its enforcement would not be permitted by the Government to be continued if there were employers who would not be willing to pay some compensation to the workers.

"What we want at this time is unity of purpose and energy in the support of the Government," asserted Representative Lunn. "I hope most of the employers will pay the wages of their employes. There will be some who will pay. The fuel order is of tremendous significance. The President is responsible for it. And yet, many people and some papers, who do not want to attack the President, are holding Garfield solely responsible for it, who could be removed in five seconds, if it was desired.

"The point I wish to make is, that I have faith in the President. He is trying to carry on the war successfully, and to meet conditions as they arise. I believe we do need to be waked up. If we do not succeed over there, things cannot be long well with us over here. Don't let us have war in our own camps. We cannot get unity and the principle of loyalty is that way."

Referring to the Russian situation, Mr. Lunn said he would like to say how he felt about that nation, and when asked by some one in the audience why he could not say it he replied:

"Because we haven't the facts with which to form a proper view of the situation. But I know that the Russian spirit will never be conquered by Germany. And their spirit of freedom and justice has reached the 2,000,000 German and Austrian prisoners in Russia to such an extent that Germany does not want her prisoners to come home at this time."

THE WASHINGTON HERALD, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1918.

The Cabinet In War Times.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Smart man, Newton D. Baker—according to President Wilson, "one of the ablest men in public life I have ever known." Under fire right now, of course, and somewhat uncomfortable as a result; but that hasn't lessened the 99 per cent pure quality of his self-assurance.



Wonder what Tom Johnson would say if he could see his former secretary and protege, —and successor as mayor of Cleveland— "sitting in" as one of the real powers in this gigantic war? Or would he say, "Go to it, Newton; there's nothing you can't do, except hold Ohio for the administration in the coming Congressional election?".

The Secretary of War has one of those cold-steel minds which flashes like a rapier in the sunlight. His grasp of detail is remarkable, his capacity for work limitless, his power of clear, penetrating thinking obvious. But being a lawyer, he lacks the executive push, the executive way of doing things—he is too apt to think things are done merely by thinking them out and by signing slips of paper authorizing people to do them. That is a weakness naturally inevitable in a man who is a thinker rather than a doer; and it is no reflection on Mr. Baker to say that he is a man of brains rather than a man of force.

He learns quickly, though, and he may yet confound his critics.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Nobody has at all called in question Secretary BAKER's intelligence, his patriotism or his earnest desire to prepare and equip our soldiers for service, speedily and completely. That his intentions are of the best is beyond doubt, the only question is as to his capacity to bear the great load he has assumed. No man could bear it alone. If under these great responsibilities Mr. BAKER has failed to meet the country's need, if he has fallen somewhat short of public expectation, the reason may be sought, without personal reproach to him, in his lack of special qualifications and training for these great and exacting duties. Intelligence, engaging qualities, talents in many ways admirable, do not constitute fitness for the post of War Minister in time of actual war. However fit the incumbent may be, though he be the fittest in the country, he should have aids also of distinguished ability.

The tempest that now rages around the head of Mr. BAKER has been made more violent by the unfortunate manner in which he has met questions and criticisms. His bearing before the Senate Investigating Committee was of a nature to intensify rather than to allay public dissatisfaction. When shortcomings in the war service were pointed out his manner was much too complacent, his stereotyped reply, "Quite the contrary," too frequently reiterated. The committee endeavored to ascertain the truth, which is what the country demands. Mr. BAKER was not a helpful witness. If the people reached the conclusion that the Secretary was obstructing the efforts of the committee to mend matters in his department, to secure greater expedition in our preparations for war, Mr. BAKER is himself to blame for it.

Would it not be well for the Secretary of War to reconsider his position, to welcome help instead of repelling it? If he believes that his administration of the department has been without flaw, he is not the man for the place. If he is willing to admit that there have been errors, that there has been much confusion and failure to provide needed supplies for the soldiers in camp or in France, then, naturally, logically, and behaving like a sensible man, he should join hands with Congress, with the country, with the army chiefs in a resolute effort to make amends for past shortcomings and advance our war work with the utmost speed.

While the country would prefer to see a much stronger man put in Mr. [illegible] place, the President declines

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
MURRAY'S
42d St., Just West of Broadway.
Beautiful Roman Gardens.
Exquisite music; revolving dance floor.
Old Dominion Beefsteak Dinner, $1.50.
Luncheon, 70c; Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Service a la Carte.
PATRICK V. KANE, Manager.

THE EVENING POST: NEW YORK,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11. 1918.

BAKER'S REORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL STAFF

CHIEF TO PLAN AND DEVELOP ARMY PROGRAMME.

Five Separate Divisions to Be Formed —Made Necessary by Growth of Military Establishment.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The General Staff of the army has been reorganized by Secretary of War Baker, the announcement being made through a general order by the Adjutant-General. Hereafter the Chief of the General Staff, with the assistance of the War Council created last December, will be the immediate adviser of the Secretary of War upon all matters relating to the military establishment, and will be charged with the planning and development of the army programme in its entirety.

The announcement says that the military establishment has so increased that it was necessary immediately to organize the General Staff into responsible divisions. Accordingly the Chief of Staff has been directed to organize the General Staff into five main divisions under his direct control, and to attach to the General Staff such personnel, officers and civilians, that the work of the General Staff may proceed. Each division is to be under an officer who is to have full power to act for the Secretary of War, and the Chief of Staff upon all matters charged to his division.

These divisions are to be known as the executive, war plans, purchase and supply, storage and traffic, and army operations. The executive division is to take charge of the office of the Chief of Staff under an officer to be known as the executive assistant to the Chief of Staff. The announcement concludes in part as follows:

"The officer in charge of each of the five divisions of the General Staff herein created will be furnished such personnel, commissioned and civilian, and such clerical assistance, as may be necessary to enable him to fully execute his duties, and each division, with the exception of the war plans division, will have office space in the War Department Building.

"The officer in charge of each division of the General Staff is authorized to issue instructions of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff as to matters within his control which involve the carrying out of policies approved by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, and may confer this authority to the chiefs of sections within his division.

"The chiefs of the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies of the military establishment will coöperate to the fullest extent in the execution of this order. . . .

"The chiefs of the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies of the military establishment will communicate directly with the chiefs of the several divisions of the General Staff upon all matters as to which the latter have control."

The steady reorganization of the War Department under Secretary Baker's guidance is illustrated afresh this morning by the dividing of the General Staff into five bureaus each under its own director. Thus there will be a division for purchase and supply, one for war plans, another for executive work, a fourth for storage and traffic, and a fifth for army operations. Each director will report directly to the Chief of Staff and rank as his assistant and, together with the existing War Council, will serve in Mr. Baker's Cabinet. Plainly, this is a move in the right direction, and one that should have been made at least by 1915. The only danger is that, with the multiplicity of bureaus, divisions, and civilian councils, we shall so heap up agencies that they will get in each other's path. But that has been the way England has gradually built up the wonderful war machinery she now has in France—at the cost of an enormous increase in governmental offices at home. The American people, too, will not grumble at this if the proper results are achieved.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Nobody has at all called in question Secretary BAKER's intelligence, his patriotism or his earnest desire to prepare and equip our soldiers for service, speedily and completely. That his intentions are of the best is beyond doubt, the only question is as to his capacity to bear the great load he has assumed. No man could bear it alone. If under these great responsibilities Mr. BAKER has failed to meet the country's need, if he has fallen somewhat short of public expectation, the reason may be sought, without personal reproach to him, in his lack of special qualifications and training for these great and exacting duties. Intelligence, engaging qualities, talents in many ways admirable, do not constitute fitness for the post of War Minister in time of actual war. However fit the incumbent may be, though he be the fittest in the country, he should have aids also of distinguished ability.

The tempest that now rages around the head of Mr. BAKER has been made more violent by the unfortunate manner in which he has met questions and criticisms. His bearing before the Senate Investigating Committee was of a nature to intensify rather than to allay public dissatisfaction. When shortcomings in the war service were pointed out his manner was much too complacent, his stereotyped reply, "Quite the contrary," too frequently reiterated. The committee endeavored to ascertain the truth, which is what the country demands. Mr. BAKER was not a helpful witness. If the people reached the conclusion that the Secretary was obstructing the efforts of the committee to mend matters in his department, to secure greater expedition in our preparations for war, Mr. BAKER is himself to blame for it.

Would it not be well for the Secretary of War to reconsider his position, to welcome help instead of repelling it? If he believes that his administration of the department has been without flaw, he is not the man for the place. If he is willing to admit that there have been errors, that there has been much confusion and failure to provide needed supplies for the soldiers in camp or in France, then, naturally, logically, and behaving like a sensible man, he should join hands with Congress, with the country, with the army chiefs in a resolute effort to make amends for past shortcomings and advance our war work with the utmost speed.

While the country would prefer to see a much stronger man put in Mr. BAKER's place, the President declines to yield in the slightest degree to that sentiment. Mr. BAKER would be well advised, we think, if he should yield to it to the extent of calling to his aid men qualified by experience in great affairs, by strength of will, by sheer backbone, to assume some considerable part of the great burden which is evidently too heavy for him. He needs no "advisory council," no mere clerks, no men called upon merely to submit views and execute his orders, but men to whom he can say, "Equip these "camps, get guns made, ammunition, "airplanes, clothing, provide trans- "port, put our army in the field," with entire confidence that they will do his bidding. Let him get the men and trust them to get results.

If Mr. BAKER could be persuaded to adopt this course, there would be an end of squabbling and we should much sooner be ready for fighting.

THE EVENING POST: NEW YORK,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1918.

BAKER'S REORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL STAFF

CHIEF TO PLAN AND DEVELOP ARMY PROGRAMME.

Five Separate Divisions to Be Formed —Made Necessary by Growth of Military Establishment.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The General Staff of the army has been reorganized by Secretary of War Baker, the announcement being made through a general order by the Adjutant-General. Hereafter the Chief of the General Staff, with the assistance of the War Council created last December, will be the immediate adviser of the Secretary of War upon all matters relating to the military establishment, and will be charged with the planning and development of the army programme in its entirety.

The announcement says that the military establishment has so increased that it was necessary immediately to organize the General Staff into responsible divisions. Accordingly the Chief of Staff has been directed to organize the General Staff into five main divisions under his direct control, and to attach to the General Staff such personnel, officers and civilians, that the work of the General Staff may proceed. Each division is to be under an officer who is to have full power to act for the Secretary of War, and the Chief of Staff upon all matters charged to his division.

These divisions are to be known as the executive, war plans, purchase and supply, storage and traffic, and army operations. The executive division is to take charge of the office of the Chief of Staff under an officer to be known as the executive assistant to the Chief of Staff. The announcement concludes in part as follows:

"The officer in charge of each of the five divisions of the General Staff herein created will be furnished such personnel, commissioned and civilian, and such clerical assistance, as may be necessary to enable him to fully execute his duties, and each division, with the exception of the war plans division, will have office space in the War Department Building.

"The officer in charge of each division of the General Staff is authorized to issue instructions of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff as to matters within his control which involve the carrying out of policies approved by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, and may confer this authority to the chiefs of sections within his division.

"The chiefs of the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies of the military establishment will coöperate to the fullest extent in the execution of this order. . . .

"The chiefs of the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies of the military establishment will communicate directly with the chiefs of the several divisions of the General Staff upon all matters as to which the latter have control."

The steady reorganization of the War Department under Secretary Baker's guidance is illustrated afresh this morning by the dividing of the General Staff into five bureaus each under its own director. Thus there will be a division for purchase and supply, one for war plans, another for executive work, a fourth for storage and traffic, and a fifth for army operations. Each director will report directly to the Chief of Staff and rank as his assistant and, together with the existing War Council, will serve in Mr. Baker's Cabinet. Plainly, this is a move in the right direction, and one that should have been made at least by 1915. The only danger is that, with the multiplicity of bureaus, divisions, and civilian councils, we shall so heap up agencies that they will get in each other's path. But that has been the way England has gradually built up the wonderful war machinery she now has in France—at the cost of an enormous increase in governmental offices at home. The American people, too, will not grumble at this if the proper results are achieved.

ARMY REFUSED GUNS

Factories Ready Even Before War Was Declared, a Manufacturer Said.

OFFICERS WOULDN'T LISTEN

In February, However, the Navy Placed an Order for 5,000 Machine Guns.

"We Are Not Interested," Colonel Rice Told Louis E. Stoddard of Marlin Company.

APPROVES OF RIFLE DELAY

United States Army Has a Better Gun and Better Ammunition as Result, Two Witnesses Said.

Washington, Dec. 19.—How private manufacturers anticipated government needs and spent millions in preparations without orders or with only informal verbal arrangements at most, was told by Vice-President Louis E. Stoddard of the Marlin Corporation.

NAVY MEN WERE WIDE AWAKE.

In February, Stoddard said, on verbal orders from Rear Admiral Earle, work on 5,000 machine guns for the navy was begun.

But the efforts of the manufacturers, their witnesses said, to get the ordnance bureau to give its orders for guns on the certainty that war was coming, were futile, and after the war was started delaying changes in specifications were made.

Mr. Stoddard said that when he offered to begin work on guns on the certainty that war was coming, Colonel Rice of the ordnance bureau told him: "We're not interested."

"It was utterly impossible to make the ordnance department realize the possibility of war," Mr. Stoddard said, "and we simply folded our tents and went home."

PAY TWICE THE PRICE NOW.

Before the war began, Stoddard said, he offered to sell machine guns to the department for $500 each, but it was turned down. Since, under orders placed, the contract price was twice that sum.

Delivery of the new lightweight Browning guns for airplanes, under an order given by the War Department three weeks ago is expected to begin this month, Stoddard said.

BROWNING GUN THE BEST THERE IS.

The new Browning gun, Stoddard declared, "absolutely the best ever invented." The Lewis gun is different from the Browning, he said, and each has its particular functions.

If the War Department, when asked for orders last February, had given them, Stoddard added, by today forty thousand Colt machine guns could have been delivered.

"The ordnance bureau simply wouldn't listen, wouldn't give any orders," he said.

Delay in producing the modified Enfield rifle because of the War Department's negotiations was explained by Vice President Otterson of the Winchester Company. Negotiations began last April, he said, and contracts were not et until July 12. Deliveries began in August.

Several months' delay in supplying rifles resulted from the War Department's decision to modify the Enfield type. Factory machinery changes, the committee was told, reduced the output of Endfields for England and production will not return to maximum until next May.

CONGRESS ALSO A FAULT.

A contract with the War Department to produce modified Enfields was not completed until last July, President Henry S. Kimball of the Remington Company testified. It was October, he said, before machinery changes could be completed to begin output.

Delay in congressional appropriations, Kimball also stated, further delayed the output. His firm hesitated to take a contract in the absence of definite appropriations.

The new modified rifle, and also the American ammunition, Vice President Tyler of the same concern testified, are regarded superior to British types. After war was declared in April, he stated, the War Department immediately began negotiations with them to devote their factories, engaged on a British contract for 400,000 Enfields, to make the modified American type.

"The committee cannot understand why, with war imminent in March, no contract was made until July," said Senator Hitchcock.

RIFLE DELAY A WISE MOVE.

If the War Department had not decided to modify the British Enfield type, Mr. Kimball said, his firm could have turned out the British type virtually without delay, but both he and Mr. Tyler said the new American rifle is superior, largely due to its ability to use much better American cartridges.

Both manufacturers said it was a "very wise move" to adopt the new type, notwithstanding the delay in production.

"It would have been too bad and a great mistake to have retained the old rifle, compelling continued use of much inferior ammunition," said Mr. Kimball.

Senators Hitchcock and Wadsworth asked if it would not have been better to insure that American, British and French ammunition should be interchangeable.

PREPAREDNESS STARTED TOO LATE.

"If your policy of preparedness had been started early enough it would have been possible," Mr. Kimball answered, adding that rifle machinery in the Remington plants was brought from England by the War Department.

"The change in the rifle was absolutely justified by the facility to use the much superior American ammunition," he said.

Turning to machine guns, the manufacturers said they were making the new Browning gun, "the finest ever seen."

CROZIER PREVENTED MORE DELAY.

After the manufacture of rifles began, it was testified, Colonel Thompson wanted to delay production several months by insisting on new standards, but the manufacturers appealed to General Crozier, chief of the bureau, and went ahead with the work.

All the witnesses agreed that the new Browning machine gun, now being manufactured for the army, is superior to any other weapon of its kind in existence.

Before receiving orders, Mr. Otterson said his company began in April to make ten thousand new Enfields, on a chance they would be satisfactory. The first large order by written instructions from General Crozier, he said, was on May 24.

WOULD HAVE HELD RIFLES FOR MONTHS.

Then, the witness said, Colonel Thompson of the ordnance bureau insisted upon new and higher standardization, which would have delayed production between two and six months.

General Crozier then was called into conference with the manufacturers and decided that production should proceed. His firm, Otterson said, began deliveries in August, a month after signing of contracts, when new orders were received from Major Woodbury to push production regardless of the new standardization requirements and is two months ahead of deliveries.

BETTER CAMP CONDITIONS NOW

War Department Says That Gorgas's Recommendations Are Now in Effect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Orders have been issued putting into effect urgent recommendations made by Surgeon General Gorgas for removing and alleviating conditions which have led to disease and suffering in American army camps, the War Department stated today.

Gorgas's recommendations and statement of conditions as he found them in the camps were given nearly a month ago. They were publicly revealed only yesterday, but were promptly followed by the chief of staff, it was stated.

In accordance with Gorgas's recommendations orders were issued giving a tent for every five men instead of nine, along with establishment of observation camps, installation of plumbing in hospitals and expediting issue of heavy clothing.

"The conditions revealed are astounding," said Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military affairs committee, today. "The committee has planned all along to go into them fully when the proper officials take the stand."

Committee members also desire to know why Secretary Baker several times stated that proper clothing was being provided for men as fast as they were being sent to camp.

In the House Jeanette Rankin's resolution for an investigation of the health and hospital records at Camp Mills, Hempstead, L. I., will next month bring up the entire cantonment situation.

Kansas City Star, Dec. 19/17

BAKER SHOULD GO!

Are the fatal words, "Too late," to be written over our war program, as Lloyd George once said they had been written over the war program of our Allies?

It was on September 21 that The Star first called attention to the lack of clothing and blankets, as well as of rifles, at Camp Funston. That same week Colonel Roosevelt took up the matter in an address made in Kansas City and publicly asked The Star to get details on equipment. September 25 a dispatch from Camp Funston was printed, giving these details; showing, for instance, that only a few thousand woolen breeches were on hand, that there was a serious shortage on overcoats and that the men were drilling with wooden guns.

This dispatch was telegraphed to Washington for submission to the Secretary of War. The next day his comment on it was received from The Star's Washington correspondent. He said:

> "I am informed by the quartermaster general's department that all the essential equipment for the men in their first few weeks in camp has been supplied and it is only a question of the ability of the railroads to get it to the camps."

In this statement Secretary Baker put all the blame for the shortage on the railroads. But evidently the trouble lay further back than the railroads. For now, December 19, comes the report of the surgeon general that "lack of warm garments in the cold weather of the late fall is believed to have contributed largely to the spread of pneumonia."

At the same time it is announced from Washington that the quartermaster general has been removed from office and "promoted" to membership in the war council.

But he is removed after the damage due to his inefficiency is already done.

Early in October Colonel Roosevelt began his assault on "broomstick preparedness." It was then amply pointed out that the ordnance bureau had allowed the Nation to get into war without a rifle program, without a machine gun program, without a heavy artillery program. It was further disclosed that it was months after the war started before detailed plans had been put in the hands of the manufacturers.

General Crozier's defense is still fresh in mind. Virtually it is an admission of facts, with the blame placed on red tape. In extenuation he urges that we are getting artillery for our force in France from our Allies who have much more than they need and are abundantly able to spare it.

But Congressman McCormick, fresh from talking with General Petain and other important commanders, says they assured him that the Allies were themselves deficient in guns.

General Crozier's name is once more sent to the Senate for confirmation for another term as chief of ordnance, but the general himself is relieved from his duties in the ordnance office.

But once more, a good share of the damage has been done. We evidently have lost months in getting ordnance at a time when every day was precious. It is plain truth that these delays have put the outcome of the war in jeopardy.

The Star does not see how it is possible for the head of the War Department to escape responsibility for this demonstrated inefficiency on the part of his subordinates.

An experienced executive would have kept tab on things. He would have found out early what departments were falling short, where the delays were occurring, and where new men were required. It has been one of the criticisms of Secretary Baker by those who have worked with him that he has not this faculty to keep things moving. He has accepted general statements in the place of calling for concrete results. His methods have been lax where precision was called for; soft, where driving force was needed.

The head of the War Department at a time like this ought to be one of the country's biggest executives, chosen for his ability to handle a big job, not for his views on the tariff. He ought to be a man of the type, say, of Davison, who is now handling the Red Cross, or of Schwab or Gary—a man who will put into this vital work for the government the vast energy and initiative that have built up such institutions as J. P. Morgan & Co., Bethlehem, United States Steel.

Perhaps President Wilson could find a place for Mr. Baker in some other sphere of the government's activities, if he values his counsel. But a real executive is needed to manage the War Department if we are to win the war in the shortest possible time and with the least possible loss of men.

When Secretary of War Newton D. Baker was a boy in Martinsburg he was one of a party that annually enjoyed a cruise on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. It is claimed that he was some commodore, but it is not suggested that he would have made a greater success as a secretary of the navy than he is making as secretary of war. The Hancock Star, in recalling the annual trips of the good ship Oriole on the canal, says:

"Mr. Baker was the little fellow wearing glasses and genteel from the feet up. Full of energy—sure. He could steer the Oriole like a veteran and drive the mules with clucks that sounded so natural a real mule driver meeting him would think him a denizen of the tow path. And eat—well, when the good things were spread on the Oriole drop table, or in the shade of a big sycamore, Mr. Baker had his feet under the table, or doubled under himself, for the first helping. He had a fondness for fried chicken which made it necessary to pack the eats in clothes-baskets. When Baker was in town the chickens roosted higher than usual. He stood right in with the clergy on the destinies of fried or broiled chicken. He noted all the good points of the canal, was a great lover of Fort Frederick, possibly as a base for attacking submarines in Big Pool or in the Potomac, and hammering first-line trenches on the Virginia hills opposite. It is interesting to note that Fort Frederick was last used as a stockade prison for Hessian prisoners during the revolutionary war.

"The old Oriole sank some years ago in a basin which has since been filled by railroad work. It may be dug up some day and exhibited as the first yacht of the secretary of war."

In Maryland

Secretary of War Newton D. Bake has numerous friends in Hancoc says the Star. He used to visit the in the summer time and was generall ly in every Oriole boat party that left the wharf for Fort Frederick or Dam No. 6.

Mr. Baker was the little fello wearing glasses and genteel from th feet up. Full of energy—sure. H could steer the Oriole like a vetera and could drive the mule with cluc that sounded so natural a real mul driver meeting him would think hi a denizen of the C. & O. towpat And eat—well, when the good thin were spread on the Oriole drop tab or in the shade of a big sycamor Mr. Baker had his feet under th table or doubled under himself ready for the first helping.

He had a fondness for fried chicken that made it necessary to pack the eats in clothes baskets. When Mr. Baker was in town the chickens roosted higher than usual. He stood right in with the clergy on the destiny of fried or broiled chicken. He noted all the good points of the C. & O canal—was a great admirer of For Frederick, possibly as a base for at tacking submarines in the Big Pool o in the Potomac river—and hammer ing first line trenches on the Virgini hills opposite. Both the pools cam in for usefulness from his point o view. Round Top was a strategic poin for the protection of Hancock and Berkeley Springs and a fine top from which to shoot down flying machines. Dam No. 6 was praised for its beauty and utility, and now that he has become Secretary of War he favors the operation of the old canal by the Government to haul coal to Washington. He favors it because he remembers the Oriole, the old mule and the waterway in general.

The old Oriole sank some years ago in the basin at the mill, and when the Western Maryland filled in its right of way the remains of the old boat were covered over. She may b dug up and exhibited some day a the first yacht of the present Secretary of War. Mr. Baker lived in Martinsburg in the days the Oriole sailed from the Hancock wharves.

CAMPS A SCANDAL

Sanitary Conditions Resulting in Diseases Revealed Frankly in Gorgas's Report.

MOST DEATHS AT FUNSTON

Meningitis and Pneumonia Claimed 65 Victims—No Attempt to Isolate the Carriers.

Nearly as Bad at Doniphan, Where Overcrowding and Lack of Clothing Are Blamed.

HOSPITALS NOT YET READY

Surgeon General Says Disease Can't Be Dealt With Until Facilities Are Adequate.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 18.—Insufficient clothing, overcrowding and bad sanitary conditions are held largely responsible for disease epidemics at Camp Bowie, Tex.; Camp Funston, Kas.; Camp Doniphan, Ok., and Camp Sevier, S. C., by Surgeon General Gorgas in reports to Secretary Baker made public today as the result of his personal inspection of the camps.

With the exception of Funston, none of the camp base hospitals has been completed, General Gorgas says, and this is handicapping the medical officers in treating patients. He recommends the rushing of this work, particularly the installation of necessary plumbing.

SPREAD BY INCOMING MEN.

General Gorgas points out that nearly all the disease is brought to the camps by incoming men and recommends the establishment of observation camps for all newcomers. To aid sanitary conditions he recommends that fifty square feet of floor space be furnished for each man at all camps. In some cases now only twenty feet is provided.

Steps to remedy existing unfavorable conditions have been taken by division commanders as far as possible, the reports say, while winter clothing is being supplied as rapidly as received. Lack of warm garments in the cold weather of the late fall is believed by General Gorgas to have contributed largely to the spread of pneumonia.

At Camp Bowie where the Thirty-sixth Division is training, General Gorgas reported forty-one deaths in the last month from pneumonia out of 409 cases admitted to the hospital. About 2,900 cases of measles developed in the same length of time.

CAMP BOWIE THE WORST.

"There is a great deal of uneasiness and criticism among the people with regard to conditions here which are worse from the sanitary point of view than in any of the camps I have visited," General Gorgas says.

"The base hospital is unfinished, without water, plumbing or sewerage conditions. I recommend that telegraphic instructions be sent to the division commander at once to put in plumbing, water and sewer connections and electric cookers in all the wards.

"I think the recommendations I have made will tend to correct the existing sanitary errors, but I cannot urge too strongly that they be put into effect at once. The camp sites and surroundings are all that can be desired. The troops and general conditions are good with the exception of such conditions as relate to the epidemic diseases at present prevailing."

FUNSTON HAD MOST DEATHS.

At Camp Funston, in the Eighty-ninth Division, there have been forty-three deaths from pneumonia with 189 cases, and twenty-two from meningitis, with seventy cases.

"This indicates the most serious condition as far as infection from meningitis and pneumonia is concerned," General Gorgas said. "As emphasizing the situation, I call attention to the fact that they had eighty-four deaths from all causes when the normal death rate of such a command should be about twelve."

The general reports that among the thirty-six thousand drafted men injected into the cantonment in October, were many meningitis carriers, this part of the country being known, he says, to all health officers as having been for several years the principal epidemic center in the civil population for meningitis.

General Gorgas recommends observation camps, the relieving of overcrowded conditions, the oiling of nearby roads to keep down the dust and the erection and heating of ambulance sheds to obviate the present difficulties found in getting the motor ambulances started in the cold weather, because of the freezing of the water in the radiators.

BAD AT CAMP SEVIER.

Sanitary conditions at Camp Sevier, in the Thirtieth Division, are described by General Gorgas as serious. Sixty men have died of pneumonia in the last month and the camp has been exposed to a general epidemic of measles, there having been about two thousand cases in the month. There have been 175 cases of pneumonia and fifteen cases of meningitis.

The basic cause of insanitary conditions, the report continues, is overcrowding as the result of shortage of tentage.

Eleven or twelve men had to be put in each tent with about twenty square feet to each man. General Gorgas recommends that no additional men be sent to this camp until the division commander says he is able to care for them in the proper manner.

When General Gorgas visited the camp, November 29, the whole command was in khaki, and as a result there had been a good deal of discomfort and exposure. Woolen underclothing and overcoats, however, had been distributed.

LACK HEAT AND PLUMBING.

Heat and plumbing are badly needed in the hospitals, as are additional ambulances. The general recommends that both be supplied as quickly as possible.

In the last month at Camp Doniphan where the Thirty-fifth Division is training, there have been seventy-four cases of pneumonia, with eleven deaths; 316 cases of measles and one death; 104 of diphtheria, with one death, and six of meningitis, with four deaths. Overcrowding is described by the report as the basic cause. To properly control the spread of these diseases the general recommends that suspects be removed immediately from the general camp with the appearance of the first case of communicable diseases and placed in a separate detention camp for observation. This is in addition to the observation camp recommended for incoming men.

DONIPHAN HOSPITAL UNFINISHED.

Until recently, the general reports, the command had nothing but summer clothing, which undoubtedly had increased the tendency to pneumonia. Winter clothing is now being received and issued to the men.

Many wards in the base hospital now required for patients are unfinished and the report says this has caused great embarrassment to the hospital authorities. Installation of the sewerage system and necessary plumbing in all buildings was authorized several weeks ago, but the work is at a standstill now, greatly increasing the difficulties in caring for the patients.

A BLOW AT SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Failure to Provide Clothing Involves Quartermaster General.

(By The Star's Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Shortly before the Gorgas report was made public by Secretary Baker, he announced that General Goethals, who built the Panama canal and started out to handle the shipping problem, until relieved by President Wilson after the long quarrel with Mr. Denman, had been made acting quartermaster and would take direct charge of the quartermaster's department. That department has the task of getting clothing supplies to the army.

The Gorgas report will add fuel to the flames of criticism that already have been burning about the War Department on the slowness in getting supplies to the army. The Senate committee, which has been making an investigation of the entire department, will turn its inquiry to the steps that were taken to get ample clothing to the camps and find out, if possible, why in a country as large as the United States sufficient heavy clothing could not be had for the soldiers before winter struck the camps. In fact, when the investigation started members of the committee stated that more complaints had come to them about the clothing condition than anything else. The defense of the quartermaster's department will be that it ordered ample material on time but it was not turned out and that it is now either in the camps or on the way. But as the Gorgas report states, it did not get there on time and the exposures followed that resulted in increased sickness.

The Gorgas report is remarkable for its frankness. He started out several weeks ago to visit every camp. About ten days ago his first report from a camp in Georgia complained of insufficiency of winter clothing and things began to hum here in Washington to get the needed clothing articles to the camps.

COMPLETES WORK AT FUNSTON.

Fuller Company Turns Over 8 Million Construction Contract.

CAMP FUNSTON, KAS., Dec. 18.—The construction work of Camp Funston is completed so far as the Fuller Construction Company is concerned and the 8 million dollar contract was turned over to the government today as finished. Edgar S. Belden, vice-president of the company, made settlement today with Maj. Fred J. Herman, constructing quartermaster of the camp, who will complete what minor details are lacking and have charge of any new construction work, the largest of which will be the installation of a return system on the heating plant to conserve water.

This item alone will run close to a half million dollars, being a system of pipes bearing the condensed water back from each radiator to the boilers.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1917.

WAR SECRETARY BAKER PRAISES SMILEAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—



The unqualified indorsement of the Smileage campaign has been given by Secretary of War Baker. When the commission on training camp activities had progressed to the point of building Liberty theaters equipped to accommodate 3,000 men—admission to which is to be coupons taken from the Smileage Book—the plans in detail were laid before the War Secretary. He perused them carefully and then penned the following letter of approval:

"A proper amount of clean, wholesome entertainment contributes largely to the happiness of our soldiers in camp and is fundamental in supplementing their physical and military training.

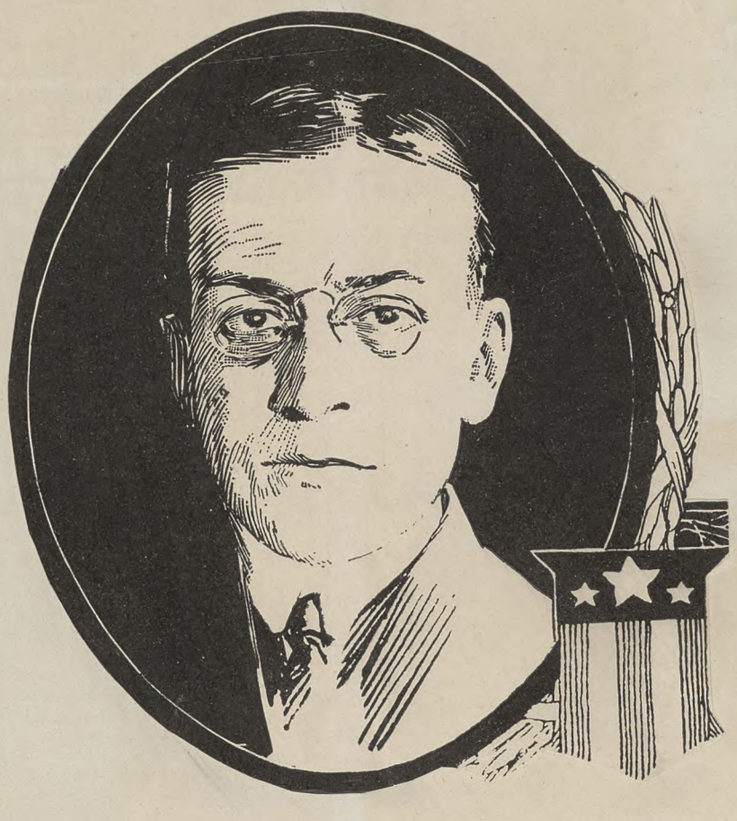
FUN IS ESSENTIAL.

"To make such entertainment readily available for all soldiers is one of the most important duties of the War Commission for Training Camp Activities, and the work must be continued and extended.

"I am glad to know that all entertainment projects will be consolidated and managed directly by your Commission.

"Your plan of selling Smileage Books seems to be an admirable way of financing this worthy enterprise, because it gives to the individual citizen an easy opportunity of furnishing the means for numerous good times to his soldier friends. "Very truly yours,

(Signed) "NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."



"A proper amount of clean, wholesome entertainment contributes largely to the happiness of our soldiers in camp and is fundamental in supplementing their physical and military training. * * * * The plan of selling Smileage Books seems to be an admirable way of financing this worthy enterprise, because it gives to the individual citizen an easy opportunity of furnishing means for numerous good times to his soldier friends."

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
FEBRUARY 12, 1918.

TRANSFORMING THE GENERAL STAFF.

The reorganization of the General Staff now announced is Secretary BAKER'S elaborated answer to the Chamberlain plan to create a War Cabinet. At the same time it is true that reconstruction as well as enlargement of the General Staff was urged upon Secretary BAKER at the beginning of the war, in fact when war first seemed to be imminent. In General SCOTT'S last report as Chief of Staff he said what was in the mind of every thoughtful officer who understood the deficiencies of the existing organization and realized how inferior it was to the excellent German model:

> There should be one and only one organ through which the Secretary of War commands the army—the Chief of Staff. In all that concerns discipline, recruiting, instruction, intelligence, equipment, mobilization, transportation, education, movement of troops, the appointment, promotion, detail, and selection of officers, the Chief of Staff should be the medium of recommendation to the Secretary and of execution of his orders. He should have ample authority for securing the co-ordination of all the activities of the military establishment.

Secretary BAKER has chosen not to follow this advice literally, perhaps because he was somewhat embarrassed by previous organizations and by his general order of Dec. 15, 1917, taking General CROZIER from the Ordnance Department and General SHARPE from the Quartermaster's Department and putting them on a Military War Council with the Secretary himself, the Assistant Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, the Chief of Artillery, and the Judge Advocate General. The War Council was to "act through the Chief of Staff," and its purpose was "to "oversee and co-ordinate all matters "of supply of our field armies and "the military relations between the "armies in the field and the War De- "partment." The decision to create the Military War Council followed a conference with the President, and the general order was dictated when Mr. BAKER returned to his desk. In the new order the Secretary puts the Chief of the General Staff in first place as "immediate adviser," but "with the assistance of the War Council." In working out problems and managing the conduct of the war at first hand the Chief of Staff will be subordinate to the President, if not to the Secretary. But the assistance which the Chief of Staff is to get from the War Council, who can calculate?

A question hard to answer is how the recent reorganizations of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments are to be adjusted to the reconstruction of the General Staff. There may be light when the heads of the five new divisions are announced. They are: Executive, under an assistant to the Chief of Staff; War Plans, under a Director; Purchase and Supply, under a Director; Storage and Traffic, under a Director, and Army Operations, under a Director. All five chiefs are to be assistants to the Chief of Staff. Apparently the new plan is to be a reorganization of previous reorganizations with final and complete co-ordination in view. Under many sub-headings the jurisdiction and duties of each division are defined. With the aid of General CROWDER, who is a member of the Military War Council, and who may have had a hand in the explanatory chart of Feb. 5, now hanging in the Chief of Staff's office, confusions may be cleared up and doubts resolved. The text of the General Order certainly makes a formidable document.

A considerable increase of subordinates becomes necessary, for the supplementary note states that "the "officer in charge of each of the five "divisions" shall have the "per- "sonnel, commissioned and civilian, "and such clerical assistance as may "be necessary to enable him fully to "execute his duties." A creditable desire to reduce red tape to a minimum appears in the bestowal upon each division chief of power to act for the Secretary of War and for the Chief of Staff "upon all matters charged to his division." The new General Staff will look dangerously like an overorganized body, topheavy and interlocking, although the design is to make it function simply, smoothly, and swiftly. Will it not trench upon the business of the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, and Commissary Departments and cause confusion? The reorganization planned seems to embrace most of the War Department. It is certainly not confined to the General Staff. The War Cabinet proposed by Senator CHAMBERLAIN was far from being so comprehensive.

THE DALLAS EXPRESS, DALLAS,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1918.

A MESSAGE OF ENCOURAGEMENT AND CONFIDENCE

"ONE'S OWN FREEDOM IS SAFEST WHEN THAT OF OTHERS IS EQUALLY SAFE."

SAYS SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER, IN LETTER TO CHICAGO BRANCH OF NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1918.
NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE,
BRANCH,
Mr. H. H. Merrick, president.
Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, Chr., Executive Committee.
ON BEHALF OF THE COLORED PEOPLE:
Rev. Dr. A. J. Carey.
Dr. George C. Hall.
Rev. W. D. Cook.
Rev. N. J. McCracken.
Major R. R. Jackson.
Mr. Morris Lewis.
Gentlemen:

I an in receipt of your telegram inviting me to be present and to deliver the principal address at a Mass Meeting to be held at the Coliseum in Chicago on the afternoon of Feb. 12th, 1918, under the auspices of the Chicago Branch of the National Security League in connection with the representatives and leaders of the patriotic Colored citizens of your community.

As stated to you in a telegraphic reply which Mr. Emmet J. Scott, my Special Assistant, forwarded to you at my instance and request, I sincerely wish it were possible for me to be present on the occasion referred to, for I would then have a splendid opportunity to tell of the fine spirit with which the great test of the quality of America is being met by the Colored people of our country. But the pressure of my official duties here compels me to forego this pleasure.

I wish, however, in view of my enforced absence to send, especially to the Colored Americans of your community and elsewhere, just a few words of encouragement and confidence.

In our Reserve Officers' Training Camp, recently held at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, representative young Colored men presented themselves for training. They devoted themselves with zeal to the task and they are now imparting to the men under their charge the military lessons which they themselves learned. But more than this, they are teaching to their fellow men the principles for which America is in the war—those vital principles which are the foundation of the hopes of free people, and the keystone of National Security.

After all, what is this thing we call "Democracy" and about which we hear so much nowadays? Surely it is no catch-phrase or abstraction. It is demonstrating too much vitality for that. It is no social distinction or privilege of the few, for were it that, it could not win the hearts of peoples and make them willing to die for its establishment. But it is, it seems to me, a hope as wide as the human race, involving men everywhere, a hope which permits each of us to look forward to a time when not only we, but others will have our respective rights, founded in generosity of Nature, and protected by a system of justice which will adjust its appearent conflicts. Under such a hope nations will do justice to nations, and men to men. Nor can I believe that this democracy will be attained as a finished and complete thing, but rather with increased education and knowledge, its application will enlarge and new meanings be discovered in it. It is not the philosophy of disorder, but of progressive order, not the doctrine of restraint by force, but rather of self estraint imposed by man who realize that one's own freedom is safest when that of others is equally safe.

In a most encouraging degree, it is being regarded by Colored civilians throughout the country, as a privilege and as duty to give liberally of their substance, of their time, of their talents, of their energy, of their influence, and in every way possible, to contribute toward the comfort and success of our fighting units and those of our allies across the seas.

The Colored men, who were subject to draft, are to be commended upon their promptness and eagerness in registering their names for service in the National Army, and likewise mention is made of the relatively low per centage of exemption claims filed by them. Those in the service of their country, I am sure, will prove faithful and efficient, and will uphold the traditions of their race.

It is, indeed, most fitting that you should hold your patriotic meeting on the day set apart in honor of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, whose name is synonymous with Freedom and true Democracy.

Hoping that your meeting and all of your worthy efforts may be crowned with success, I am,

Cordially yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Standard

BAKER, THE SECRETARY AND THE MAN

A Thorough-Going American and Democrat—Motive of Attacks Upon Him by Hide-Bound Republican Protectionists — A Humanitarian with a Wide View

Monday, Jan. 28, 1918

What manner of man is this Newton D. Baker about whom the political battle is now raging in Washington? It is alleged that he is a woful incompetent, a pacifist in disguise, an economic theorist, dangerously devoted to the single tax and other "isms," and that he is conspicuously unfit for his position. On the other hand, the belief is widely held that Newton D. Baker is singularly the right man in the right place; that he is a true democrat placed at a crucial point in the battle for democracy which the United States is now waging, and that the attacks upon him are really not directed against him, but against President Wilson and the President's plans for a democratic peace. This, with its slant toward Free Trade, has deeply stirred the hide-bound Republican Protectionists, who, to the country at large, are standing behind the President, but in reality are standing behind him with extremely sharp knives in their hands. Where does the truth lie?

To my mind, chiefly with the defenders of the Secretary of War, although, as will be shown in these articles, he has blundered gravely. But he *is* a good Democrat; he has not been unfaithful to the Democratic teachings of his preceptor, Tom L. Johnson. He is, like Brand Whitlock and Frederic C. Howe and others of this school, firm in his belief that public office is a public trust for the plain people. He *is* in many respects, because of his democratic views, essentially the right man in the right place. One has only to conceive what mischief could be done in the Secretaryship of War by a mind as limited as Mr. Burleson's or one as reactionary as that of Mr. Ballinger to realize that a domineering, stop-at-nothing office autocrat in his position would have taken us far along the road towards militarism of the Prussian type by this time. *The Public* is correct when it deems him a tribune of the people and a right bower of the President. He is fortuitously placed to fight Mr. Wilson's battles and the country's for a peace that shall really be a people's peace, and not a peace of secret diplomacy and open imperialism. He is far from being a woful incompetent. As to his pacifism, if he ever really believed in it, he has long since forgotten about it, and the theory that he has been deliberately surrounding himself by pacifists—in order, of course, to weaken the efficiency of the War Department, and thus bring disgrace upon himself as an administrator—is too absurd to be worthy of notice. Similarly irrelevant are all references to his economic views. It is true, however, that he has carried into his office his social reform beliefs, and that he is not willing to subordinate to the exigency of the hour standards of labor and of living which have been dearly won by years of hard and thankless reform drudgery. All honor to him for that.

But, it will be asked, does this make him a good executive and the right man in the right place? Emphatically, it does not. Any man whose instincts are right, who is fired with a determination to preserve democracy at home while waging war on autocracy abroad, would be out of place as Secretary of War if he could not make good as an executive. Mr. Baker will, therefore, be judged finally not by his democratic principles and his readiness to live up to them, but by his ability to do the job assigned to him as effectively as it is possible for anyone else to accomplish it. In this connection it will, of course, have to be asked whether given our antiquated army system and our hopelessly involved War Department, any human being could possibly make a success of the problem before him and reorganize the whole business in war time. That will be considered later. First, let us inquire something about the personality of Mr. Baker and what he stands for before proceeding to a discussion of his errors as Secretary of War and the magnitude of the task before him.

To one accustomed to the frock-coated and high-hatted statesmanship of England and Europe, and the awe-inspring circumstances under which Cabinet officers work in Europe, it must be something of a shock to enter Secretary Baker's office and engage in conversation with the physically little man who sits at the big desk. He is thoroughly American in his informality, and when it comes to smoking, he will be the last man to come out in favor of smokeless days as a war savings measure. He is forever at his pipe, and if he is interested in what is being said to him, it is not long before he is tipping back in his chair and elevating his feet higher than they ever go in European offices. Or he will sit on the table behind his desk and swing his feet like a schoolboy in recess.

But you quickly forget these mannerisms in the evident keenness of the man himself, his ready thrust and parry in any argument, the careful attention he gives to everything that is said, his complete concentration on the subject in hand. You realize very quickly that it is a big man you have before you, and a square man—a man who wants to do exactly the just and right thing. He betrays his legal mind in the first two minutes because he wants clear definitions, he quickly begins to marshal the evidence, and he asks the kind of questions that a good judge would. He weighs everything from the point of view of the task assigned to him, and that is to raise a vast army in the quickest possible time. He does not hesitate to make compromises, and to assent to things or to yield to prejudices which he personally detests in order to advance this purpose for which he has been retained by President Wilson.

It is not long before you feel the winning charm of the man. Senator Chamberlain, in the middle of his attack upon him, stopped to say how much he liked and respected Mr. Baker, and the respect and liking of the War Department officials Mr. Baker has had from the beginning. He is so mentally alert and so quick to catch the essential point of an argument that it is always a pleasure to do business with him, particularly because of the evident breadth of his mind and the fact that he is viewing questions from a humanitarian, a national, and at times, even an international point of view, and there are singularly few officeholders in Washington of whom this can be said. When all the things that Mr. Baker has done can be spoken of, as, for instance, his handling of the conscientious objectors, his rigid punishment of all offending officers, his really generous spirit in dealing with the individual human problems that come before him, there will be a wide change of feeling in regard to him, despite the undeniable mistakes that he has made, for Americans like men whose hearts are in the right place and are responsive to individual need and suffering. Bad as conditions are in the camps, they would indubitably have been worse had there not been this fine humanitarian in charge of the War Department.

Few people realize how admirable and forceful a public speaker Mr. Baker is. It has long been known that the verdict of unbiassed men in Cleveland runs to the effect that he is a remarkable campaigner, as well as a most able administrator. Only the other day he made a speech before the Southern Society in this city which completely carried away a group of some fifteen prominent newspaper men, chiefly from out of town, who are so hardened to public speaking as to be usually quite beyond any thrills. But Secretary Baker moved those men profoundly; they came away from that dinner saying it was the greatest speech they had ever heard, and by far the ablest in its bearing on the war and its presentation of the democratic ideal for which President Wilson is avowedly fighting.

Most of these fifteen auditors are probably entirely opposed to the Secretary's economic reform views. But he swept everything before him that night, and no man could have done it who was not profoundly loyal to the cause in which the nation is engaged and stirred to his depths by the magnitude and the gravity of the responsibility which is his. It is a great pity indeed that our Cabinet officers have not seats on the floor of Congress. If there is any one reform which this war ought to bring about, it is that. Surely, if Newton D. Baker had to explain and defend his course day by day in the House, he would long since have impressed the country by his great ability, and he would have gained much by the questions and criticisms that would daily have been hurled at him. He would long since have been wearing the nickname once bestowed upon Lincoln's old rival, Stephen A. Douglas, "The Little Giant," and he would be wearing it far more honorably because of his devotion to principle.

It is not only because of his ability and his personality that those who are hoping to drive Mr. Baker out of the Cabinet are surely indulging in vain hopes, so far as President Wilson is concerned. There are at least three lame—very lame—ducks in his Cabinet whom the President could have dropped at the beginning of his second term with great benefit to his Administration, and to the country as a whole. But he is like adamant when it comes to criticism of his subordinates; the sharper the criticism the more certain it is that the President will stick by his lieutenant. McKinley yielded when Secretary Alger became a victim to the War Department system and the politics he practiced, which were then rife in the army. There is a different backbone in the White House today, and he showed it in his passionate defence of his Secretary of War the other day.

One thing men are saying. It is that the Chamberlain attack has put an end to the chances of Secretary Baker's securing the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Personally, I do not believe that Mr. Baker has concerned himself for a moment with this possibility since he has been in office. The Presidential bee is busy around another Cabinet bonnet. As a matter of fact, Secretary Baker is not particularly in love with public office. He voluntarily retired from the Mayoralty in Cleveland in order to make a little money for his family by his law practice, without dreaming that another irresistible call for public service would present itself in so short a time. Some one who knows him intimately tells me that the real ambition of Newton Baker is something entirely different. He would, it seems, if he had his choice, rather follow in the footsteps of his teacher, Tom L. Johnson, and build up a school of young disciples of the principles for which he stands. Who knows, some day Newton Baker may be the brilliant and inspiring head of some great university. If he is, it may safely be laid down that to his doors will throng in great numbers young men enthused and inspired by the democratic ideal drawn thither by the renown of a great teacher, whom they will honor for his service in the great war, even while admitting the blunders he has made.

O. G. V.

(A second article on Mr. Baker's acts in office, and his difficulties, will appear to-morrow.)

BAKER, THE SECRETARY AND THE MAN

His Acts in Office Examined—Failure to Reorganize the War Department in Essential Respects—Management of the Selective Draft Criticised

II.

Jan 29, 1918

No one who has not made a study of the War Department, past and present, can realize the immensity of the job presented to Mr. Baker. Secretary Root we continue to think of as one of the greatest Secretaries of War because he made some changes and introduced some reforms, including the organization of the General Staff, and yet, when he got through with the War Department, the same old system was there. There was the same old red tape, the same old inner ring of influential generals dominating the Department, the same determination to do business in the old way, and above all, the same type of hide-bound military mind. Somehow, everybody succumbs to it; the young military reformer, if he by any chance gets to high position when he is comparatively young, seems quickly to yield to the same deadening influence, which has not persisted to the same extent by any means in the navy. It is not only that the administrative bureaus are cumbersome and not coördinated, and that each is jealous of the other, but that the military spirit as it is found elsewhere, notably in France, is sadly lacking.

It is open to question whether anyone could make a complete success of Mr. Baker's task, whether anyone could take our antiquated army system and our hopelessly involved War Department and make it over in war time. There are bound to be errors, there will continue to be much confusion, there will probably continue to be needless waste of life, there will be endless red tape, and the same old inability to take rapid forward steps, which have been characteristic of the War Department in every war in which the country has engaged—unless we stay in the war for years and learn by bitter experience. It took the War Department in the Civil War nearly three years to learn from the Confederates what wonderful use could be made of cavalry organized as a separate force and operating with great speed over wide ranges of country. The Confederates had well demonstrated this early in 1862; it was 1864 before Washington really put the lesson into practice. History is likely to repeat itself now as it did in 1898.

There are many reasons for this; let it suffice to give one, which is the chief curse of the army: *No officer is ever punished or set aside or dropped because of inefficiency or ineffectiveness.* One need only imagine what would happen to the Bethlehem Steel works if every official knew that, having been appointed, he would rise steadily (subject to some notoriously ineffective examinations for promotion) unless he created a public scandal or was caught making off with the company's money. The works would be honeycombed with dry-rot and inefficiency in no time at all. A few years ago, a law was passed by which bureau chiefs in the War Department were appointed for four years only so that at the end of that time they could be dropped, if inefficient and go back to their former positions or go on the retired list if the President preferred. Yet no such officer has ever been dropped; they have all been reappointed, no matter what their efficiency, when their terms expired, and the law has failed of its purpose to bring new blood into high positions and made possible dropping for dullness or inefficiency.

When a new Secretary of War gets into this position, it takes him as long to learn the job as it does a Police Commissioner of New York to understand all the workings of the police "system." Not one has succeeded in entirely mastering the War Department. Secretary Garrison did admirably in many ways, notably in keeping politics absolutely out of the army, something that had never happened before. But every one of these Secretaries of the last two decades with whom I have talked when they were in office, while conscious of the shortcomings of the army, were for some reason or other unable to grapple with the evils as a whole. They undertook their reforms piecemeal, and tried to stiffen the *morale* of the whole army by doing away with an abuse here and an abuse there, and holding the officers up to a stricter moral responsibility—a slow method which never took them very far before their terms expired or they resigned. Where they failed, and where, to an outsider, Secretary Baker has failed, was in not sending for experts in government, like Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland and Henry Bruere, efficiency experts like Morris Llewellyn Cooke, lately Director of Public Works in Philadelphia under Mayor Blankenburg, and business experts like Charles M. Schwab, with records of great executive success, and giving them three months to work out a complete plan of reorganization, precisely as they would if they had to deal with a bankrupt iron works, that had to be reorganized and made to pay dividends in the shortest possible time. Even then, it would be doubtful if they could get Congress to enact the changes into law under some years; it took decades to bring about the simple amalgamation of the Quartermaster, Subsistence, and Pay Corps of the armies, which was finally achieved in 1912, yet there never was a sound reason why there should be such a separation of these three functions, save that there were these three departments in the British army of 1776.

But if such a complete reorganization had been planned, it would seem as if it would surely have been possible to enact it into law in 1916 or 1917, in view of Mr. Wilson's complete control of Congress and the ever-present possibility that we might be drawn into the world war. No one attempted it, and when Mr. Baker came into office, and war appeared on the horizon, the question came up whether he would make a clean sweep of the present bureau heads and get in a lot of new and young officers, or try to work with the older men and piece out the old organization by the aid of such bodies as the National Council of Defence, the War Industries Board, the General Munitions Board, the War Council, and now the Surveyor-General of Purchases, etc. He chose the latter policy, and one of the brainiest young officers in the army, who had been on duty in the War Department for some time in an important position, promptly threw over his job and found a way of getting to France in double-quick time. He foresaw exactly what has happened, including the popular outcry and the Congressional inquiry, and is no doubt thanking his stars that he is near the firing line in France and not on the *firing* line in Washington today. "Mr. Baker," he said, "has decided for the older officers; the War Department is no place for me."

Now, Mr. Baker is right in saying that great things have been accomplished, but a good deal more would have been correctly done had it not been for the blunders in connection with the draft. To my mind, Mr. Baker's acceptance of conscription was real treachery to his democratic idealism. But conscription was introduced at a cost to date of nearly five and one-quarter millions of dollars, and of many, many millions of dollars in unpaid patriotic service, with the result that *almost as many men have to date been voluntarily enlisted* as have been conscripted, and this without a regular Presidential call for volunteers. It was urged on behalf of conscription that it was infinitely fairer and wiser than the volunteer system, and that its selective character made it far more effective, speaking from the military point of view. But the Government has gone right on taking men by the non-selective system of volunteering, accepting to date some three hundred and sixty-five thousand for the regular army alone, to say nothing of the fully two hundred thousand who have volunteered for the navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard. The draft system was not even truly selective at first, as its creator and organizer, Gen. Crowder, has now freely admitted. But that is another story. The point I wish to make is that Gen. Crowder or somebody else determined that 180,000 men should be sent to camp on September 1, and a number of men at several later dates, until the whole original draft was called out.

Mr. David Lawrence, the *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent, in his recent admirable statement of the case of the Administration and Mr. Baker against Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Chamberlain, states that the draft machinery having once been set in motion "could not be changed," and so the conscripts were called out about on the days set without the slightest reference to the fact that the Quartermaster Corps was not prepared promptly to clothe the men or the Medical Corps ready to nurse them. As a result, hundreds of men have died as needlessly as men died in the Spanish-American War of typhoid fever. It does not seem to have occurred to Secretary Baker or Gen. Crowder that the conscripted men should be called out *only* when there were enough overcoats and uniforms on hand to equip them. The loss of time would have been very slight, because in many of the camps even a normal winter would have gravely interfered with the training of the troops. Any actual gain in getting these men out of their homes and subjecting them to the discipline of army life has been far offset by the scandals, and, what is worse, widespread depression among the men at the camps, due to the conditions under which they have been forced to live. To the outsider, it looks as if it were another glorious victory for the rigid official mind, and it is hard to see how Newton Baker can avoid the responsibility of this fateful and fatal blunder, which could have been prevented by a single order—the calling out of only 50,000 or 75,000 men on September first. The delays in purchasing supplies and ordering cannon, rifles, etc., were due to defects in the War Department organization, which it would seem could only have been overcome by reorganizing and reforming the War Department itself. Any Secretary would have been the victim of them, as they all have been, had not a major surgical operation of a most far-reaching character been undertaken upon the War Department itself.

The third blunder of which the Secretary of War has been guilty was the manner of his appearance before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He seemed to be, or the newspapers so portrayed him, a brilliant witness, sparring in court with the prosecuting attorney. It does not seem a mistake to believe that if he had come quietly and modestly before the Committee, and made a statement like the following, he would have headed off the mere partisan part of the inquiry, and made a profound impression upon the country. Let us suppose that he had talked thus:

Gentlemen of the Committee, I am here to answer every question which you desire to ask that I can answer without giving important information to the enemy. I know that you mean to help me, and I want to be helped. We have made blunders and some we have paid for in human lives that make me sick at heart. We don't want to make any more, but I want you to realize that I am dealing with a War Department system which is about as unfitted to grapple with the undreamed-of problem of not only raising an army larger than we have ever raised before, by new methods, but of coördinating and subordinating all the industries of the country which relate to the conduct of modern warfare to the task of defeating Germany. This has been overwhelming beyond words. Only a superman could have accomplished it in a short time. I have nothing to conceal, and if by your questions you can bring out any place where I have been remiss or shortsighted, I shall welcome it. Now please proceed.

Had he spoken thus, we should have lost a brilliant exhibition of ingenious mental fencing, but the writer believes that the result would have been beneficial to all concerned, and that the desired efficiency in the conduct of the war would have been much nearer. This belief is surely borne out by the changed manner and conduct of the Secretary in appearing at Washington yesterday. There are numerous things to which exception can be taken in his latest statement, which does not explain away the blunders set forth above, but the favorable effect upon Senator Chamberlain and the other members of the committee by the friendly and reasonable attitude taken by the Secretary shows, perhaps, that he himself now realizes the mistake which he made.

There is also reason to believe that if Mr. Baker were to put more driving force into the management of the Department, there would be greater speed. I am told that he frequently approves a proposal which is laid before him in a quiet manner, when what is needed is a vigorous stimulation of the men who are entrusted with the job, and a warning as to what will happen if it is not accomplished. But when all is said and done, despite the blunders enumerated, a forcing out of Mr. Baker from the Cabinet by the current attacks upon him would be a grievous mistake that would do far more harm than good. Anybody who took his place would have to spend months in learning the fundamentals of the position and in getting a knowledge of the "system." And then you could not possibly find anywhere a more honest, a more hard-working, a more devoted and more patriotic Secretary than Newton D. Baker, and mighty few men anywhere could be discovered with as keen a mind and as courageous a spirit.

O. G. V.

RAILROAD PATRIOTISM.

(By William J. Hedger.)

In taking over the railroads the government guaranteed them a fixed income, undertook to safeguard all bonded obligations, and to improve and maintain all equipment at a high standard of efficiency.

To an ordinary citizen this seems sufficient, especially in view of the fact that the railroads are chargeable with a very large percentage of the frightful conditions now confronting us. But we are burdened with the same officials, the same boards of directors, etc., that have paralyzed our activities in the past.

"Control and possession," by the government is gradually simmering down to a point where the government becomes a mere guarantor of profits, bonded indebtedness and equipment, and a convenient subterfuge whereby laws, not otherwise voidable, may be abrogated and set aside, at the same time assuming all responsibility for errors, mismanagement, crookedness, incompetence, criminal conspiracies and deliberate negligence of railroads, their allies and officials. That is to say, the railroads are right where they were before, except they are certain of receiving the greatest profits in their history, certain their debts will be paid, certain their equipment will be in better shape than ever before; and on top of all this, the burden of their inefficiency, incompetence, or crookedness is graciously shifted to the government, represented by the persons of the president and Secretary McAdoo. In other words, all they have to do is to draw dividends and let the government do all the work.

One wouldn't think it very irksome to be a patriot under such an arrangement as this. Yet, there were some highly suspicious actions here in Chicago during the late storm. For instance, there was a great cry for men to clear away the snow (after it had been on the ground for fully a week). It was reported that men in sufficient numbers could not be secured, in spite of the fact that the pay was considered high. But while all this was supposed to be going on, while the country was facing perhaps the most disgraceful railroad breakdown in its history, the railroad officials, it is claimed, were sending home every day hundreds of switchmen, freight handlers and other employes whose ordinary duties had been stopped by weather conditions, notwithstanding the fact that these same men were willing and able to go out and shovel snow from the tracks in the railroad yards or go to any other place where their services might do the greatest good in helping to relieve an intolerable situation, which threatened the welfare of the nation. No men could possibly have been so valuable in performing such a work, familiar, as they are, with every track and switch in their respective yards; nor would it have been necessary to have paid them fabulous wages; they would have been content with, and were even anxious to accept, their regular pay and considered it a privilege to be so useful at such a distressing time. But they were not used in accomplishing the very thing, which, above all others, they were the most able to accomplish. Instead, after an unpardonable delay, a wild scramble ensued to secure outside help—help totally ignorant of the railroad yards, in which they were expected to work. In this scramble, it is reported the Pennsylvania Company went into the yards of the North Western Company and offered one dollar an hour to men who were receiving eighty-five cents an hour and in this manner took a large number of men away from the latter company. Like instances were reported in other yards. Switchmen and others were idling their time away at home without pay the while.

The use and shameless abuse of the reconsignment privilege is another means of "putting the government in the hole." Out in the Galewood yards the other day a switchman stepped from a switch engine as it came to a stop, saying as he did so: "This is the sixth time this bunch of cars have been back here, and still they have not been unloaded." Under the law a consignee is allowed a certain amount of time to unload a car, called "free time," after the expiration of which time a charge is made for every twenty-four hours' time the car is detained, the rate increasing as the time extends. So, Mr. Brown reconsigns his cars at the end of his "free time" to Mr. Jones, who reconsigns to Mr. Brown in the same manner, and so on, Mr. Jones never having had any intention of accepting the shipment, acting merely as a means of helping Brown beat the demurrage law and thereby hampering the government by withholding rolling stock. The railroads have in the past made many strenuous objections to this abuse of the reconsignment privilege, but they now seem content to allow its indiscriminate abuse, hauling and rehauling an endless stream of cars around their yards, to no purpose but the infinite detriment of the government and the public.

Every avenue of neglect and indifference is being scoured to yield its tribute in the effort to throttle and emasculate the efforts of the government. The other day in Washington, Commissioner McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a report to Mr. McAdoo, set forth conditions which were epitomized by the Associated Press as follows in the Chicago Journal:

"Gross negligence of railroads under private management in giving proper care to locomotives is a principal cause of the present freight congestion, according to a report presented today to Director General McAdoo by Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord.

After analyzing reports of inspectors who have investigated conditions at the principal points of congestion in the east for several weeks, Commissioner McChord announced that hundreds of locomotives which are sorely needed in the present emergency, are idle in shops and roundhouses, frozen through neglect, or lacking repairs which might have been made if proper forethought had been given by local railway officials.

Naming specific yards and terminals where scores of trains are stalled for days awaiting motive power, Commissioner McChord showed that engines lay in roundhouses without doors to protect them against cold, and that machinery was damaged by the ice which encrusted it. For lack of repairs, other locomotives were operated with steam seeping from loose fittings, and power was reduced correspondingly."

The Chicago Herald has for some time past been short of white paper. In last Wednesday morning's edition the Herald said:

"As an example of railroad congestion the Herald submits the following:

A carload of paper shipped from Livermore Falls, Me., on Dec. 18, 1917, is expected to reach the Herald's pressroom today. Anyway, it was near South Chicago yesterday—and we live in hope.

It has taken this car sixty-two days to travel 1,300 miles, a trifle over twenty-two miles a day. Nellie Bly made her celebrated trip around the world over a quarter of a century ago in ten days more than the time consumed by this shipment in reaching Chicago. The world has been girdled in thirty-five days, almost four weeks less than the running time of the carload of print paper."

In a railroad station on the Chicago & North Western the other day a crowd of people stood waiting for a scheduled passenger train, long overdue. Inquiry was made of the station agent as to the cause of delay, whereupon he answered: "You had better write a letter to McAdoo; he is running the railroads now, you know; and as long as he runs them you may expect such things as this." And the train never came. But the station agent was merely repeating what the men owning the railroad had said to him—poisoning the public mind against the government.

Treason and anarchy is running rampant in every railroad office and yard in the land, and not a word of protest comes from officials of the government, from the Department of Justice, from the House or from the Senate. Perhaps the latter is too busy trying to put one of the most splendid men this country has produced, Newton D. Baker, in bad. Mr. Baker, it seems, is rigidly honest, which is an intolerable interference with the customary conduct and ordinary usage prevailing amongst the American banditry (sometimes erroneously called business men), who desire to be let alone in their monopoly of taking whatever they wish without question and without leave.

Railroad officials and their allied interests may scandalize the private life of Mr. McAdoo; they may vitiate and bring into disrepute his usefulness as a public official; they may destroy his public life, and they probably will; they may impose upon and deceive the magnanimous liberality of an overburdened president; they may permit a few inches of snow to paralyze their systems for days and even weeks; they may go on inventing and perpetrating their contemptible petty larceny schemes and tricks designed to harass and intimidate a patient, easy-going public; they may corrupt public officials and private citizens; they may jeopardize an entire army and doubtless will; but this much is certain: they can not go on deceiving and defrauding the people forever. Their insidious corruption has almost run its course in America.

If ever a people have been patient and long suffering with criminals, it is the peo-

(Continued on page 4.)

and silently as a bird, but
consuming nearly four time
required by the noisy flivver
you scurry for a place of safe

And so it is with the smo
operator. His brain is aflame
directing a vast number of
nerves leading out to the finge
ing them with unerring accur
sand times quicker than thou
than one hundred thousand k
hours or less; eyes are telegra
mind, through words, some fa
strange and unknown, the t
actions of men and women in a
of life; they are standing gua
frailties of a delicate, and
exasperating, mechanism, insta
hending, even the least perce
ing of its motion; the mind,
of rapid action, is correcting
and spelling, supplying wor
proper divisions, and carrying
cies of absurd and ridiculous
shall not attempt, nor are we
enumerating the unending nun
and delays which almost cons
rupt the thought and action
erator,—interruptions that
worry the most even-temper
All these things and many
daily burden of the linotype

And so we say, as we have
before, **be careful of your sp**
spell disaster to you tomorr
according to your pay. Giv
dollar; but don't give someth
ing.

There is something wrong
who deliberately drives hims
hours a day for $5, or even

ple o
there
fairne
the g
highes
the p
with
Lying
treaso
innoce
in fr
may
ters o
courag
defeat
railro
with;
Out
frozen
ers a
bury
(orati
not, a
termi
justic
tolera
public
Mr.
Coal
may
troy t
row W
destru
comin
crush
inality
all tim
ruptio
able,
centur

RAILROAD PATRIOTISM.

(By William J. Hedger.)

In taking over the railroads the government guaranteed them a fixed income, undertook to safeguard all bonded obligations, and to improve and maintain all equipment at a high standard of efficiency.

To an ordinary citizen this seems sufficient, especially in view of the fact that the railroads are chargeable with a very large percentage of the frightful conditions now confronting us. But we are burdened with the same officials, the same boards of directors, etc., that have paralyzed our activities in the past.

"Control and possession," by the government is gradually simmering down to a point where the government becomes a mere guarantor of profits, bonded indebtedness and equipment, and a convenient subterfuge whereby laws, not otherwise voidable, may be abrogated and set aside, at the same time assuming all responsibility for errors, mismanagement, crookedness, incompetence, criminal conspiracies and deliberate negligence of railroads, their allies and officials. That is to say, the railroads are right where they were before, except they are certain of receiving the greatest profits in their history, certain their debts will be paid, certain their equipment will be in better shape than ever before; and on top of all this, the burden of their inefficiency, incompetence, or crookedness is graciously shifted to the government, represented by the persons of the president and Secretary McAdoo. In other words, all they have to do is to draw dividends and let the government do all the work.

One wouldn't think it very irksome to be a patriot under such an arrangement as this. Yet, there were some highly suspicious actions here in Chicago during the late storm. For instance, there was a great cry for men to clear away the snow (after it had been on the ground for fully a week). It was reported that men in sufficient numbers could not be secured, in spite of the fact that the pay was considered high. But while all this was supposed to be going on, while the country was facing perhaps the most disgraceful railroad breakdown in its history, the railroad officials, it is claimed, were sending home every day hundreds of switchmen, freight handlers and other employes whose ordinary duties had been stopped by weather conditions, notwithstanding the fact that these same men were willing and able to go out and shovel snow from the tracks in the railroad yards or go to any other place where their services might do the greatest good in helping to relieve an intolerable situation, which threatened the welfare of the nation. No men could possibly have been so valuable in performing such a work, familiar, as they are, with every track and switch in their respective yards; nor would it have been necessary to have paid them fabulous wages; they would have been content with, and were even anxious to accept, their regular pay and considered it a privilege to be so useful at such a distressing time. But they were not used in accomplishing the very thing, which, above all others, they were the most able to accomplish. Instead, after an unpardonable delay, a wild scramble ensued to secure outside help—help totally ignorant of the railroad yards, in which they were expected to work. In this scramble, it is reported the Pennsylvania Company went into the yards of the North Western Company and offered one dollar an hour to men who were receiving eighty-five cents an hour and in this manner took a large number of men away from the latter company. Like instances were reported in other yards. Switchmen and others were idling their time away at home without pay the while.

The use and shameless abuse of the reconsignment privilege is another means of "putting the government in the hole." Out in the Galewood yards the other day a switchman stepped from a switch engine as it came to a stop, saying as he did so: "This is the sixth time this bunch of cars have been back here, and still they have not been unloaded." Under the law a consignee is allowed a certain amount of time to unload a car, called "free time," after the expiration of which time a charge is made for every twenty-four hours' time the car is detained, the rate increasing as the time extends. So, Mr. Brown reconsigns his cars at the end of his "free time" to Mr. Jones, who reconsigns to Mr. Brown in the same manner, and so on, Mr. Jones never having had any intention of accepting the shipment, acting merely as a means of helping Brown beat the demurrage law and thereby hampering the government by withholding rolling stock. The railroads have in the past made many strenuous objections to this abuse of the reconsignment privilege, but they now seem content to allow its indiscriminate abuse, hauling and rehauling an endless stream of cars around their yards, to no purpose but the infinite detriment of the government and the public.

Every avenue of neglect and indifference is being scoured to yield its tribute in the effort to throttle and emasculate the efforts of the government. The other day in Washington, Commissioner McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a report to Mr. McAdoo, set forth conditions which were epitomized by the Associated Press as follows in the Chicago Journal:

"Gross negligence of railroads under private management in giving proper care to locomotives is a principal cause of the present freight congestion, according to a report presented today to Director General McAdoo by Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord.

After analyzing reports of inspectors who have investigated conditions at the principal points of congestion in the east for several weeks, Commissioner McChord announced that hundreds of locomotives which are sorely needed in the present emergency, are idle in shops and roundhouses, frozen through neglect, or lacking repairs which might have been made if proper forethought had been given by local railway officials.

Naming specific yards and terminals where scores of trains are stalled for days awaiting motive power, Commissioner McChord showed that engines lay in roundhouses without doors to protect them against cold, and that machinery was damaged by the ice which encrusted it. For lack of repairs, other locomotives were operated with steam seeping from loose fittings, and power was reduced correspondingly."

The Chicago Herald has for some time past been short of white paper. In last Wednesday morning's edition the Herald said:

"As an example of railroad congestion the Herald submits the following:

A carload of paper shipped from Livermore Falls, Me., on Dec. 18, 1917, is expected to reach the Herald's pressroom today. Anyway, it was near South Chicago yesterday—and we live in hope.

It has taken this car sixty-two days to travel 1,300 miles, a trifle over twenty-two miles a day. Nellie Bly made her celebrated trip around the world over a quarter of a century ago in ten days more than the time consumed by this shipment in reaching Chicago. The world has been girdled in thirty-five days, almost four weeks less than the running time of the carload of print paper."

In a railroad station on the Chicago & North Western the other day a crowd of people stood waiting for a scheduled passenger train, long overdue. Inquiry was made of the station agent as to the cause of delay, whereupon he answered: "You had better write a letter to McAdoo; he is running the railroads now, you know; and as long as he runs them you may expect such things as this." And the train never came. But the station agent was merely repeating what the men owning the railroad had said to him—poisoning the public mind against the government.

Treason and anarchy is running rampant in every railroad office and yard in the land, and not a word of protest comes from officials of the government, from the Department of Justice, from the House or from the Senate. Perhaps the latter is too busy trying to put one of the most splendid men this country has produced, Newton D. Baker, in bad. Mr. Baker, it seems, is rigidly honest, which is an intolerable interference with the customary conduct and ordinary usage prevailing amongst the American banditry (sometimes erroneously called business men), who desire to be let alone in their monopoly of taking whatever they wish without question and without leave.

Railroad officials and their allied interests may scandalize the private life of Mr. McAdoo; they may vitiate and bring into disrepute his usefulness as a public official; they may destroy his public life, and they probably will; they may impose upon and deceive the magnanimous liberality of an overburdened president; they may permit a few inches of snow to paralyze their systems for days and even weeks; they may go on inventing and perpetrating their contemptible petty larceny schemes and tricks designed to harass and intimidate a patient, easy-going public; they may corrupt public officials and private citizens; they may jeopardize an entire army and doubtless will; but this much is certain: they can not go on deceiving and defrauding the people forever. Their insidious corruption has almost run its course in America.

If ever a people have been patient and long suffering with criminals, it is the peo-

(Continued on page 4.)

and silently as a bird, but its engine is consuming nearly four times the power required by the noisy flivver that makes you scurry for a place of safety.

And so it is with the smooth running operator. His brain is aflame with energy, directing a vast number of muscles and nerves leading out to the finger tips, guiding them with unerring accuracy, a thousand times quicker than thought, to more than one hundred thousand keys in eight hours or less; eyes are telegraphing to the mind, through words, some familiar, some strange and unknown, the thoughts and actions of men and women in all the walks of life; they are standing guard over the frailties of a delicate, and frequently exasperating, mechanism, instantly comprehending, even the least perceptible, halting of its motion; the mind, in a maze of rapid action, is correcting composition and spelling, supplying words, making proper divisions, and carrying the intricacies of absurd and ridiculous styles. We shall not attempt, nor are we capable, of enumerating the unending number of stops and delays which almost constantly interrupt the thought and action of the operator,—interruptions that trouble and worry the most even-tempered of men. All these things and many more are the daily burden of the linotype operator.

And so we say, as we have so often said before, **be careful of your speed.** It may spell disaster to you tomorrow. Produce according to your pay. Give dollar for dollar; but don't give something for nothing.

There is something wrong with a man who deliberately drives himself out eight hours a day for $5, or even $6. His head

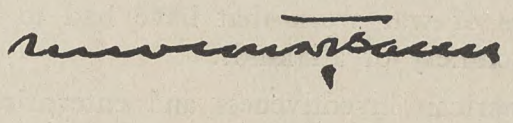
A Special Message from the SECRETARY OF WAR.

PLEASE convey to machine-tool builders my appreciation of the co-operation which they have extended to this department in the present emergency.

Many officers of this department have spoken highly of the quality and importance of the services that have been rendered by the tool designers and draftsmen who have been released to the Government by the machine-tool builders in particular and the machine industry in general.

The spirit which prompted the managers of this great fundamental industry to respond to the war department's call for these men is typical of the response of American business and American labor to every appeal of the Government. Men and institutions during this war will be judged by what they have given and the services they have rendered.

We proceed with our plans for the conduct of the war with greater confidence, feeling assured as we do of the complete devotion of those engaged in industry, either as managers or workers, to the great cause for which we are fighting, a world safe for democracy.



New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials —Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1918

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a New York Corporation. Ogden Reid, President; G. Vernor Rogers, Vice-President; Richard H. Lee, Secretary; F. A. Suter, Treasurer. Address, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York. Telephone, Beekman 3000.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York:

IN THE UNITED STATES: OUTSIDE OF GREATER NEW YORK

	1 yr.	6 mo.	3 mo.	1 mo.
Daily and Sunday	$9.50	$4.75	$2.50	$0.85
Daily only	7.00	3.50	1.75	.60
Sunday only	3.00	1.50	.75	.25

CANADIAN RATES

Daily and Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$1.00
Daily only	7.00	3.50	1.75	60
Sunday only	5.00	2.50	1.25	50

FOREIGN RATES

Daily and Sunday	$24.00	$12.00	$6.00	$2.00
Daily only	18.00	9.00	4.50	1.50
Sunday only	7.00	3.50	1.75	60

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

GUARANTEE

You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE TRIBUNE with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction results in any case THE TRIBUNE guarantees to pay your money back upon request. No red tape. No quibbling. We make good promptly if the advertiser does not.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein.

All rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

Ludicrous Power

So long as the government's power over criticism of its acts, policies and personnel consists in propaganda and is exercised by adroit and insidious means, there is reason to be uneasy. But when it is bold and begins to be exercised in a ruthless German manner there is nothing more to fear. It will presently destroy itself. There will be too many candidates for the röle of Maximilian Harden.

That would be perhaps enough to say about the Administration's misadventure with "The Metropolitan," except that much permissible curiosity in that particular case remains to be satisfied.

"The Metropolitan" is an important magazine. Theodore Roosevelt is one of its regular contributors. Its attitude on the war has been robustly American. It is what Mr. Hearst would call a "war maniac." The only sins we had thought it might be indicted for at Washington were:

(1) That it advocates less static intellectualism and more fighting velocity in the conduct of the war, and,

(2) That it is anti-Administration.

If the cause of its March number running afoul of the government was the article by William Hard, as is supposed, then there would appear to be, in the eyes of the Administration, a third sin, namely, satire, or lack of reverence.

This we cannot believe. Surely the power of the government over criticism does not extend to questions of taste.

But that leaves the question still open. Why did the government lay its hands on "The Metropolitan"?

We have no defence for Mr. William Hard's article. We are rather indifferent about it. We might even grant that the tone and temper of the satire were in somewhat questionable taste.

But what we have to ask is: Was this simply a pretext to suppress much more serious criticism?

The sequence of facts is interesting.

Mr. William Hard has for some time been contributing to "The New Republic" a series of articles laying bare the headlessness and planlessness which have prevailed in Washington on the side of the business conduct of the war.

The "New Republic" articles did much to open the eyes of the American people to the weakness of Mr. Baker and the lack of coördination in the various bureaus.

For months they pleaded for a larger shipping plan, for speed, for a business organization to lay out a well considered map that all departments might follow.

To no avail. The Hard broadsides in "The New Republic" fell upon unheeding ears. We know the result:

The railway tie-up.
The idle ships.
The coal famine.
And Garfield.

We feel that these articles ought not to have gone unnoticed.

If they were untrue they were insidious and seditious.

For printing them, if they were untrue, "The New Republic" ought to have been suppressed, its editors tried for sedition.

But "The New Republic" for many reasons is immune from the attentions of the Postoffice Department. If this immunity withdrawn from Mr. Hard when he writes in a Republican magazine? Or was it Hard alone?

His article in "The Metropoli-tan" was not the only criticism of the President which appeared in that issue. We reprint in an adjacent column portions of the editor's own article on the President's responsibility.

In the weekly "Independent" Mr. Creel makes for the government a savage attack on the editor of "The Metropolitan" for having attacked Garfield's handling of the fuel situation.

Was the real purpose to weaken and discredit all criticism of the bungling Garfield?

And to weaken and discredit the other criticisms of Mr. Hard in "The New Republic"?

Will Mr. Burleson please say where he stands in the matter of political criticism, which according to his order was never to be touched?

Will the government say positively what "The Metropolitan's" real or nominal offence was, in order that we may all be on guard?